

# Is There Room for an English Surname Society?

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Utopias are constructed to throw light on here and now.

A. Wagner, *English Genealogy* (Chichester, 1983), p. 420.

## Introduction

The question serving as the title of this paper I cannot but answer by a straight yes. Thus it is clear from the beginning that the present piece of writing is a plea for an English Surname Society (ESNS<sup>1</sup>). A closer look at the state of English surname studies offers convincing arguments for the foundation of such an onomastic organisation.<sup>2</sup> It is therefore hoped that the need for an ESNS can be demonstrated by presenting a few problems of the current study of English surnames that cannot be solved by surname students working in relative isolation. In addition, suggestions how to come to grips with those problems will be advanced.

Speaking of *English surnames* may arouse different ideas with surname students. So it should be noted that for the purposes of this paper *surname* comprises both the notions of *byname* and hereditary *family name*, whereas by *English surnames* we

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I thank Peter McClure for reading an earlier draft of this paper at short notice and saving me from a few errors. The faults that remain are mine.

<sup>1</sup> ESNS is to be preferred to ESS, which abbreviates English Surnames Series.

<sup>2</sup> For reports of English surname studies, see H. Voithl, 'Die englische Personennamenkunde: Ein Forschungsbericht (I.–III. Teil)' *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen*, 199, 200 (1963, 1964), 158–67 (pp. 166–67), 108–18 (pp. 112–17), 436–50 (pp. 440–49); H. Voithl, 'Die englische Personennamenkunde: Der Fortgang ihrer Erforschung in den letzten zwölf Jahren' *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen*, 213 (1976), 47–60 (pp. 55–60), 250–68 (pp. 252–64); G. Fellows Jensen, 'On the study of Middle English by-names', *Namn och bygd*, 68 (1980), 102–15 (pp. 102–05); J. Insley, 'Recent trends in research into English bynames and surnames: Some critical remarks', *Studia Neophilologica*, 65 (1993), 57–71; M. Gelling, 'Recent Onomastic Work in Great Britain', *Onoma*, 32 [for 1994–95] (1996), 19–22 (pp. 20–21); S. Brendler, 'On the lexicography of English surnames (LES): Some problems and prospects', in *Beiträge zur Geschichte der englischen und chinesischen Anthroponomastik*, Beiträge zur Lexikographie und Namenforschung, 1 (Hamburg, 2001), pp. 30 (ill.), 31–39.—When D. Hey, *The Oxford Companion to Local and Family History*, edited by D. Hey (Oxford, 1996), pp. 428–29 claims that 'British scholars lead the field in the study of the etymology of surnames', he is not aware of the achievements of surname students in other parts of Europe, such as Poland.

mean surnames borne by the population of England, regardless of the linguistic origin of the surnames.

### The current approach to English surnames

Traditionally, English surname studies are characterised by using surnames rather than studying surnames. Whereas linguists use surnames, for example, for etymology and lexicography<sup>3</sup> as well as dialectology,<sup>4</sup> historians use them, for example, for population studies (in their widest sense),<sup>5</sup> genealogy,<sup>6</sup> family history<sup>7</sup> and social history.<sup>8</sup> There is, of course, no objection to the indicated uses of surnames. It is, however, doubtful that the employment of surnames for whatever purpose should be the ultimate aim of English surname studies. Would an integrated approach to surnames, with surnames being the purpose rather than just being a means to an end, not get closer to what surname studies should actually be, namely onomastic

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<sup>3</sup> See, e.g. the studies on bynames from Lund; C. Clark and D. Owen, 'Lexicographical notes from King's Lynn', *Norfolk Archaeology*, 37 (1978), 56–69. A. Mawer, 'Some unworked sources for English lexicography', in *A Grammatical Miscellany Offered to Otto Jespersen on His Seventieth Birthday*, edited by N. Bøgholm, A. Brusendorff and C. A. Bodelsen, (Copenhagen, 1930), pp. 11–16 provided a stimulus to the Lund school. Mawer himself had been inspired by E. Weekley and D. D. Pilkington, 'Surnames and the chronology of the English vocabulary', *Discovery*, 2 (1921), 2–5. See also H. Voitl, 'Die englischen Familiennamen in sprachwissenschaftlicher Sicht', *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen*, 202 (1966), 161–77; D. Kremer, 'Übernamen und Wortgeschichte', *Beiträge zur Namenforschung: Neue Folge*, 12 (1977), 125–44; D. Kremer, 'Linguistische Familiennamenforschung', in *Onomastik: Akten des 18. Internationalen Kongresses für Namenforschung, Trier, 12.–17. April 1993*, VI: *Namenforschung und Geschichtswissenschaften, literarische Onomastik, Namenrecht, ausgewählte Beiträge* (*Ann Arbor*, 1981), edited by D. Kremer et al., *Patronymica Romanica*, 19 (Tübingen, 2002), 489–99. For some problems, see R. Šrámek, 'Zur Grenze zwischen der Namenkunde und Etymologie', in *Proceedings of the XIXth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Aberdeen, August 4–11, 1996: 'Scope, Perspectives and Methods of Onomastics'*, 3 vols, edited by W. F. H. Nicolaisen (Aberdeen, 1998), I, 325–29.

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g. B. Sundby, *The Dialect and Provenance of the Middle English Poem The Owl and the Nightingale: A Linguistic Study*, Lund Studies in English, 18, (Lund, 1950); S. Rubin, *The Phonology of the Middle English Dialect of Sussex*, Lund Studies in English, 21 (Lund, 1951); B. Sundby, *Studies in the Middle English Dialect Material of Worcestershire Records*, Norwegian Studies in English, 10 (Bergen, 1963); G. Kristensson, *A Survey of Middle English Dialects 1290–1350*, 4 vols up to now, Lund Studies in English, 35, Skrifter utgivna av vetenskapssocieteten i Lund: Publications of the New Society of Letters at Lund, 78, 88, 93 (Lund, 1967–). O. Arngart, 'Middle English Dialects', *Stockholm Studies in Modern Philology*, 17 (1949), 17–29 is an early plea for the use of names, especially surnames in dialect studies and has provided a stimulus to their use.

<sup>5</sup> See, e.g. the relevant chapters in the later volumes of the English Surnames Series.

<sup>6</sup> See, e.g. A. Wagner, *English Genealogy*, 3rd edn (Chichester, 1983), pp. 411–19; G. Redmonds, *Surnames and Genealogy: A New Approach* (Boston, MA, 1997).

<sup>7</sup> See, e.g. L. Maidbury, 'Family history in surnames', *The Amateur Historian*, 2:4 (1955), 114–17; D. Hey, *Family Names and Family History* (London, 2000).

<sup>8</sup> See, e.g. the volumes of the English Surnames Series.

onomastics?<sup>9</sup> A few aspects of such an approach will be outlined in the following sections.

### A new approach to English surnames

There are three essential features of the current approach that a new one should give up: (1) the predilection for and near-exclusive concentration upon early evidence,<sup>10</sup> (2) the presentation of genealogically unrelated pieces of documentary evidence,<sup>11</sup> and (3) the ignorance of the nature of surnames.<sup>12</sup>

Concerning the analysis of early evidence, it sheds much light, for example, on late Old English and Middle English linguistic aspects of the evolution of surnames<sup>13</sup> or on the migration of the population at the time.<sup>14</sup> The early period of the development of English surnames is, however, only a small, though important, section of their history, which is followed by periods of equally important linguistic, social, familial and economic changes that have had their influence on surnames.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, dealing exclusively with the beginnings of surnomenclature fails to furnish proof of the continuity, or discontinuity respectively, of surnames.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> For the concept of 'onomastic onomastics', see, e.g. W. F. H. Nicolaisen, 'Place-names and their stories', *Ortnamnssällskapet i Uppsala årsskrift*, 1977, (1977), 23–29; W. F. H. Nicolaisen, 'Onomastic onomastics', in *Proceedings of the XVIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Québec, Université Laval, 16–22 August 1987: Proper Names at the Crossroads of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, edited by J.-C. Boulanger (Quebec, 1990), pp. 3–14; W. F. H. Nicolaisen, 'Die Welt der Namen', *Namenkundliche Informationen*, 74 (1998), 9–28.

<sup>10</sup> See, e.g. Insley, 'Recent trends', p. 57; Redmonds, *Surnames*, p. 4; Brendler, 'On the lexicography', pp. 33, 35. This is in part due to the influence of Pilkington and Weekley, 'Surnames and the chronology' and, especially, Mawer, 'Some unworked sources'; Arngart, 'Middle English dialects'.

<sup>11</sup> See, e.g. Redmonds, *Surnames*, pp. 4–6; Brendler, 'On the lexicography', pp. 33–34, 35.

<sup>12</sup> Brendler, 'On the lexicography', p. 36.

<sup>13</sup> A recent exemplary study is K. Dietz, 'Die morphologische Integration französischer Lehnwörter des Mittelenglischen im Spiegel der Anthroponymie', *Beiträge zur Namenforschung: Neue Folge*, 37 (2002), 1–43.

<sup>14</sup> See, e.g. P. McClure, 'Patterns of migration in the late Middle Ages: The evidence of English place-name surnames', *The Economic History Review: Second Series*, 32 (1979), 167–82; R. Leaver, 'Families on the move: Personal mobility and the diffusion of surnames', *The Local Historian*, 20:2 (1990), 65–72.

<sup>15</sup> See, e.g. Redmonds, *Surnames*, p. 11 and *passim*.

<sup>16</sup> See, e.g. O. von Feilitzen, 'Discussion', in *The Study of the Personal Names of the British Isles: Proceedings of a Working Conference at Erlangen, 21–24 September 1975*, edited by H. Voigt with the assistance of K. Forster and J. Insley (Erlangen, 1976), pp. 83–84 (p. 84); A. R. Rumble, 'The status of written sources in English onomastics', *Nomina*, 8 [for 1984] (1985), 41–56 (p. 41); Redmonds, *Surnames*, p. 4.

Closely related to the latter aspect, producing appropriate documentary evidence has been equally neglected. Genealogically unrelated surname material may be put to good use in some kind of linguistic study, but its value in surname studies is certainly restricted to special problems. It is, therefore, regretted to note that there are hardly any published onomastic inquiries into English surnames that meet the requirement of a genealogical basis for the interpretation of a surname. This is all the more regrettable as generations of scholars have pointed out the necessity of founding surname studies on genealogy.<sup>17</sup>

Only recently have such methodological shortcomings as the concentration upon early evidence and the presentation of genealogically unrelated pieces of evidence been explicitly recognised as being due to the ignorance of the nature of surnames.<sup>18</sup> As there is no theoretical description of the surname as a linguistic and social

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<sup>17</sup> e.g. A. Götze, 'Grundsätzliches zur Namenforschung, besonders zu den deutschen Familiennamen', *Zeitschrift für deutsche Bildung*, 4 (1928), 399–417 (pp. 400, 406–07, 414); A. Bach, 'Deutsche Familiennamen im Dienste der Familienforschung', *Nachrichten-Blatt für rheinische Heimatpflege*, 4 [for 1932–33] (1932), 206–09 (pp. 208–09); H. Müllers, 'Niederrheinische Familiennamen. 2. Wie ist mein Familienname zu erklären?', *Jülich-Bergische Geschichtsblätter*, 9 (1932), 11–13 (p. 12); A. Götze, 'Erfahrungen mit Sippennamen', *Muttersprache*, 50 (1935), 371–76 (p. 371–72); A. Götze, 'Sippenforschung und Namenkunde', *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, 11 (1935), 233–35 (p. 233); M. Gottschald, 'Über deutsche Familiennamen', *Familiengeschichtliche Blätter*, 33 (1935), 33–42, 91–104 (cc. 38–39, 101–102, 104); H. Müllers, '„Deutsche Familiennamen mit Verwachsungen“', *Familiengeschichtliche Blätter*, 33 (1935), 172–73 (p. 173); M. Gottschald, 'Familienkunde und Familiennamenkunde: Ein Literaturbericht', *Zeitschrift für deutsche Bildung*, 14 (1938), 92–95 (p. 95); M. Gottschald, *Die deutschen Personennamen*, Sammlung Göschen, 422 (Berlin, 1940), pp. 101, 106; E. Schwarz, *Deutsche Namenforschung I: Ruf- und Familiennamen* (Göttingen, 1949), p. 185; A. Bach, *Deutsche Namenkunde I: Die deutschen Personennamen 1: Einleitung. Zur Laut- und Formenlehre, Wortfügung, -bildung und -bedeutung der deutschen Personennamen*, 2nd edn (Heidelberg, 1952), § 218; K. Roelandts, 'Zur Problematik der methodischen Personennamenforschung', in *Quatrième Congrès International de Sciences Onomastiques, Uppsala 1952*, 2 vols, edited by J. Sahlgren, B. Hasselrot and L. Hellberg (Uppsala, 1954), II, 426–35 (p. 433); W. Fleischer, *Die deutschen Personennamen: Geschichte, Bildung und Bedeutung*, Wissenschaftliche Taschenbücher, 20 (Berlin, 1964), pp. 190, 192; P. H. Reaney, *The Origin of English Surnames* (London, 1967), p. 321; G. Redmonds, 'English surnames research' in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, pp. 75–82 (pp. 77, 80, 81); G. Fellows Jensen, 'Rev. of K. Forster, Englische Familiennamen aus Ortsnamen, Nuremberg 1978', *Onoma*, 23 (1979), 219–222 (p. 221); J. Insley, 'Rev. of K. Forster, Englische Familiennamen aus Ortsnamen, Nuremberg 1978', *Journal of the English Place-Name Society*, 14 [for 1981–1982] (1982), 37–44 (p. 43); Rumble, 'The status of written sources', p. 41; C. Clark 'Onomastics', in *The Cambridge History of the English Language*, II: 1066–1476, edited by N. Blake (Cambridge, 1992), 542–606 (p. 579); R. McKinley, *A History of British Surnames*, Approaches to Local History, 1 (London, 1990), p. 8; F. Reinhold, 'Namenkunde und Genealogie – notwendige Bemerkungen zu einem wichtigen Thema', *Familienforschung in Mitteldeutschland*, 34 (1993), 31–35 (p. 31); S. Paikkala, 'Genealogische Methoden in der Zunamenforschung', in *Proceedings of the XIXth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Aberdeen, August 4–11, 1996: 'Scope, Perspectives and Methods of Onomastics'*, 3 vols, edited by W. F. H. Nicolaisen (Aberdeen, 1998), III, 280–87; S. Brendler, 'Methoden der Zunamenkunde', (to appear).

<sup>18</sup> Brendler, 'On the lexicography', p. 36. Such methodological shortcomings have traditionally been considered as 'linguistic purism'.

phenomenon available, one may not be surprised.<sup>19</sup> However, lack of theories cannot be accepted as the sole excuse if one considers that in English place-name studies it has long been a commonplace that evidence is produced that is identified as referring to the place named by the place-name. While place-names have been studied by taking their social function, the identification of a place, into account, surnames have been regarded as linguistic signs without allowing for their social function, the identification of a person or family. In a dictionary of place-names separate evidence is given for each place-name, including homonymic ones. For example, each place-name *Newport* is treated as a separate entry or subentry. Place-name scholars do not on purpose list evidence for *Newport*, identifying a place in the Isle of Wight, under *Newport*, identifying a place in Devon, *Newport*, identifying a place in Essex, and so on. Surname students, on the other hand, do not hesitate to list evidence for each surname *Smith* under one entry, thus treating the surnames of different persons and families as one surname. Under *Smith* they produce evidence, for example, for a person/family of Durham called *Smith*, a person/family of Somerset called *Smith*, a person/family of Oxfordshire called *Smith*, and so on.

In conclusion, the three features of the old approach not to be incorporated into a new one can be converted into three features that should be characteristic of a new approach: (1) the consideration of regularly intervalled evidence from as early as possible to as late as possible, (2) the production of genealogically related pieces of evidence, and (3) the study of the nature of surnames.

### **The aim of English surname studies**

As most human endeavours, surname studies are purposeful. Their aim is a systematic survey and analysis of the body of English surnames, including its inherent systemic properties and its functionality from the rise of surnames to the present day. It goes without saying that the evolution and development of the system of surnames are to be studied within their wider socio-historical context. Substantial interim findings made in the process of investigation should be put at the disposal of the academic world and the interested public in the form of articles, monographs and (county or

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<sup>19</sup> A linguistic theory of surnames and a consideration of surnames as a social phenomenon will be prefixed to the present writer's thesis *Die Zunamen der Isle of Wight*.

regional) dictionaries. Eventually, they should be merged into a history of English surnames and a dictionary of English surnames, either of them produced on historical principles, and, furthermore, the data collected and stored in databases or one super-database could undergo analysis from different perspectives by linguists, historians and whoever may be interested in the material.

### **An old plan for a survey of English surnames**

Sir Anthony Wagner delivered a speech entitled ‘Genealogy and the Common Man’ as the Society of Genealogists’ Jubilee Lecture on 15 December 1961.<sup>20</sup> His paper<sup>21</sup> includes a plan that is challenging not only to the genealogist but also to the surname student.

The plan in question is for a comprehensive historical Survey of English surnames. This project, though of great interest and potential value to genealogists, is not in itself a genealogical project. I want, however, to suggest that it might in time be used as the foundation of a history of English families in general.

[...] It has seemed to Mr. Fitch, Dr. Hoskins and myself that the first step must be a complete extraction and analysis of selected taxation or similar returns [Subsidy Returns of the years 1327–32, Poll Tax returns of 1377 to 1381, Subsidy Returns of 1524 and 1525, Protestation Returns of 1642, Hearth Tax Returns of 1662–74, Census Returns of 1851 or 1861] covering as fully as may be the whole country on a uniform basis at certain key periods.

[...] The general plan would be to make photographic reproductions in duplicate retaining one set for central reference and distributing the sections of another to helpers, whom we shall hope to find, one for each county or group of counties. These helpers we should ask in the first place to transcribe the returns for their areas and send their transcripts, with all queries, for central checking, where necessary with the original Returns in the Public Record Office or House of Lords.

The next step would be to analyse the checked transcripts for the distribution of surnames throughout the country—in all probability region by region in the first instance.

The outlined Survey of English Surnames was to be carried out under the aegis of the Marc Fitch Fund. Like the three projects introduced in the section ‘A second argument for an ESNS’ (see below), the Survey intended to provide documentary evidence for everyone in need of it. When the Survey was introduced by its first research fellow Richard A. McKinley in 1969, there was no mention of the provision of evidence on an all-English scale any longer.<sup>22</sup> Later on, the Survey has usually been referred to as English Surnames Series and occasionally as English Surnames Survey. However important the English Surnames Series is as a pillar of socio-

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<sup>20</sup> ‘Survey of English Surnames’, *The Genealogists’ Magazine*, 14 (1962), 63; Anthony Wagner, *Pedigree and Progress: Essays in the Genealogical Interpretation of History* (London, 1975), p. viii.

<sup>21</sup> Printed in Wagner, *Pedigree and Progress*, pp. 144–53.

<sup>22</sup> R. A. McKinley, ‘The Survey of English Surnames’, *The Local Historian*, 8:8 (1969), 299–302.

historical surname studies, which has shed much new light on the history of selected surnames and on the system of surnames in general, it cannot replace systematic research into surnames on a large scale. The latter would have been possible if Sir Anthony Wagner's plan was put into operation. This being not the case, a new plan for a survey of English surnames will be devised.

### **A new plan for a survey of English surnames**

There are three stages that should make up the admittedly extremely ambitious Survey of English Surnames (SES). The first is the provision of documentary evidence on a large scale, which will be organised both horizontally and vertically. Provision of documentary evidence means making the names of people and relevant information on them available in a database. The work needed to provide the evidence in the requested format includes such activities as transcribing historical records and inputting the data yielded by transcription into a database. It is the responsibility of an ESNS to directly manage the horizontal provision, i.e. the transformation of written documentary evidence from sources giving a comparatively complete picture or a representative section of English surnomenclature at the time into digitised documentary evidence retrievable from a database. Among the potential sources are lay subsidy rolls, poll tax returns, hearth tax returns, returns resulting from the Marriage Duty Act, and census returns. These sources are to provide horizontal layers, each layer giving a synchronic overall view of the English surname-stock. They also produce an all-English corpus of material for investigation. Direct uses of such data are to tentatively research the distribution of surnames and to apply them to tentative statistics. Tentative the results must be from the analysis of the evidence of the horizontal layers as the data are relatively meaningless from an onomastic perspective. What is needed to make them meaningful is vertical connections from layer to layer, thus enabling surname students to get a detailed diachronic view of single surnames and, what is more, to establish single surnames at last. But the latter is in fact to be achieved by the second stage (see below). The sources that provide the evidence for the vertical connections include charters, deeds, rentals, terriers, parish registers and wills. It is the local, county and regional surveys that are responsible for providing the vertical connections, i.e. for transforming written documentary evidence

mainly from local sources with detailed information on the bearers of single surnames into digitised documentary evidence retrievable from a database.

Once documentary evidence has been fed into a database, it is given genealogical and prosopographical treatment, which forms the second stage of SES. It is meant to reconstruct the history of single surnames by reconstructing the history of their bearers.<sup>23</sup> This second stage is of greatest importance to SES as it provides together with the documentary evidence the foundation of the third stage, which is introduced next.

Documentary evidence that has been genealogically and prosopographically treated awaits interpretation, historical, linguistic and, finally, onomastic. The material available in this third stage is ready for statistical and distributional analysis, for single surnames have been established. Moreover, the evolution, development, continuity or discontinuity, of single surnames is ideally shown by the material. Through induction and deduction a picture as complete as possible of the history of single surnames and of English surnomenclature as a whole is eventually achievable.

It should be noted that the three stages need not to be completed one after another on the all-English, i.e. national level. Regrettably, rapid progress of SES on the national level is not to be expected on financial grounds. Consequently, progress on the local, parish, hundred, county, regional and other sub-national levels will have to form the basis for the progress on the national one to a large extent.

### **Tasks of an ESNS**

To overcome the backwardness of English surname studies and to conduct SES, an ESNS will have to perform the following primary tasks: (1) planning SES, (2) drawing up guidelines on the systematic investigation into surnames, (3) pooling resources of people with an interest in surnames, (4) formulating a theory of surnames that in is in accordance with the current international state of the art (once such a theory has been formed, it is to be continuously developed), (5) compiling a comprehensive bibliography of English surname studies to summarise the significant

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<sup>23</sup> Cf. Fleischer, *Die deutschen Personennamen*, pp. 190, 192; H. Walther, 'Zur Bedeutung der Anthroponomastik für die historisch-soziologische und die bevölkerungsgeschichtliche Forschung',

results of research and to facilitate access to those findings (ideally, an index to the surnames dealt with by the listed publications should be appended to the bibliography),<sup>24</sup> (6) organising interdisciplinary cooperation of archivists, genealogists, historians, linguists, surname students and others, (7) raising funds and, of course, (8) carrying out SES. The order in which the tasks are arranged is an indication of priorities. In practice, several tasks will have to be coped with at the same time.

Being of great importance to SES and the progress of English surname studies in general, the guidelines are considered here in more detail. They are to guide the scholars involved in SES and surname students doing research outside the society. The latter target readership is as crucial as the former, the more so as the work of newcomers but also experienced surname students who are not aware of the special nature of surname studies has not infrequently been marked by serious methodological inadequacies.<sup>25</sup> So the guidelines should also serve as an introduction to English surname studies. They could be modelled on *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names*, edited by A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton (1924) and A. H. Smith's *The Preparation of County Place-Name Surveys* (1954). The following tentative outline summarises what the introductory handbook might possibly include.

#### An Introduction to the Study of English Surnames

- I The Survey of English Surnames conducted by the English Surname Society
- II Theoretical aspects of surnames
  - 1 Surnames as linguistic signs
  - 2 The social function of surnames
- III Surnames and social history
  - 1 Surnames and social history
  - 2 Surnames and local history
  - 3 Surnames and prosopography
  - 4 Surnames and genealogy
  - 5 Surnames and family history
- IV Surnames and language history
  - 1 Surnames and language history
  - 2 Surnames and etymology

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*Namenkundliche Informationen*, 15 (1969), 23–27 (p. 23); G. Redmonds, *Yorkshire West Riding*, English Surnames Series, 1 (London, 1973), p. 1.

<sup>24</sup> H. Voithl's archive (a), which is primarily a surname index to dictionaries and monographs treating of surnames (see below), could possibly be reactivated for this purpose.

<sup>25</sup> See, e.g. C. Clark, 'Personal-name studies: Bringing them to a wider audience', *Nomina*, 15 [for 1991–92] (1992), 21–34 (passim); Insley, 'Recent trends', passim; Redmonds, *Surnames*, pp. 1–14; S. Brendler, 'Methoden'.

- 3 Surnames and dialects
  - 4 The English element
  - 5 The Scandinavian element
  - 6 The French element
  - 7 The Latin element
  - 8 The Celtic element
  - 9 Other elements
- V Sources
- 1 Overview of sources
  - 2 Criticism of sources
  - 3 Palaeography
- VI Methods
- 1 Selection of a topic
  - 2 Collection and arrangement of material
  - 3 Statistics and distribution
  - 4 Surnames and genetics
  - 5 Interpretation of material
  - 6 Preparation of manuscripts for press
- VII Types of surnames
- 1 Byname and family name
  - 2 Surnames from words other than names
  - 3 Surnames from place-names
  - 4 Surnames from personal names
  - 5 Classification of surnames and its problems
- VIII Selected aspects of surname formation
- IX Terminology
- X Desiderata

This hopefully seminal introduction to surname studies will have to assemble fundamental contributions by scholars from various disciplines.<sup>26</sup> It could become a legacy of pre-organised individual surname studies and, at the same time, a starting point of the new era of organised collective surname studies.<sup>27</sup>

### **A first argument for an ESNS: Interdisciplinarity of surname studies**

From the tasks of English surname studies and the nature of SES it follows that the surname student must feel at home with palaeography, prosopography, genealogy, family history, local history, social history, philology, linguistics and onomastics.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Clark, 'Personal-name studies', p. 28 suggests a similar handbook.

<sup>27</sup> The present writer knows a Hamburg publisher who ventures upon publishing such an introduction.

<sup>28</sup> See also Clark, 'Personal-name studies', p. 32.

There is undoubtedly no abundance of such ideal surname students, if any. Accordingly, the need for interdisciplinary cooperation is the essential requirement. For example, archivists, historians and philologists are predestined to provide the documentary evidence, whereas prosopographers, genealogists, family and other historians treat the documentary evidence genealogically and prosopographically. Historians, linguists and others, but also surname students interpret the evidence and extract from the material in what they are interested. Furthermore, other specialists' interpretations of the documentary evidence may prove essential to the onomastic interpretation of the material.

Concerning the provision of evidence surname students already profit from the work of others. Many central and local records have been edited by individual historians, record offices, record societies and others. For a few horizontal layers of documentary evidence there is considerable previous work, such as the poll tax returns for the whole of England of 1377, 1379 and 1381 and the census returns of 1881<sup>29</sup>. There are also important prosopographical research results in the form of reference books available to facilitate the identification of people.<sup>30</sup>

It should have become clear by now that surname students depend to a large extent upon specialists in various disciplines for the provision of documentary evidence and its genealogical treatment. When it comes to interpreting the evidence, they rely on other specialists' help, such as place-name scholars' and personal-name scholars'. Can there really be an alternative to a joint effort channelled by an ESNS?

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<sup>29</sup> *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381*, 2 vols up to now, edited by C. C. Fenwick, Records of Social and Economic History: New Series, 27, 29 (Oxford, 1998–; also to appear on CD-ROM); *1881 British Census and National Index: England, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and Royal Navy*, CD-ROM Library (Salt Lake City, UT, 1999).

<sup>30</sup> Most important examples are K. S. B. Keats-Rohan, *Domesday People: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066–1166: I. Domesday Book*, (Woodbridge, 1999); K. S. B. Keats-Rohan, *Domesday Descendants: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066–1166: II. Pipe Rolls to Cartae Baronum*, (Woodbridge, 2002).

## A second argument for an ESNS: Union is strength

The history of English surname studies is marked to a large extent by individual endeavour. From the pioneering works of Charles Wareing Bardsley<sup>31</sup> and the books of other early authors of modern surname studies<sup>32</sup>, the numerous Swedish contributions to the subject<sup>33</sup> via Percy Hide Reaney's two classics<sup>34</sup> to the volumes of the English Surnames Series<sup>35</sup> and many other publications on surnames<sup>36</sup> there has not been anything like a programme to a common end, let alone an organisation carrying out any such programme. Everything that has been achieved in English surname studies we owe to the commitment and dedication of many individuals. In consideration of the history of English surname studies being also marked by many a project remaining unfinished or even not getting off the ground, one cannot but

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<sup>31</sup> Especially *Our English Surnames: Their Sources and Significations* (London, 1873 [and further edns]); *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames with Special American Instances*, revised for the press by his widow (London, 1901).

<sup>32</sup> Among others, H. Barber, *British Family Names: Their Origin and Meaning with Lists of Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Names*, 2nd edn (London, 1903); H. Harrison, *Surnames of the United Kingdom: A Concise Etymological Dictionary*, 2 vols (London, 1912–18); S. Baring-Gould, *Family Names and Their Story*, 2nd edn (London, 1913); E. Weekley, *Surnames*, 2nd edn (London, 1917); W. D. Bowman, *The Story of Surnames* (London, 1931); C. L'Estrange Ewen, *A History of Surnames of the British Isles: A Concise Account of Their Origin, Evolution, Etymology, and Legal Status* (London, 1931).

<sup>33</sup> They include G. Tengvik, *Old English Bynames, Nomina Germanica*, 4 (Uppsala, 1938); E. Ekwall, *Studies on the Population of Medieval London*, Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens handlingar: Filologisk-filosofiska serien, 2 (Stockholm, 1956); B. Seltén, *Early East-Anglian Nicknames: 'Shakespeare' Names*, Scripta minora Regiae Societatis Humaniorum Litterarum Lundensis, 1968–69:3 (Lund, 1969); I. Hjertstedt, *Middle English Nicknames in the Lay Subsidy Rolls for Warwickshire*, Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis: Studia Anglistica Upsaliensia, 63 (Uppsala, 1987).

<sup>34</sup> *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, 1st edn (London, 1958), 3rd edn entitled *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, edited by R. M. Wilson (London, 1991); *The Origin of English Surnames* (London, 1967).

<sup>35</sup> Redmonds, *Yorkshire West Riding*; R. McKinley, *Norfolk and Suffolk Surnames in the Middle Ages*, English Surnames Series, 2 (London, 1975); R. McKinley, *The Surnames of Oxfordshire*, English Surnames Series, 3 (London, 1977); R. McKinley, *The Surnames of Lancashire*, English Surnames Series, 4 (London, 1981); R. McKinley, *The Surnames of Sussex*, English Surnames Series, 5 (Oxford, 1988); D. Postles, *The Surnames of Devon*, English Surnames Series, 6 (Oxford, 1995); D. Postles, *The Surnames of Leicestershire and Rutland*, English Surnames Series, 7 (Oxford, 1998).

<sup>36</sup> e.g. C. M. Matthews, *English Surnames* (London, 1966); B. Cottle, *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames*, 2nd edn (London, 1978); A. I. Rybakina, *Slovar' anglijskich familij/A Dictionary of English Surnames* (Moscow, 1986), which is the only dictionary of English surnames to give the pronunciation of each surname, with the metalanguage being Russian; McKinley, *History*; G. Redmonds, *Bradford & District*, Yorkshire Surnames Series, 1 (n.p., 1990); G. Redmonds, *Huddersfield & District*, Yorkshire Surnames Series, 2 (n.p., 1992); Redmonds, *Surnames*; Hey, *Family Names*; E. Tooth, *The Distinctive Surnames of North Staffordshire I: Surnames Derived from Local Placenames and Landscape Features* (Leek, 2000); G. Redmonds, *Halifax & District*, Yorkshire Surnames Series, 3 (n.p., 2001); E. Tooth, *The Distinctive Surnames of North Staffordshire II: Occupations, Trades, Position and Rank* (Leek, 2002).

esteem their achievements, even if not a few of them fall short of today's expectations of scholarliness.<sup>37</sup>

A number of those unfortunate projects can be found in the work-in-progress section in the volumes of *Nomina*. Others<sup>38</sup> include such ambitious enterprises as:

- (1) The Survey of Early English Personal-Names and Surnames conducted by English Name-Studies under the direction of John McNeal Dodgson and Anthony David Mills. In its announcement it says:

A start has been made upon an etymological survey of English surnames down to 1350. The research plan envisages a series of investigations, limited by region or source, leading to a typological and lexical analysis of the material.

[...] The new survey has the blessing of the English Place-Name Society, and of The Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland. [...]

[...] The Survey of early English Personal-Names and Surnames will form an element in the larger enterprise, a survey of personal-names in the British Isles down to 1500, envisaged in the resolution of the Council for Name-Studies at its meeting in March 1970.

It is the hope of the directors that graduate research students of suitable calibre will be attracted to this work. A basis for collaboration has been worked out, whereby the research student becomes an associate of the survey for a year at a time, collecting and filing material for a section of the archive as well as for his thesis. If the thesis, when completed, is convenient and satisfactory, the directors may accept it for publication as a contribution to the Survey.<sup>39</sup>

From a later report on the progress of English Name-Studies we learn:

An archive has been established, housed for the time being at University College London, and containing early surname spellings and genealogical notes culled from the Lay Subsidy Rolls in the Public Record Office. In time name-forms from a variety of historical sources will be added to this collection to form a representative selection of linguistic data from central and local documents. It is hoped that such an archive will eventually be a stimulating and useful tool for the researcher on English personal names.

Current work by English Name-Studies, going on both as contributions to the archive and in preparation for a series of publications, covers Anglo-Saxon personal names as well as English surnames of the fourteenth century.<sup>40</sup>

Although there has been the support of the best scholars in the field, the outcome of this project, which seems to have come to a halt when John McNeal Dodgson took over the supervision of the Phillimore edition of Domesday Book after the death of John Morris in 1976<sup>41</sup>, amounts probably to nothing but a few unfinished smaller projects and memories of a promising initiative.

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<sup>37</sup> Cf. C. Clark, 'Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland: Twenty-Second Annual Study Conference', *Nomina*, 14 [for 1990–1991] (1992), 98–99.

<sup>38</sup> Still other projects have been suggested, e.g. by P. H. Reaney, 'Onomasticon Essexiense: A Proposal for the Systematic Collection of the Personal-Names and Surnames of Essex', *The Essex Review*, 61 (1952), 133–42, 202–15 (esp. 141–42); P. Hanks, 'The Present-Day Distribution of Surnames in the British Isles', *Nomina*, 16 [for 1992–1993] (1993), 79–98 (pp. 91).

<sup>39</sup> J. McN. Dodgson, 'English Name-Studies', *Onoma*, 16 (1971), 192–93 (pp. 192–93).

<sup>40</sup> A. R. Rumble, 'English Name-Studies II', in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, pp. 127–28 (pp. 127–28).

<sup>41</sup> A. R. Rumble, '[Obituary of] Professor John McNeal Dodgson, M.A., F.S.A.', *Nomina*, 13 [for 1989–90] (1991), 117–19 (p. 118).

- (2) The Survey of Middle English Christian Names and By-Names being part of English Name-Studies under the direction of Gillis Kristensson at the English Department of Lund University.<sup>42</sup> The director reports on the project:

[It] aims at making an inventory of English Christian names and by-names from the earliest period up to about 1400. The material will be computer-processed and stored on magnetic tape and the cards used as a basis for the computer-processing will be preserved in traditional archives. [...] I want to express a hope that one or two more Departments would join the project and work along the same lines, so that we could divide the immense material among us and exchange copies of the magnetic tapes. That would mean that when Lund has excerpted, say, a million name-forms, and two more Departments a million name-forms each, we could simply exchange copies of our magnetic tapes, and each Department would have three million name-forms.<sup>43</sup>

Suggesting potential historical sources with emphasis on lay subsidy rolls he proceeds:

The aim of *English Name-Studies* is to excerpt this material and make it available to research-workers in archives. Anyone who wants to make an examination of some kind will be able to get the relevant material from the archives. As matters now stand, every single research-worker must undertake time-consuming and expensive studies in English archives. *English Name-Studies* aims at making a thorough examination of the material, excerpting it and storing it in an archive. In the case of material of this scope, it is necessary to resort to the computer and to store the name-forms (with relevant information) on magnetic tape. With the aid of different computer-programmes it will then be possible to get material for examinations of any kind.<sup>44</sup>

The survey is, among other things, intended to compile *A Dictionary of Middle English Personal Names: By-Names*. The project ‘never came further than to the planning stage’.<sup>45</sup> Gillis Kristensson ‘got a post at Stockholm University, and Jan Jönsjö, who was to lead the project, died very suddenly’.<sup>46</sup>

- (3) A Computer Archive of Present-Day British and Early Modern English Family Names built up by Herbert Voithl at the English Department of the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. It consists of:

- (a) An archive of family name forms in present-day use in all parts of the British Isles, ‘present-day’ being understood in a wide sense of the word (roughly the last 100 years), and the archive aiming at completeness of the material.<sup>47</sup>

Voithl describes its preparation and specifications as follows:

I began to build up a cumulative index of all modern family name forms so far registered in modern family name dictionaries which have appeared since the 1880s. This proved

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<sup>42</sup> The project English Name-Studies is introduced in English in G. Kristensson, ‘English Name-Studies’, in *EDB på navnearkiverne*, edited by J. K. Sørensen, NORNA-rapporter, 4 (Uppsala, 1974), pp. 29–37; G. Kristensson, ‘English Name-Studies’, in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, pp. 62–71. It is presented in Swedish in G. Kristensson, ‘Databehandling av personnamnsmaterial’, *Sydsvenska ortnamnsällskapets årsskrift*, 1975 (1975), 34–42.

<sup>43</sup> Kristensson, ‘English Name-Studies’, in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, p. 62.

<sup>44</sup> Kristensson, ‘English Name-Studies’, in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, p. 63.

<sup>45</sup> Letter by Gillis Kristensson to the present writer, dated 30 March 1998.

<sup>46</sup> Letter by Gillis Kristensson to the present writer, dated 30 March 1998.

<sup>47</sup> H. Voithl, ‘A computer archive of present-day British and Early Modern English family names’, in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, pp. 87–100 (pp. 88–89).

worthwhile, since it turned out in the procedure that the body of names registered in any one of those dictionaries did not cover all the names registered in the others, and so each one of the dictionaries incorporated in my archive brought considerable additions to the material. The same observation proved to hold true of all other more or less scholarly books on family names other than dictionaries, and so it proved useful to include in my archive also the name forms mentioned in all such books printed since about 1880. The result is an archive containing almost 200,000 individual cards, which contain, by a rough estimate, between 60,000 and 80,000 graphically different present-day name forms. The near-absence of the distributional component from this kind of archive seems to be well compensated, inasmuch as it offers a full survey of whatever has been printed on family names in the British Isles since about 1880.<sup>48</sup>

- (b) A selective archive of family name forms of the Early Modern English period (16th, 17th, 18th centuries), collected from parish registers of all counties of England.<sup>49</sup>

Its preparation and specifications are described by Voittl as follows:

[...] I tried to compile an appropriate and geographically well-balanced selection of name forms evenly covering the whole England; I had to and did, of course, leave out Scotland, Wales, Ireland. Thus, I just had to go into the many many printed parish registers [...] and from those I made what I think a reasonably even selection of localities and parishes from all counties of England. Even from that selection of localities, however, I could not possibly have excerpted the full number of all family names occurring in the course of three or four centuries, and so I applied the selective principle also in this sense: I decided to excerpt only the name forms occurring in the five years from 1598 to 1602, and again from the five years between 1701 and 1705. The choice of the quinquennium around 1600 was partly determined by the fact that, in a publication in 1910 and 1911, F. K. and S. Hitching<sup>50</sup> had made a similar collection for the years 1601 and 1602, and I just wanted to make use of that material in my archive. The total number of cards is about 40,000 for the quinquennium around 1600 and the same number again for the quinquennium around 1700. The cards of this index, also, contain only very little information: the graphical name form as such, a three-letter abbreviation of the county, and a three-letter abbreviation of the parish from which the name was taken [...].<sup>51</sup>

Both archives, in printed and electronic form, are still kept at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg but have gone out of use for quite a while.<sup>52</sup> Two doctoral dissertations<sup>53</sup> and several articles<sup>54</sup> profited directly or indirectly from searches of the archives in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s.

<sup>48</sup> Voittl, 'A computer archive', pp. 89–90.

<sup>49</sup> Voittl, 'A computer archive', p. 89.

<sup>50</sup> *References to English Surnames in 1601: An Index Giving about 19,650 References to Surnames Contained in the Printed Registers of 778 English Parishes during the First Year of the XVII. Century* (Walton-on-Thames, 1910); *References to English Surnames in 1602: An Index Giving about 20,500 References to Surnames Contained in the Printed Registers of 964 English Parishes during the Second Year of the XVII. Century: With an Appendix Indexing the Surnames Contained in 186 Printed Registers during 1601 (Omitted from the Volume for That Year)* (London, 1911).

<sup>51</sup> Voittl, 'A computer archive', p. 93–94.

<sup>52</sup> H. Voittl showed the present writer the archives in September 2000. A previous print-out of archive (a) was put at the disposal of the London project English Name-Studies more than 20 years ago and was reported by Voittl, 'A computer archive', p. 92 to be in the Albert Hugh Smith Room in University College London in 1975.

<sup>53</sup> K. Forster, *Englische Familiennamen aus Ortsnamen: Studien zu lautlichen Sonderentwicklungen bei Eigennamen*, Erlanger Beiträge zur Sprach- und Kunstwissenschaft, 61 (Nuremberg, 1978), summarised as 'English family names from place-names in England' in *Nomina*, 1 (1977), 23–26; G. Ruckdeschel, *Studien zur sekundären Motivation bei englischen Familiennamen* ([Erlangen], 1980),

The three projects introduced above intended to provide data, especially documentary evidence, for everyone who did research into English surnames as well as personal names ('forenames'), thus saving individual surname students some of the necessary time-consuming spadework of historical name studies and preventing them from occasional duplication of effort.<sup>55</sup> In addition, these three examples of demised projects have in common that they were utterly dependent on one or a few scholars respectively. They were doomed to failure when one or a few more scholars respectively dropped out of or retired from their enterprises. The conclusion that can be drawn from the foregoing is that ambitious projects should be carried out by groups of scholars employed to this end by a university, academy or any other institution. There is, however, hardly any likelihood of that happening. A possible alternative would be a union of scholars and other people interested in surnames. In such an organisation responsibilities could be shared by its members. Should someone drop out of or retire from a project, the given tasks could be assigned to another appropriate member. In other words, continuity of comprehensive research can be achieved by an organisation rather than by single researchers. A most exemplary instance of such an organisation is the distinguished English Place-Name Society, which has produced since the 1920s nearly eighty volumes of the findings of the

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summarised as 'Secondary motivation in English family names' in *Nomina*, 4 [for 1980] (1981), 64–66.

<sup>54</sup> Voitl, 'Die englischen Familiennamen'; H. Voitl, 'Schreibung und Aussprache bei englischen Familiennamen als methodisches Problem', in *Disputationes ad montium vocabula aliorumque nominum significationes pertinentes: Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Vienna, 8.–13. IX. 1969*, 3 vols, edited by H. H. Hornung (Vienna, 1969–71), I, 161–69; K. Forster, 'English locative surnames and the local pronunciation of place-names', *Names*, 28 (1980), 305–08; H. Voitl, 'Die Entstehung englischer Familiennamen aus Taufnamen (Patronymika)', in *Erlanger Familiennamen-Colloquium: Referate des 7. Interdisziplinären Colloquiums des Zentralinstituts*, edited by R. Schützeichel and A. Wendehorst, Schriften des Zentralinstituts für Fränkische Landeskunde und Allgemeine Regionalforschung an der Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, 26 (Neustadt an der Aisch, 1985), pp. 19–39; H. Voitl, 'Englische Familiennamen als fossile englische Wörter', in *Erlanger Anglistik und Amerikanistik in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart: Festschrift zum hundertjährigen Bestehen eines Instituts 1890–1990*, edited by U. Bertram and D. Petzold in cooperation with H. Gburek and F. W. Horlacher, Erlanger Forschungen: Reihe A: Geisteswissenschaften, 52 (Erlangen, 1990), pp. 115–37.

<sup>55</sup> Duplication of effort is a frequent source of wasting money, time and energy in surname studies and genealogy. There have been many efforts for avoiding such waste of potentials. See, e.g. H. Voitl, 'Introduction', in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voitl, pp. 5–11 and F. Leeson, 'Surname studies and the genealogist', in *Papers of the XIII International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, [London,] 31 August–7 September 1976* (n.p., 1976), unpaginated, on microfiche.

Survey of English Place-Names, apart from a journal since the late 1960s and a number of other publications.<sup>56</sup>

### **A third argument for an ESNS:**

#### **Enhancement of the status of surnames as a research subject**

The foundation of the English Place-Name Society has given an enormous impetus to the study of English place-names. It was not improbable that the establishment of an ESNS would similarly provide a great stimulus to the study of English surnames. English surname studies as a field of research would then have a perceptible representation in academia and the general public if such a society was organised and directed by a group of eminent academics in collaboration with other surname students.

### **Are there arguments against an ESNS?**

It appears to be easy to put forward at least one persuasive argument against an ESNS, namely the enormous amount of time and energy needed to set up an effective society, and once it has been founded, to keep its ambitious work up. There is no doubt that the additional work of planning, establishing and directing an ESNS will put a great strain on the academics in charge, who are likely to have further engagements. Yet there is no doubt either that it makes no sense to assign the systematic investigation into English surnomenclature to an existing organisation. Any such organisation serves a particular purpose other than surname studies. That is why the earlier suggestions that the English Place-Name Society<sup>57</sup> or the then Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland<sup>58</sup> should take on the task of doing

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<sup>56</sup> For a comprehensive list of the publications of the English Place-Name Society, see *The Survey of English Place-Names: Catalogue of Publications 2001–2002* (Nottingham, 2001).

<sup>57</sup> Voithl, 'Die englische Personennamenkunde (III. Teil)', p. 450.

<sup>58</sup> J. Insley 'Summary of the final discussion', in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, pp. 108–10 (p. 108); Voithl, 'Letter to the chairman of the Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland', in *Study of the Personal Names*, edited by Voithl, pp. 111–12 (p. 112).

systematic research into personal names (forenames and surnames) were doomed to failure from the start. Surname students cannot expect anyone else to do their work.

### **Conclusion: The first step**

Unless English surname students are pleased with the current state of the art, there is but one conclusion to be drawn to improve the situation. English surname students should convince archivists, prosopographers, genealogists, historians, linguists and others to make a concerted forceful effort to organise systematic research into surnames on a large scale. An ESNS would certainly be the best way of pooling resources and an appropriate representation of the subject in the public.

This plea for an ESNS is not to rush English surname students into organisation. It is rather to start a process of planning future surname studies, hoping, though, that the future will begin not only tomorrow. As a first step it is suggested to form a planning and founding committee to prepare the future of English surname studies and the inception of an ESNS.

In conclusion, doubters of the feasibility of English surname studies of the scope envisaged above are reminded of *Patronymica Romanica* (PatRom),<sup>59</sup> an international project that is not less ambitious than SES. PatRom has been making slow but steady progress in preparing a historical dictionary of Romance surnames. In the long term, slow but steady progress is more efficient than no or only occasional progress, after all.

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<sup>59</sup> See the volumes of the series *Patronymica Romanica* (Tübingen, 1990–) and D. Kremer, ‘*Patronymica Romanica* (PatRom): Bemerkungen zu einem europäischen Forschungsprojekt’, *Beiträge zur Namenforschung: Neue Folge*, 27 (1992), 251–263; D. Kremer, ‘*PatRom*: Genese, Ziele und Methoden eines umfassenden romanischen Namenbuches’, in *Person und Name: Methodische Probleme bei der Erstellung eines Personennamenbuches des Frühmittelalters*, edited by D. Geuenich, W. Haubrichs and J. Jarnut, *Ergänzungsbände zum Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*, 32 (Berlin, 2002), pp. 30–58.