

Reaney & Wilson Redux: An Analysis and Comparison with Major English Surname Data Sets

D. K. Tucker

Carleton University, Ottawa

Abstract

The number of surnames in the first and third editions of Reaney & Wilson's seminal work is established, and the editions directly compared. Both editions are compared with the 1881 Census of England & Wales, and the coverage, by edition, is given.¹ The third edition surnames not found in the Census are listed by author. The third edition is also compared with the GB 1998 Electoral Roll; the comparison highlights the introduction to GB of many new non-British origin surnames.²

The Work

Fifty years ago, in 1958, Routledge Kegan Paul published *A Dictionary of British Surnames* (1) written by Percy Hide Reaney (?1890–1968). Reaney structured his work as a series of entries with each entry

¹ I wish to thank the UK Data Archive and its director, Professor Kevin Schürer, for the gracious provision of the 1881 Census for England & Wales data used in the study. D. K. Tucker, 'An Analysis of the Forenames and Surnames of England and Wales Listed in the UK 1881 Census Data', *Onoma*, 38 (2003), 181–216, gives an analysis of the subject census; pp. 207–214 identifies some anomalies in the data. It is impossible to be exact as to numbers as all such data sets have irreconcilable anomalies, but taken in the round, the data allow excellent comparisons.

² I wish to thank Professor Richard Webber, UCL, and through him Experian PLC, for the gracious provision of the data. D. K. Tucker, 'The forenames and surnames from the GB 1998 Electoral Roll compared with those from the UK 1881 Census', *Nomina*, 27 (2004), 5–40, gives an analysis of the 1998 GB Electoral Roll. The data have similar anomalies to those of the Census mentioned above. However, again, taken in the round, the data allow excellent comparisons.

containing one or more surnames (which he sometimes called *names*). There is no explicit claim for the number of surnames included in the dictionary, although in the preface Reaney refers to the high cost of production, and hence, ‘the elimination from the first draft of some 100,000 words and 4,000 names’.

The second edition was published in 1976, after the death of the author, with the addition of ‘some 700 more surnames’. The book is now styled as:

A Dictionary of British Surnames
by P H Reaney
Second Edition
With corrections and additions by R M Wilson

Richard Middlewood Wilson (1908–1995), who was Professor of English language at Sheffield University, makes it clear in his preface that Reaney was the major source of the additional names:

Some of the corrections, and many of the additional names, had already been included by Dr Reaney in his own copy of the book in preparation for a new edition. In addition much of the material for the other names has been taken from Dr Reaney’s extensive files, ...

The third edition was published by Routledge in 1991 with ‘... some 4,000 more surnames’ in addition to the 700 added in the second edition, and a change of title to *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, but with the book styled in the manner of the second edition viz:

A Dictionary of English Surnames
by P H Reaney
Third Edition
With corrections and additions by R M Wilson

However, the dust jacket front and spine have a different form, which is:

A DICTIONARY OF
ENGLISH SURNAMES
P. H. REANEY & R. M. WILSON

Thus, the dust jacket suggests Reaney and Wilson as co-authors,

whereas the title page implies something more subtle. The front, inside, dust jacket states: 'It gives the meanings of over 16,000 English surnames and their variants', and later: 'Now in its third edition, a further 5,000 names have been included'. The '5,000 added' brings the total claimed to 16,000. However, the '5,000 added' is at odds with what the editors say in their prefaces as mentioned above: a total addition of 4,700 names; the '5,000 added' is probably a publicity-friendly rounding up. We shall return to the number of surnames in the dictionary.

It appears that the 4,000 new surnames added by Wilson in the third edition were not the 4,000 excised from the draft of the first edition. Wilson states that: 'Some ... material ... comes from the files of P. H. Reaney ..., but most is from my own collection.'

In 1995 the title was sold to Oxford University Press which published the third edition with corrections and additions the same year, in paperback. A revised third edition in paperback was published by OUP in 1997; this is the version used for this study.

Wilson's 'Preface to the Third Edition' is not dated, whereas prefaces to the first edition, 1958, and the second edition, 1976, were. It may be assumed that we can take the copyright date, 1991, as the operative date. However, it is impossible to determine the third edition preface date from, say, the revised third edition published by OUP in 1997, which merely offers the string of copyright dates: '1958, 1961, 1976, 1991, 1995, 1997'. From the dates of the prefaces of 1958 and 1976 we are left with 1991, 1995 or 1997 as possible dates of the third edition preface. We may discount 1997 as this is the date of the edition in hand, so we are left with 1991 or 1995. We know the date was 1991, but even the most enquiring reader with just the revised third edition in hand cannot know that. It would have been better had the preface to the third edition been dated as were those of the first and second editions.

Who made what revisions to the revised third edition is not recorded, although both Reaney and Wilson had died (1968 and 1995, respectively) prior to publication. Somebody must have made the revisions. One major change was the introduction of an appendix, *Locating the Home of a Family Name by David Hey*, which has copyright dates of 1993 and 1997. Apart from it being included in the

Contents page there is no introduction: it just appears. Presumably, someone thought that it would complement the dictionary at a time of increasing public interest in genealogy; we are not told who that someone was.

There is room for confusion when discussing a work in three editions, numerous reprints, various corrections and additions, and a revision which encompasses a change in authorship, a change in title, and a change in publisher. Table 1 is a guide to the 10 major forms of the work in its 50 year history. Reprint dates are not shown in the table.

This article will compare Edition 1 with Edition 3 Revised, and will use the abbreviations R58 and R&W97 for these editions.

The change in title from *British Surnames* to *English Surnames* is explained by Wilson in his preface to R&W97:

The change in title reflects a concentration on surnames of a specifically English origin rather than Celtic origin, which has been increasingly apparent in successive editions. As a rule, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish names are only included when forms for them are found in English sources, or where they coincide in form with specifically English surnames. Scottish surnames have been adequately dealt with by G F Black, Irish Surnames by E Maclysaght, and Welsh border names by T E Morris, and there seemed to be little point in reproducing information which could be found in their works.

In short, R&W97 has British names, but lacks many of the important Scottish, Welsh, and Irish names.

In the preface of January 1958, Reaney lauds Bardsley's principles as follows: 'He insisted on the need for the collection of as many early examples of the surname as possible, dated and localized, on which the etymology must be based'. He then dismisses the work of Weekley, and records that the dictionary is based 'on an independent collection of material begun in 1943 to beguile the tedium of the quieter periods of fire watching' [i.e. in England, during World War II].

Table 1 The Editions of the Reaney & Wilson Opera

Edition	Date	Author(s)	Title	Publisher	Abbreviation
1	1958	Reaney	British	R&KP	R58
1 Cor	1961	Reaney	British	R&KP	R61
2	1976	Reaney & Wilson	British	R&KP	R&W76
2 Cor	1977	Reaney & Wilson	British	R&KP	R&W77
2 Cor	1979	Reaney & Wilson	British	R&KP	R&W79
2 Cor	1983	Reaney & Wilson	British	R&KP	R&W83
2 Cor	1987	Reaney & Wilson	British	R&KP	R&W87
3	1991	Reaney & Wilson	English	R	R&W91
3 Cor&Add	1995	Reaney & Wilson	English	OUP	R&W95
3 Revised	1997	Reaney & Wilson	English	OUP	R&W97

Legend: R&KP = Routledge & Kegan Paul; R = Routledge
 OUP = Oxford University Press; Cor= Corrections; Add=Additions

This is followed by: ‘A complete Dictionary of Surnames cannot yet be produced, partly because for many of the large number of surnames surviving material is at present scanty or lacking, partly because of the high cost of production’. I take the word *material* to mean evidence.

Reaney acknowledges that in many cases he knew about the existence of certain surnames, but not their etymology and that he chose to ignore these surnames because he had nothing to say about them. It is possible to take a different point of view. Compiling an inventory of the surnames in use in a population, in their conventional spelling with known variations, is an important contribution to knowledge. Broadcasting that knowledge may encourage someone else to research the etymology. This has long been a scientific approach and is best exemplified by Dmitri Mendeleev’s work on the Periodic Table of the Elements. However, as Reaney was constrained by post-war economics, such as shortage of paper, the point is moot. Furthermore, we have no way of knowing, whether some, all, or none of these surnames found their way into the dictionary in subsequent editions.

Reaney tells us he had to eliminate 100,000 words, which would be about 200 pages of the First Edition. Including these words would have made the book 625 pages long. He also had to excise 4,000 names: ‘The great majority of those eliminated are local surnames such as Manchester, Wakefield, Essex, etc., which can easily be identified from the gazetteer’. However, by R&W97, **Manchester**, **Wakefield**, and **Essex** had found their way into the dictionary.

Writing in 1958, after 13 years of work, he also tells us that, ‘All surnames included are known to survive’. This is important information as it seems to indicate that he was writing for his time; that he was not trying to write a historical document. However, he doesn’t tell us how he knows this, and it is difficult to see how he could have come to such a conclusion unless he knew they had been given to members of the public known to him. Unfortunately, this will not become any clearer when we see the 1881 Census for England and Wales (hereafter referred to as ‘the Census’), data which Reaney never saw.

What Counts As a Surname?

What Reaney does not tell us is how many surnames there are in R58;

nor does Reaney tell us what he considers to be a name. This is a problem. We know how many were added in R&W76 ('some 700'), and in R&W91 ('some 4,000'); we are told this by Wilson. On the back cover of R&W97 we are told that the dictionary contains, 'The origin and meaning of over 16,000 surnames'. However, we don't know who is telling us that, although it is probably the publisher, Oxford University Press, repeating part of the bolder claim on the dust jacket of R&W91, regarding: 'the origins of over 16,000 names in current English use'.

The question that we seek to answer here is: What constitutes a surname as used in the various editions, and how many are there in R58? To ascertain what they were counting it is necessary to consider the dictionary structure, particularly the entries. I define an *entry* in R58 as beginning on a new line with an indented capitalised surname form in bold type. There are 11,634 entries of two basic types, which I will call: the *etymological* entry and the *index* entry.

An etymological entry gives the present-day surname forms together with a selection of medieval citations and the etymology as in the *Feaver* entry reproduced here:

**Feaver, Feavers, Feaviour, Fever, Fevers, Lefeaver,
Lefever, Le Fever, Lefevre, Le Fevre, Le Feuvre:**
Roger *le Fevere* 1243 AssSo; Abraham *le Fevre*
1248 FFess. OFr *fevere, fevre*, Lat *faber* 'smith'.³

The entries are terse, and the form is unfamiliar to the layperson, causing one, on 24 May 2004, to rate R&W97 on Amazon.com, with 1 star out of 5 with the comment: '...but I wanted more plain language explanation not just a string of technical jargon after each entry'. The other six reviews all gave it five stars.

I define a surname as any name in bold type; in the etymological entry under consideration, the *Feaver* entry, there are eleven surnames.

³ OFr = Old French; Lat = Latin; AssSo = Assize Rolls Somerset; FFess = Feet of Fines Essex, see <www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/index.shtml>

Users of the dictionary looking for the first, second and third surnames will find them directly in this entry as they are in alphabetical sequence at **Fea-** within the book, so there is no need for a cross reference.

An index entry consists only of a cross reference to another entry. These entries facilitate the use of the dictionary and act as a built-in index. With respect to the *Feaver* entry, there is an index entry for:

Fever: v FEAVER

Where the abbreviation **v** is for *vide* (Latin, 'see'). The entry tells the reader that if they are looking for *Fever*, they should see (go to) the entry for *Feaver*. There is no etymological information in an index entry. Note that an index entry always causes at least one duplicate, if all entries are considered; in this case **Fever** is duplicated, as it is present in the etymological entry as well as the index entry as a bold type surname. This, of course, is relevant to the entry count.

It is assumed that the author, not unreasonably, believed that readers looking for *Fevers* would follow the *Fever* trail.

There is another index entry pointing back to **Feaver** and this is:

Lefeaver, Lefever, Lefevre: v FEAVER

However, there are no index entries for: **Le Fever, Le Fevre, and Le Feuvre**. It is unclear how the dictionary user is supposed to find the major entry which gives the etymology for these spellings of the name. It could be argued that readers could infer that **Le Fever** and **Le Fevre** are covered by the **Lefeaver, Lefever, Lefevre** entry.

The lack of the index entry for **Le Feuvre** in R58 & R&W97 was probably not deliberate. There does not appear to be a consistent approach to index entries, which is, admittedly, a difficult problem to solve without some automated help. In this respect, and in others, the dictionary is not totally internally consistent, and provides both users and researchers with a number of challenges.

In counting surnames, the only things we can reasonably count in R58 are:

1. The **bold type** surnames

2. The etymological entries
3. The index entries

The actual counts of these three entities, by letter, and in total, are given in Table 2 below. The *Sur1* column includes all surnames **in bold** in that section. This means that there can be duplicates and surnames that begin with a different letter than the section: e.g. *Section F* includes **Lefeaver**, which will count in *Section F Sur1*; it will not count in *Section F Sur2* but will count in *Section L Sur2*. The *Sur2* column is the rationalised count; there are no duplicates and only names beginning with the letter given in the table are included.

For example for Letter A entries in R58 there are 280 etymological entries and 235 index entries for a total of 515 entries. These entries include 1124 surnames, shown in *Surnames-Sur1*, which may or may not begin with the initial letter A and usually contain duplicates.

Furthermore, R58 has, surprisingly, 382 surnames with more than one etymological entry; *Abraham*, *Whatmoor*, and *Wye* are examples. *Whatmoor* has its own entry, but it also appears in the headwords of the *Watmough* entry. The *Whatmoor* entry does refer to *Watmough*.

Surnames-Sur2 shows the number of unique surnames for each letter of the alphabet. Again using Letter A as an example, there are 862 unique surnames beginning with 'A'.

The total number of unique surnames (no duplication) for R58 is 18,731. This is clearly in excess of not only the target, but also the number claimed by the publisher for R&W97 of 'over 16,000 surnames'. No publisher would knowingly claim fewer entries for a dictionary than it actually contains, so it seems likely that Reaney, Wilson, and the publisher were counting something other than unique surname forms printed in bold type. What were they counting?

Starting with the 'over 16,000' in R&W97 we can assume that the actual number was between 16,001 and 16,750, or else the publisher would have claimed: 'almost 17,000 surnames'. I will use the mid-point 16,375 as an estimate of the actual number, of whatever they were counting, in R&W97. Subtracting the additions in the second and third editions, we conclude that there must have been about 16,375 minus 700, minus 4,000 surnames in the first edition, R58, which comes to

11,675 surnames. This number is clearly at odds with the total of 18,731 surnames in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Number of Etymological and Index Entries, and Surnames in R58 by Letter and in Total

Letter	Entries			Surnames	
	Etymological	Index	Total	Sur1	Sur2
A	280	235	515	1124	862
B	696	543	1239	2468	1844
C	544	324	868	1842	1401
D	337	230	567	1193	907
E	126	138	264	600	423
F	301	217	518	1069	813
G	392	228	620	1322	1026
H	500	422	922	2032	1491
I	65	22	87	199	163
J	100	143	243	656	443
K	113	114	227	474	335
L	298	259	557	1179	858
M	420	276	696	1501	1200
N	112	78	190	424	317
O	103	54	157	303	237
P	410	331	741	1592	1184
Q	19	4	23	44	41
R	245	236	481	1124	796
S	658	415	1073	2381	1820
T	331	174	505	1064	833
U	25	25	50	107	75
V	75	85	160	388	272
W	438	451	889	1893	1323
X	0	0	0	0	0
Y	19	17	36	81	58
Z	0	6	6	18	9
Total	6607	5027	11634	25214	18731

However, it is remarkably close to the number of *entries* in the table; 11,675 estimated and the 11,634 actual entries. The conclusion is that Reaney, Wilson and the publishers, were counting entries when they referred to surnames.

It may be argued that the etymological entries give the surname main form and any other forms included are variants, as Wilson implied in the preface to R&W3. If this is the case we would say that R58 has 6,607 surnames, plus variants. We cannot legitimately include the index entries as they include no etymological data and are merely navigation aids to the user, but that is what appears to have happened.

So when Reaney wrote of the numbers of *surnames* in the preface to R58 and Wilson wrote in the prefaces to R&W76 and R&W91 about the number of *surnames*, they were talking about the number of *entries*: both etymological and index entries. They probably did this for convenience, as in 1958, it was almost impossible to get some mechanical or electrical method of counting the actual names. Even today, with powerful computers, it is difficult as every bold surname has to be captured, virtually by hand, and all duplicates removed in order to get the count, not an easy thing to do. Whereas counting the entries could be done manually in hours.

The lack of knowledge of all parties (readers, editors, and especially the publishers) as to the number of surnames actually in the dictionaries is quite surprising, as is the reluctance of the editors to define what they meant by the term *surname*.

The Number of Unique Surnames in R&W97

There are 27,558 unique surnames in R&W97. With a few exceptions, shown in Table 3 below, all R58 surnames appear in R&W97. The 'nearest match' entry in R&W97 column has been treated as an entry by Reaney. Entry matching was not based on etymological considerations but one of form. Most pairs look like printers' errors but the place of the error is unknown to this author; hopefully they are in the R58 column, as in the case of *Huffman* which a reviewer pointed out was corrected to *Huffam* in R61. It is somewhat ironic that *Huffman* appears in the Census as a surname. This author was unable to find a near match, in form, for either *Bierrum*, which does not appear in the Census, or

Creegan which has a count of 34 in the Census; others can doubtless do better.

Table 3 Surnames in R58 but not in R&W97 and their Near Matches

Surname in R58 but not R&W97	Nearest match in R&W97	Number
Ankritt	Akritt	1
Bierrum	nil	2
Bossini	Bossiney	3
Chissick	Chissik	4
Creegan	nil	5
Guillermin	Guillerman	6
Hesseldin	Hesselden	7
Huffman	Huffam	8
Labbett	Labbet	9
Laundry	Laundrey	10
Leggitt	Leggit	11
Lydiatt	Lyddiat	12
McCartney	MacCartney	13
Paveley	Paveley	14
Redborn	Redburn	15
Rowlestone	Rowleston	16
Sinnett	Sinett	17

Were the R58 Surnames Extant in 1958?

Here we have an advantage denied Reaney and Wilson in that we have access to the Census data and the 1998 GB Electoral Roll, with which we can compare R58 and R&W97.

We will assume that if the surname appears in both the 1881 Census data and R58, then it can be considered extant for our purposes, although in fact it could have died out in the intervening period: 1881 to 1958, the early part of a period in which there was a loss of many English surnames.⁴

⁴ See D. K. Tucker, 'What happened to the UK 1881 Census surnames by 1997',

However, Reaney was counting entries as surnames as we have demonstrated and thus the comment in the preface to R58, ‘All surnames included are known to survive’, might refer to the 6,607 etymological entries as opposed to individual surnames within the entry. 6,246 of these entries have at least one of the set of names in the entry, found in the Census: a 95% hit rate. However, all of the 18,731 surnames from R58 (see Table 2) were compared to the Census and 17,487, or 93%, were found in the Census.

The names in R58 but not in the Census included such names as *Icemonger*, *Nunhouse* and *Winfarthing*, and a large number of Scottish names. They could be either new, post-Census names—unlikely given the source material used by Reaney—or surnames that died out before the Census. The difference is probably a reflection of the non English and Welsh surnames of R58 compared with the England and Wales data from the Census.

Thus Reaney’s claim for R58 that ‘All surnames included are known to survive’ has not been proven, but 93% is close, and more, but not all, would certainly have been matched had the 1881 Census of Scotland been available.

The Coverage Achieved with R58

The term coverage is taken to mean the percentage of the population which would find their surname in the dictionary, and the percentage of the name types represented in the dictionary. The Census is relevant for comparison, but was unavailable to Reaney in his lifetime, and has only recently become available.

We can however make the comparison in retrospect. Graph 1 plots for the Census the Percentage of Population (Y—linear scale) against Percentage of Surname Types in descending count (X—logarithmic scale).⁵

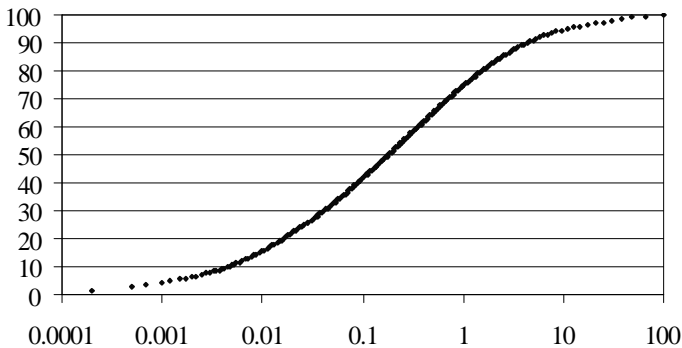
Graph 1 is also a plot of surname *tokens* against *types*. A surname *type* is a surname like Smith or Redmonds. *Tokens* are the number of

Nomina, 27 (2004), 91-118.

⁵ Originally published as Fig. 3 in D. K. Tucker, ‘An Analysis of the Forenames and Surnames of England and Wales Listed in the UK 1881 Census Data’.

people represented by a *type*. The type *Smith* has many tokens, but the type *Redmonds* has fewer tokens than *Smith*. The sum of tokens for all types is the population. One way of looking at the graph is that we add types, in descending rank, along the X axis while adding the tokens for those types along the Y axis. In the graph, types are expressed as percentage of total types, tokens as percentage of total population. All such graphs end at the top right corner, as 100% of the tokens equals 100% of the population. This curve shown is typical for UK, USA, and Canada.

Graph 1 UK 1881 Census for England & Wales
Percentage of Population against Percentage of Surname Types by Rank



The graph shows the optimum coverage for a given number of surname types; for example it shows that 90% of the population can be covered with just over 4% of the surname types. Many publishers would try to get this sort of coverage, as it maximizes possible *sales per unit investment* for the general public who would buy such a dictionary and see their name in print. However, it is quite possible to cover only 5% of the population with 90% of the surnames, as can also be seen from the graph, where the 5% of the population between 95% and 100% on the Y scale, have 90%, from 10% to 100%, on the X scale, of the surname types.

To get maximum coverage with a given number of surnames one must choose the most frequently occurring types, as lexicographers and

publishers know. Of course the selection of the types can be driven by quite different considerations and it is always interesting to see the coverage obtained by the selected types; a facility denied Reaney.

There were 18,731 surnames in R58 of which 17,478 were found in the Census. These 17,478 surnames in R58 represent 4.4% of the Census surname types, and 73% of the Census population as shown in the summary in Table 4. Conversely, 1,253 surnames in R58, 7% , were not found in the Census. These surnames are listed in Appendix 1.

Table 4 Summary of the Coverage of the Census by R58

Measure	Result
Number of Names in R58	18,731
Number of names matched in Census	17,478
Match as a percentage	93%
Census Population	26,124,584
Population represented by Dictionary	18,948,193
Coverage as a percentage	73%
Total Types (Surnames)	401,198
Percentage of Census Types matched	4.4%

We can see from Graph 1 that the optimum number of names to achieve 73% coverage is less than 1%. Alternatively, 4.4% of the optimum surnames would have yielded about 90% population coverage. Not only was this information denied Reaney but, even with access to it, he may have elected not to optimise coverage. Knowing, and declining, differs from not knowing.

Surnames in the Census but not in R58

We expected that many names in the Census would not be in R58, although most of the high frequency names would be. Table 5 shows that several high frequency names were not included in R58, but were subsequently added by Wilson. This suggests that, although Wilson did not have access to the Census, he was aware of the high frequency names in England and Wales and he successfully plugged the gaps in R58, in R&W97.

Table 5 List of the top 100 Surnames in the Census but not in R58

Surname	Count	In R&W97	Rank
Burton	24943	yes	1
Riley	23076	yes	2
Parry	22733	yes	3
Newton	22332	yes	4
Walton	20846	yes	5
Hartley	18617	yes	6
Buckley	16184	yes	7
Clayton	16089	yes	8
Barlow	16067	yes	9
Willis	15758	yes	10
Barton	15668	yes	11
Ashton	14592	yes	12
Thornton	14287	yes	13
Middleton	13473	yes	14
Chadwick	13066	yes	15
Bentley	12647	yes	16
Hargreaves	12469	yes	17
Bolton	12438	yes	18
Marsden	12401	yes	19
Kent	12359	yes	20
Bradshaw	12130	yes	21
Morton	12007	yes	22
Morley	11932	yes	23
Ashworth	11928	yes	24
Stanley	11454	yes	25
Horton	11074	yes	26
McDonald	11060	NO	27
Butterworth	10715	yes	28
Pickering	10713	yes	29
Hilton	10177	yes	30
Clegg	10146	yes	31
Bray	9999	yes	32

Ryan	8786	NO	33
Gough	8669	yes	34
Bradbury	8625	yes	35
Rigby	8613	yes	36
Crook	8557	yes	37
Charlton	8493	yes	38
Hamilton	8440	yes	39
Eaton	8167	yes	40
Crossley	8145	yes	41
Harwood	8003	yes	42
Rowley	7778	yes	43
McCarthy	7691	NO	44
Lawton	7658	yes	45
Gee	7622	NO	46
Nuttall	7540	yes	47
Connor	7467	yes	48
Parr	7399	yes	49
Warburton	7364	yes	50
Heaton	7154	yes	51
Bedford	7064	yes	52
Dutton	6748	yes	53
Lockwood	6595	yes	54
Mather	6573	yes	55
Oakley	6322	yes	56
Needham	6316	yes	57
Stafford	6187	yes	58
Rushton	6184	yes	59
Kenyon	6181	yes	60
Grundy	6111	yes	61
Pickles	6079	yes	62
Latham	6064	yes	63
Hutton	6043	yes	64
Burt	6019	yes	65
Searle	6004	yes	66
Worthington	5997	yes	67
Clifford	5940	yes	68

Whitfield	5909	yes	69
Ainsworth	5904	yes	70
Stanton	5875	yes	71
Singleton	5825	yes	72
Duckworth	5770	yes	73
Hatton	5744	yes	74
Ridley	5728	yes	75
Craven	5667	yes	76
Dent	5659	yes	77
Davenport	5646	yes	78
Ireland	5616	yes	79
Hamer	5598	yes	80
Harrington	5580	yes	81
Broughton	5575	yes	82
Mansfield	5551	yes	83
Denton	5495	yes	84
Ramsden	5451	yes	85
Atherton	5400	yes	86
Carroll	5399	yes	87
Boulton	5384	yes	88
Pilkington	5356	yes	89
Peel	5341	yes	90
Wakefield	5338	yes	91
Carey	5273	yes	92
Sharples	5224	yes	93
Oldham	5211	yes	94
Entwistle	5210	yes	95
Fenton	5152	yes	96
Heap	5084	yes	97
Holdsworth	5044	yes	98
Ashby	5024	yes	99
Crompton	5018	yes	100

Of these 100 names, 32 end in *-ton* and so were possibly part of those ‘local names’ which Reaney deleted in R58 for space reasons. 96 of these names appear in R&W97, including all the *-ton* names. The four

others, all Irish or Scottish, are: *Ryan, Gee, McCarthy* and *McDonald*, although *MacCarthy* and *Macdonald* do appear.

The Editors' Contributions

So far we have looked at R58 in detail, and it would be natural to proceed with a similar analysis of R&W97, but perhaps there is an opportunity here. All Reaney's work is in R58 and all Wilson's is in R&W97 which is all Wilson's work plus all Reaney's work, with the exception of two of the thirteen surnames previously described (see Table 3), which, for the purposes of this discussion, we can ignore as immaterial. Thus, if we subtract R58 from R&W97 we are left with all Wilson's work, which I will designate W97, and we may compare their works directly. Table 6 shows the contributions of both combined in the form of R&W97 and individually as R58 and W97 when measured against the Census.

Table 6 Reaney's and Wilson's Surname Contributions in R&W97 compared with the Census

Author(s) & Dictionary or Section	Total Surnames	Surnames In Census	Surnames not in Census	Excluded Rate
Reaney&Wilson R&W97	27558	24586	2972	10.8%
Reaney R58	18731	17479	1252	6.7%
Wilson W97	8827	7107	1720	19.5%

We have seen that Reaney's contribution, R58, had over 93% of its surnames in the Census. Reaney & Wilson, R&W97, had 89% of its surnames in the Census. This drop in the inclusion rate looks small at 4%, but it is significant as only comparatively few names were added by Wilson. If we subtract the R58 names (Reaney's) from R&W97 names (Reaney and Wilson's) we are left with Wilson's contribution, subject to some minor exceptions.

The exceptions occur with the changes made in the immediate subsequent release to R58: R61. For example the name *A'Brook* is not found in R58 but it is found in R61. When comparing R58 to R&W97 it

appears that Wilson introduced the name, but it was actually introduced by Reaney in R61. The number of such exceptions is likely to be insignificant because of the minor changes R58 to R61 overall, and does not impact the overall view.

Of the 8,827 surnames introduced by Wilson just over 80% are to be found in the Census. Thus Wilson's exclusion rate (percentage of surnames not in the Census) was almost triple that of Reaney's. In his editorship, 1968?–1995, he added less than half the names that Reaney published initially, and a fifth of those are not in the Census. The surnames not in the Census are listed in Appendix 1 for Reaney and Appendix 2 for Wilson.

Census Names Not in R&W97

The top 100 surnames in the Census but not in R&W97 are listed in Table 7, beginning with the quintet seen earlier, and include obviously Scottish and Irish names, but there are also some common English names such as *Oakes* and *Winterbottom*. *Oak*, *Oake* and *Oaks* are included in R&W97. Similarly there are seventeen entries in R&W97 beginning with *Winter*, but no *Winterbottom*.

Table 7 The Top 100 Names in the Census but Not in R&W97

Surname	Count	Rank
McDonald	11060	1
Ryan	8786	2
McCarthy	7691	3
Gee	7622	4
Connor	7467	5
Seddon	4839	6
Boardman	4812	7
Flynn	4722	8
Cohen	4657	9
Fraser	4559	10
France	4377	11
Oakes	4294	12
Alderson	4145	13
Nolan	3824	14

Lunn	3651	15
Connell	3560	16
McKenzie	3510	17
Foley	3385	18
Fitzpatrick	3344	19
Kenny	3231	20
Mahoney	3163	21
Perks	3119	22
O'Neil	3049	23
Moses	3023	24
Sweeney	2999	25
Machin	2974	26
Dearden	2921	27
Callaghan	2853	28
Hogan	2832	29

McLean	2767	30
Winterbottom	2749	31
Connolly	2713	32
Critchley	2655	33
Holding	2632	34
Maguire	2573	35
Reay	2518	36
Carney	2510	37
William	2504	38
McMahon	2472	39
Pringle	2471	40
Mooney	2463	41
Smedley	2445	42
McCann	2372	43
Blair	2304	44
Maloney	2302	45
Egan	2300	46
Smethurst	2290	47
Brindley	2287	48
Mee	2281	49
Cassidy	2249	50
Etherington	2245	51
McGuire	2233	52
Frankland	2218	53
Rosser	2184	54
McIntyre	2181	55
Heys	2172	56
Cairns	2172	57
McCabe	2153	58
Swales	2095	59
Brunt	2065	60
Godden	2064	61
O'Hara	2037	62
Noon	2018	63
Horsfield	2005	64
Solomon	1999	65
Kenworthy	1998	66
Littler	1991	67

McGregor	1974	68
Kerry	1949	69
Whelan	1944	70
Cavanagh	1923	71
Shenton	1913	72
Hornsby	1907	73
Hulse	1896	74
Rooney	1893	75
Newson	1888	76
Leeming	1858	77
Roscoe	1851	78
Cockburn	1850	79
Mathias	1811	80
Povey	1808	81
Grady	1799	82
Coley	1773	83
Lakin	1752	84
Wallwork	1747	85
Marsland	1743	86
Lovegrove	1742	87
Curran	1740	88
McNally	1733	89
McGowan	1704	90
Spiller	1691	91
Corfield	1681	92
Carson	1679	93
Bramwell	1669	94
Birtwistle	1647	95
Bowley	1644	96
Costello	1632	97
Shannon	1631	98
McLoughlin	1628	99
Money	1624	100

R&W97 Compared with the GB 1998 Electoral Roll

24,185 of the 27,558 surnames in R&W97, 87.8% usage, are found in the Electoral Roll; this is slightly less than the 24,586 found in the 1881 Census. The population represented by the 24,185 surname types is 77% of the 1997 ER population or 36,286,696 out of 47,054,567 from 781,728 types. $24185/781728=3.1\%$. R&W97 thus achieved coverage of 77% of the population using 3.1% of the name types.

Summary of R&W97 Coverage

Table 8 Summary of the Coverage of R&W97

Edition R&W97	UK 1881 Census	GB 1998 Electoral Roll
Number of Names offered	27,558	27,558
Number of names used	24,586	24,185
Usage	89.2%	87.8%
Population	26,074,403	47,054,567
Dictionary Pop	22,121,188	36,286,696
Coverage	84.8%	77%
Total Types	401,198	781,728
% of Types used	6.1%	3.1%

The coverage of R&W97 in comparison with the Census, at 84.9% of the population, using 6.1% of the surname types, is quite high, and very creditable considering Reaney and Wilson were working before computational analysis became possible, and had no comprehensive knowledge of surname distribution in the UK.

The GB1998 Electoral Roll coverage for R&W97, published in 1997 coincidentally with the Electoral Roll data collection, was not as high, with only 77% of the coverage for 3.1% of the surname types.

There was a massive shift in the number of surnames types between the 1881 Census and the 1998 Electoral Roll.⁶ This shift was not seen

⁶ As discussed in D. K. Tucker 'The forenames and surnames from the GB 1998 Electoral Roll compared with those from the UK 1881 Census', and 'What

by anyone until the Census data and the Electoral Roll data were made available at about the same time, at the turn of the century, but too late to impact R&W97.

English Surnames or Surnames in Use in England?

Reaney entitled R58 *A Dictionary of British Surnames*. Wilson changed the R&W91 title to *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, but he introduced in R&W91 and R&W97 26 Gaelic (non-English) names such as: *MacCallum*, *MacCloor*, and *MacKeller*, which do not seem to pass his test, as stated in the preface, that: ‘As a rule, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish names are only included when forms for them are found in English sources, or when they coincide in form with specifically English surnames’. A similar observation was made in an article by George Redmonds.⁷ (*Ancestors*, Issue 34 June, 2005, p. 47).

Redmonds also says: ‘More worrying is that a significant proportion of those he added were ... not really surnames but medieval bye-names; others had been extinct for several centuries’. Redmonds lists from R&W97 six names beginning with **B**, and eight beginning with **W** that are not in the Census and goes on to say: ‘I estimate there must be several hundred ‘ghost’ names, and that figure would be very much higher if we took account of alleged variants’. As we have seen, he was right, the number being just under three thousand—about 10% of all the names.

The terms *English Surnames* and *Surnames in Use in England* have, in the short term, two entirely different meanings. But, consider the thoroughly English surname *Newmarch*. Reaney tells us of ‘Adam de Neumarche 1242 ... From Neufmarché’. So it is an altered form of a French placename. When did it become English? Many of the names in R&W97 come from a variety of source countries, adapted and adopted for use in England and other parts of the UK.

The hundred most frequent Non-Traditional Surnames in use in the UK, taken from the 1998 GB Electoral role and which do not appear in the Census, are listed in Table 9. These are English names, although the

happened to the UK 1881 Census surnames by 1997’.

⁷ G. Redmonds, ‘What’s in a name?’, *Ancestors*, 34 (2005), 47.

names originated in India, Pakistan, China, Vietnam, and elsewhere. They are now carried by UK citizens, using English orthography. They are not the names taken directly from their home country; they do not even use the same orthography, although some source countries use English as an official language. They have been altered as the French *Neufmarché* was altered to become the English *Newmarch*, and the French *Tout Cœur* became Tuckers by way of *Tutquor* and *Totquer*.

These new English names, such as *Begum*, an honorific for a Muslim woman, bring their own challenges, but that is another article. These names are part of UK culture; *Patel* ranks 43rd in the GB 1998 Electoral Roll.⁸ Names like *Khan* and *Singh* are not listed here as they were recorded in the Census.

⁸ This table may be compared with Table 8 in Tucker 'The forenames and surnames from the GB 1998 Electoral Roll compared with those from the UK 1881 Census', 24, which shows all New Immigrant Surnames found in either or both surname collections.

Table 9 The Top 100 Non-Traditional Surnames Found in the GB 1998 Electoral Roll but not in the Census

Surname	Count	No.
Patel	88110	1
Begum	43635	2
Hussain	35833	3
Bibi	16348	4
Mistry	11407	5
Iqbal	9015	6
Malik	8328	7
Bi	7146	8
Uddin	6682	9
Khatun	5971	10
Sandhu	5555	11
Parmar	5549	12
Rashid	5391	13
Choudhury	5300	14
Cheung	5010	15
Kumar	4648	16
Chauhan	4571	17
Chowdhury	4232	18
Mehta	3645	19
Rehman	3611	20
Parveen	3573	21
Sheikh	3521	22
Ho	3474	23
Johal	3451	24
Sidhu	3436	25
Aziz	3387	26
Li	3371	27
Zaman	3299	28
Qureshi	3292	29
Joshi	3161	30
Nessa	3157	31
Bhatti	3129	32

Ashraf	2874	33
Anwar	2757	34
Chung	2729	35
Karim	2695	36
Ng	2672	37
Akram	2599	38
Khanom	2518	39
Tsang	2503	40
Sahota	2485	41
Mustafa	2466	42
Raja	2464	43
La Verty	2443	44
Latif	2267	45
Rafiq	2244	46
Shaikh	2241	47
Sharif	2214	48
Panesar	2202	49
Saleem	2190	50
Leung	2178	51
Afzal	2177	52
Liu	2080	53
Grewal	2056	54
Da Re	2043	55
Chaudhry	2032	56
Lal	2008	57
Mehmet	1997	58
Nazir	1996	59
Hanif	1986	60
Nawaz	1915	61
Sadiq	1868	62
Nguyen	1861	63
Matharu	1853	64
Sangha	1845	65

Majid	1845	66
Parekh	1764	67
Hamid	1738	68
Riaz	1735	69
Arif	1730	70
Dhaliwal	1709	71
Yau	1685	72
Bhogal	1682	73
Azam	1645	74
Saeed	1643	75
Bhatt	1613	76
Mohammad	1596	77
Kotecha	1589	78
Hirani	1589	79
Arshad	1573	80
Khalid	1569	81
Gohil	1558	82
Farooq	1514	83

Sarwar	1509	84
Virdee	1498	85
Suleman	1493	86
Pandya	1491	87
Kyriacou	1483	88
Akhter	1446	89
Dsouza	1426	90
Asghar	1418	91
Sanghera	1413	92
Charalambous	1412	93
Kalsi	1410	94
Yousaf	1403	95
Hoque	1376	96
Younis	1369	97
Atwal	1351	98
Kausar	1350	99
Khaliq	1340	100

R58 & R&W97 compared with The GB 1998 Electoral Roll

17,251 of the 18,731 names in R58, are found in the GB 1998 Electoral Roll, just a few less than in the Census at 92% usage. The names in R58, but not in the Electoral roll, must be surnames that died out before 1997 when the Electoral Roll data was collected. Since the numbers are very similar to the Census case, this argument may well be the same for the Census case which means that many of the surnames had died out before 1881.

These 17,251 surnames represent 2.2% of the Electoral Roll surname types, and 56.7% of the Electoral Roll population.

24,421 of the 27,558 names in R&W97, 88.9% usage, are found in the 1881 Census data. We might have expected to find surnames not in R&W97 but not so many in the dictionary that are not in the Census.

The population represented by the 24,421 surnames is 84.7% of the 1881 Census population, or 22,092,451 out of 26,074,403 from 401,198

types. $24420/401198=6.1\%$.

R&W97 thus achieved coverage of 84.7% with 6.1% of the names.

Summary & Conclusion

Surname Counts are a major issue with the R&W *opera*; neither author tells us what they consider to be a surname, or how many there are in their works, although both are happy enough tell us numbers added or deleted. The publishers' numbers turn out to be counts of entries: both etymological and index. Apart from the absurdity of including index entries in the count, the result is a serious understatement of the number of individual surnames. The publishers' claim for R&W97 is 'over 16,000 surnames'. This is quite true, but totally misleading, as the actual figure is 27,558.

R58 compares well with the nearest, in time, countrywide data set: the Census, where 93% of R58 names were matched. These were generally the more common names and would have been held by 72% of the population in 1881. There were many high count names in the Census that were not in R58. Of the top 100 of these, 95 were to be found in R&W97; the remaining five are not English names. R&W97 was an improvement, in scope, on R58, increasing the population coverage to 85%, but it did not pick up all the high count English names in the Census such as *Oakes* and *Winterbottom*. Conversely, there are 2,972 surnames, 11% of the total, that are not found in the Census. The majority of these was introduced by Wilson, and is a major weakness of the work.

The match rate of R&W97 with the 1881 Census was nearly 89%, a drop of 4% compared with R58. It was about the same for the 1998 GB Electoral Roll at nearly 88%. However, the coverage slipped from nearly 85% to 77% mainly because of the great shift in GB surnames in the then recent past: the loss of two thirds of the UK census name types, counterbalanced by the surge in immigrant names.⁹ Neither of these changes was reflected in R&W97. To miss this shift must be regarded as unfortunate.

⁹ As discussed in Tucker 'The forenames and surnames from the GB 1998 Electoral Roll compared with those from the UK 1881 Census'.

R&W97 may be considered largely as the dictionary that Reaney would have published in 1958 had he not been constrained by the economics of the day: a deferral of 39 years. Thus, although Reaney set out to produce a dictionary that reflected the use of real English surnames, in use at that time (1958), it has now become an historical document; a reference for the ages. It is and will always be invaluable, particularly for genealogists and historical linguists as well as for name scholars focusing on the Old and Middle English periods.¹⁰

¹⁰ In this work I have received the invaluable help of Professor Patrick Hanks, and the anonymous referee. I wish to record my thanks to these worthies.

Appendix 1 Surnames in R58 Not Found in the 1881 Census¹¹

A'Brook, Abbie, Abdie, Abear, Abeles, Ackenson, Ackert, Acket, Adburgham, Addekin, Adeane, Adeline, Adem, Adeson, Admer, Adnet, Affery, Aguila, Ailwyn, Aldine, Aldwy, Algore, Aliman, Alis, Aljer, Allawy, Allderidge, Alleeson, Allgrim, Allimant, Allmen, Allsep, Allsepp, Allweather, Alshioner, Alured, Alvar, Ambrus, Amelot, Amiet, Ammann, Amori, Amyas, Andree, Ankettle, Ankier, Annercaw, Anshell, Anslyn, Ansteys, Aps, Arboune, Arcedeckne, Archambault, Archanbault, Archibould, Arckoll, Arkus, Arkush, Armatys, Arnason, Arneway, Arnhold, Arnout, Arondel, Arsmith, Arsnell, Ashken, Atberry, Atcock, Athelstan, Athersytch, Athoke, Attale, Attiwill, Attmere, Attoc, Attom, Attread, Attru, Audritt, Avel, Axel, Aylwen, Baccas, Badcoe, Ballaster, Ballester, Barlthrop, Barnabé, Barnaclough, Basingthwait, Bathrup, Baylyff, Bazelle, Bearryman, Bec, Beemaster, Belgian, Belgions, Belhomme, Bellhanger, Bellmaine, Belshem, Benian, Benedik, Berecloth, Beriff, Berriwin, Berrycloth, Bertalot, Berwyn, Bestar, Beumant, Bevar, Bidaway, Biddwell, Biever, Bisler, Bismire, Blaketter, Blanko, Boatte, Boeson, Bolderoe, Bompus, Bonafont, Bonally, Bondi, Boneter, Bongers, Bonnaire, Borodale, Borthram, Boshere, Bottlerell, Boulde, Bouller, Bowsie, Brahame, Braksper, Bramalt, Brantown, Brecher, Brekonridge, Brennans, Bretelle, Brewse, Brightiff, Briskey, Brittney, Brixhe, Brounfield, Bruttner, Brymner, Budgey, Bumphries, Burdoun, Burds, Burgher, Burgot, Burkimsher, Burkinshear, Buskens, By, Bytheseashore, Cadwall, Caistell, Cammis, Camous, Camoys, Cantes, Carothers, Carslaw, Caseborne, Caselaw, Casky, Castelein, Catteroll, Cauldron, Century, Chalcot, Champerlen, Chaperling, Charbonneau, Charbonnel, Chartesley, Chesnay, Chiese, Chiverrell, Chue, Clayman, Cleatherow, Cleef, Clendenin, Clendennen, Clindening, Colicot, Colledd, Colqueran, Compain, Convent, Converse, Coppersmith, Cordero, Cordurey, Cormade, Costean, Coucha, Cowtas, Coyish, Crakebone, Creegor, Cregor, Crenel, Creyk, Cromb, Crostwight, Crummay, Curror, Cuzen, Dallicoat, Dallicott, Damry, Danecourt, Dannel, Darree, Daunay, Daymar, Dayral, De Ath, De Casley, De Knevett, De Launay, De Launey, De Lyle, De La Feld, De La Hey, De L'Isle, De La Haye, De Quincey, De Pury, De Whalley, De Vile, De Ville, Deakan, Dealbridge, Debell, Debutt, Deetcher, Deether, Deetman, Dekiss, Delahooke, Delamar, Delamare, Delhuary, Delleman, Dellew, Demers, Demings, Demmar, Denre, Deverose, Devinn,

¹¹ Readers will note that current surnames—such as Uprichard and Mackey—appear in the appendices. The appendices compare dictionary entries with the 1881 Census; such names do not appear in the 1881 Census data.

Dewters, Dickels, Diggatt, Dightham, Dikkers, Dil, Dimbledee, Divver, Doag, Doberer, Dobieson, Dodell, Dollittle, Dolph, Domb, Donnay, Dorrins, Dosi, Dossettor, Dowtry, Dreng, Du Cros, Duffes, Dumjohn, Dunjohn, Dunrobin, Duparc, Duparcq, Eacersall, Eastmure, Eccersley, Edicker, Edinbry, Edynbry, Effeney, Eisdal, Eisdale, Elcoux, Elcy, Eldritt, Elesender, Elflitt, Elleyne, Elshenar, Elshender, Elshener, Elvar, Emerig, Emerley, Emmerig, Erleigh, Escuyer, Everwin, Fairfoull, Fantes, Farfort, Fasset, Fastolf, Feehally, Felbridge, Fellgett, Fellowship, Femister, Ference, Ferreter, Feverel, Fickett, Fifehead, Fimister, Finar, Finesilver, Finlator, Fithie, Fitzacher, Fitzgilbert, Fitzneal, Fitzpayn, Fitzrandolph, Fitzwarin, Fitzhugues, Flement, Flexer, Fodor, Folkerts, Folkson, Fortly, Foukx, Fournel, Fouweather, Foux, Fowleston, Fowlestone, Frecheville, Fridaye, Fuche, Fugere, Fullshawe, Fulscher, Funel, Funnelle, Furlonge, Furmenger, Gambray, Gamlane, Garlicke, Garmons, Gastman, Gatherall, Gatterel, Gattiker, Gaunson, Gawenson, Geffen, Geffers, Gelle, Gelman, Germing, Gilcriest, Gillchreest, Glasscote, Glazyer, Goddman, Goldbart, Goldfoot, Goldway, Goodbairn, Goodfar, Goodfare, Goodisman, Goodlamb, Goodnow, Gooldsbury, Gorstidge, Goudswen, Goulesborough, Grealis, Grece, Greenburgh, Greenist, Greenmon, Gregori, Greim, Grellis, Grerson, Grewal, Grigorey, Grimward, Grissin, Gubell, Guillerman, Gumbel, Gunwin, Gurtler, Guwer, Haberer, Haddacks, Haggish, Hakluyt, Halladey, Hallidie, Halline, Hallowbread, Handasyde, Handasyde, Harburton, Harenc, Haroll, Harrowar, Harwarth, Haslup, Haspineall, Hastleton, Haszard, Haszeldine, Haversum, Hawkitts, Hayzeldene, Hazelgreaves, Hazelip, Heaselgrave, Heaslett, Heathron, Hedgecoe, Hellass, Hellcat, Hembra, Hembreye, Herbit, Herbolt, Hermitte, Herritts, Herroun, Hesper, Hessling, Hestleton, Hethron, Heyo, Hezlet, Hezlett, Higenbotham, Higenbottam, Hinsull, Hitchcoe, Hitchcott, Holbem, Holdum, Hollock, Holtie, Homere, Honebone, Honex, Honeybell, Hoosun, Hosteller, Hottot, Houf, Howourth, Huddless, Huget, Huglin, Huk, Hulles, Hunnex, Hunneyball, Huntman, Huot, Hurlen, Icemonger, Iddenton, Idelson, Ilieve, Ilive, Immink, Ingels, Ingillson, Issolt, Jackalin, Jagson, Jailler, Jannis, Janse, Jaray, Jarmains, Jarrand, Jarraud, Jenckes, Jennifer, Jeppe, Jeppeson, Jeray, Jermynn, Jernegan, Jerreatt, Jeurwin, Jiggen, Jillions, Joan, Jobar, Jobert, Jockelson, Joelson, Joester, Jolivet, Jordens, Jubert, Juggler, Jullens, Junifer, Junkison, Justum, Jutsums, Kalker, Kaplin, Kayzer, Kenmare, Kerese, Kertess, Kettleburn, Kibel, Kiersey, Kigelman, Kiggel, Kintish, Kirkebye, Kirtler, Kitlee, Knappen, Knotter, Knottson, Knowlder, Kortwright, Krips, Kristall, Ladye, Laffitte, Lafitte, Lainer, Lamburd, Lammert, Langbain, Langbant, Latches, Laveric, Le Ball, Le

Comber, Le Fever, Le Fevre, Le Good, Le Keux, Le May, Le Vine, Leatherman, Leboff, Lecount, Leeburn, Lefeaver, Leffek, Leffingwell, Lefridge, Legrand, Legresley, Legwood, Lehern, Leiner, Leirmonth, Lejeune, Lemarchand, Lestrangle, Lesuard, Leyborne, Lightlad, Linnecor, Linnekar, Litcook, Lithman, Litteljohn, Litwin, Liverock, Loalday, Loveguard, Lovold, Lowries, Lowrieson, Lymburner, Lyteman, MacByrne, MacCaffery, MacCaffray, MacCashin, MacCone, MacCoole, MacCoubrie, MacCown, MacCure, MacCurtin, MacDool, MacDuffie, MacEachan, MacGaffrey, MacGilp, MacGilvray, MacGorman, MacGoun, MacGown, MacHendrie, MacIlduff, MacMurchie, MacNiven, MacOwen, MacRanald, MacTaggart, MacTague, MacTeague, MacVail, Macaddie, Macalaster, Macallaster, Macalley, Macartnay, Macasgill, Macauslan, Macausland, Macauslane, Maccairter, Maccalister, Maccalmon, Maccalmont, Maccarra, Maccartair, Maccaskell, Maccaul, Macclemment, Macclymond, Maccolman, Maccomie, Maccomish, Maccorkill, Maccorkindale, Maccorkle, Maccraith, Maccrindell, Maccrindle, Maccutchen, Macewing, Macfait, Machaffie, Macilvreed, Macilvrive, Macindeor, Mackail, Mackaskill, Mackeever, Mackendrick, Mackeown, Mackibbon, Mackiness, Maclamon, Maclamont, Maclauren, Macparlan, Macpartland, Macphie, Maffre, Magennies, Maitment, Mald, Malidine, Malise, Mallandin, Marschall, Martyns, Massacrier, Mathez, Mattar, Mattingson, Mattuck, Maudit, Maufe, Mauleverer, McDuffie, McGreigor, McKisack, McLauchlane, McOmish, McPheeters, McQuistin, Meagers, Meazon, Medewe, Medur, Meffatt, Meffet, Mekking, Mellichap, Menel, Merchiers, Merioth, Merriment, Mesheder, Michieson, Midnight, Miggles, Mignott, Miklem, Milsopp, Miot, Mirralls, Mollyson, Momerie, Mompesson, Monnick, Moryson, Mounsie, Mullikin, Munchay, Munck, Muttycombe, Mylecrist, Mylles, Naesmith, Nayshe, Neelder, Nettelfield, Newcombes, Nigel, Nolda, Nopps, Norchard, Norclyffe, Norem, Noridge, Norkutt, Normanville, Northrupp, Nunhouse, Nunniss, Obin, Obray, Odart, Ollie, Onraet, Organe, Orlich, Orneblow, Orys, Osbiton, Osborne, Osswald, Oughtright, Ourry, Paenson, Paerson, Paik, Paikin, Panal, Pannaman, Papigay, Parsizon, Partlan, Pashe, Paskerful, Patriche, Patvine, Paynell, Peatrie, Pebjoy, Pechin, Peckar, Penderel, Penniman, Pentecost, Pepdie, Perebourne, Perrycost, Perrycoste, Petegree, Pettegree, Pettigree, Pettiver, Pettyfar, Peutherer, Pey, Phelops, Philcott, Philippot, Philippe, Phillipse, Phimester, Phizakarley, Pieris, Piggrem, Pindor, Pipperday, Pirard, Pirret, Pistol, Planterose, Platner, Pleasaunce, Pods, Poggs, Pointel, Porkiss, Portmann, Portrait, Portwin, Posnette, Postkitt, Potisman, Pottiphar, Pottrill, Potvin, Potwin, Pressman, Prettjohn, Prewse,

Pricher, Proudford, Provand, Puddepha, Puddifin, Pumphreys, Pund, Purdu, Puscot, Puttifent, Puttifoot, Puttnum, Quartrill, Quarrelle, Rablan, Raddie, Rainie, Ramart, Rambaut, Ranigar, Rankill, Raulin, Rawbins, Rawcliffe, Rawlyns, Rawsen, Reanny, Reeders, Renbold, Rengger, Renilson, Rennilson, Renshell, Ressler, Reyney, Rickardes, Riggulsford, Road-Night, Roback, Robearts, Rogett, Roggeman, Rogister, Rokker, Rolance, Rollons, Romayn, Rombulow, Roomer, Rouf, Rouncewell, Rounsivelle, Rowleston, Rowstone, Rowstron, Roycraft, Runecles, Runnackles, Runnagall, Rycart, Ryney, Saayman, Sablin, Sabline, Sackur, Sackwild, Saffir, Saffle, Saffhill, Sainsberry, Salingar, Salisberry, Sallagar, Samsin, Samter, Sandelson, Sandhill, Sandro, Sankin, Sapier, Sarra, Sauvan, Savaage, Schoemaker, Schoolcraft, Schrieve, Scrimgeoure, Scrimygeour, Scripture, Seaberg, Seaburgh, Seckler, Sedgewicke, Seebright, Segot, Seivwright, Seliger, Sellerman, Sember, Semkin, Sempkins, Senchel, Senchell, Sandler, Senskell, Serck, Sergean, Serrick, Sersmith, Servais, Sexten, Shakelance, Shapster, Shipperdson, Shirreffs, Shutlar, Siberg, Siborne, Siflet, Silkin, Simble, Simmie, Simyson, Sirdifield, Sirdyfield, Skakle, Skreven, Skrimshaw, Skurmer, Slagter, Slot, Smallsmann, Smeall, Smurfit, Smythyman, Sneezam, Sniderman, Sniders, Snyders, Somerville, Sommerlat, Soutell, Southland, Sparhawk, Sparre, Spickernall, Spitteler, Spurren, Squiller, Stabeler, Standalone, Stanistrete, Stannas, Stannum, Stanyforth, Starkman, Startifant, Steckel, Steffan, Stekel, Stezeker, Stikel, Stitcher, Stobbe, Stockfish, Stockleigh, Stolerman, Stonhard, Stripling, Strumanger, Struminger, Sturdevant, Stygal, Sumeray, Summerlad, Sumray, Sumrie, Surgenor, Surgeoner, Surgerman, Sussands, Sylvaine, Symmers, Tabah, Tabard, Taborah, Tailyour, Tallamach, Tardew, Tawyer, Taycell, Tazelaar, Tebbell, Tebrich, Tengue, Tennents, Tesche, Tessler, Tewers, Teyte, Thakore, Theadam, Thomline, Thommen, Thorkell, Thoubboron, Thourault, Thoytes, Thurgell, Tibald, Tiball, Tiddswell, Toril, Tortiss, Treddinick, Tredjett, Troyt, Tuckermann, Tulliver, Turgel, Turgell, Turgill, Turkel, Turketine, Turkil, Turnpenney, Turreff, Ughtred, Ugo, Ulmann, Ulrik, Umplebye, Underwater, Ungle, Uprichard, Urlin, Vacha, Vairo, Vallin, Vallintine, Vandervelde, Vannah, Vanne, Vantage, Veigne, Vender, Vennicker, Ventur, Verduin, Vesselo, Vicari, Viccari, Vinick, Vitall, Voicin, Volant, Volks, Vollers, Vreede, Waighete, Waison, Wakehurst, Walbanck, Waleran, Walklyn, Walshman, Walsman, Wardrupp, Wasselin, Wastenay, Watcyns, Waterkeyn, Wathe, Watrer, Waybrow, Waylatt, Weathrall, Welcomme, Weldsmith, Wellemin, Welliam, Westie, Westmancoat, Whackum, Whatlin, Whaymand, Whaymond, Whaymont, Wheatleigh,

Whinrae, Whiscard, Whistondale, Whitelum, Whitenow, Whitewhite, Whitsun, Whittek, Whytelaw, Whytok, Wibroe, Wickling, Widdess, Widdiwiss, Widrich, Wilberfosse, Wildeboer, Willrich, Wimple, Winfarthing, Wiscard, Wod, Wodeman, Woffitt, Wolfarth, Wolfin, Wolfner, Wolfroot, Wolfryd, Wolryche, Wooddin, Woodjets, Woolbar, Woolforde, Woollage, Woollvern, Woolving, Woracker, Worlege, Wostear, Woursell, Wrong, Wronker, Wurzal, Wusteman, Wyberd, Wyllarde, Wymann, Wymans, Wynnes, Wynyates, Wyons, Wypers, Youngmay, Zelle.

Appendix 2 Surnames in R&W97 Not Found in the 1881 Census

A'Down, A'Lea, A'Lee, A'Wood, Abbeys, Acke, Ackes, Adown, Aeneas, Aglion, Agrove, Aguillon, Airmin, Airmine, Aislaby, Alabastar, Albe, Alcrist, Alfill, Alfille, Almot, Almott, Amabell, Amberley, Amberly, Anflis, Anfliss, Anke, Anketin, Annick, Ansthurther, Apehead, Araby, Ardeley, Argentine, Armenters, Arrum, Arum, Ashdoun, Ashlock, Ashword, Ass, Asse, Astringer, Atbrook, Atbrooke, Atcot, Atcott, Atford, Atgrove, Atlem, Attford, Attleborough, Attleborrow, Attlebrough, Attleburrow, Attlem, Attlow, Aube, Audlay, Avely, Aynley, Babbel, Babbell, Babthorp, Babthorpe, Backhalder, Bagenal, Baggeridge, Bagpuis, Bagpuss, Balliol, Bampforth, Banstickle, Barbarel, Barbarell, Barberell, Barbot, Bardeney, Barebone, Bargain, Bargaine, Bargayn, Bargayne, Barkston, Barkstone, Bascot, Baswin, Bathley, Battsford, Baudechon, Bavastock, Baveystoch, Bayhouse, Bayus, Bearaway, Beardfield, Beardless, Bearward, Beatell, Beaufront, Beaushaw, Beccle, Beckard, Bedde, Bedfer, Bedwyn, Beeld, Begger, Beild, Beld, Belloc, Bellock, Bellsyer, Beluncle, Bendbone, Bendysh, Beneck, Bensington, Bentworth, Berald, Beraud, Bessacre, Bessaker, Bettriss, Beuscher, Beushaw, Bewfort, Bilicliffe, Billericay, Billingford, Billinghame, Bintworth, Binwood, Blackbrooke, Blackcliff, Blackcliffe, Blackliffe, Blackstrode, Blacktoft, Blackwyn, Blagge, Blagges, Blagroves, Blakemere, Blatchman, Blaunch, Blaunche, Blaw, Blayn, Bledlowe, Bletchingden, Bletchingdon, Blickling, Blissing, Blissingham, Blossworth, Blundun, Blunsen, Blure, Bockings, Bocok, Bodecott, Bodicot, Bolasse, Bonchristian, Bonchurch, Bondgate, Bongate, Bonvallet, Bonvalot, Borgonon, Borlas, Borrage, Borrich, Bossall, Bosshard, Bossiney, Botsforth, Bottly, Bouvery, Brabourn, Bradcot, Bradcott, Bradmead, Brafferton, Brafford, Brailer, Brailsham, Brainswood, Braithwell, Branfort, Brayler, Breaklance, Breakleg, Brightrich, Brille, Brockworth, Brodmead, Brodsworth, Brookwood, Brounlie, Brownfleet, Brownlock, Broxfield, Brumford, Brunby, Brunthwaite, Brushe, Bubwith, Buckenam, Bucknam, Budleigh, Bulasse, Bulax, Bulcke,

Bulke, Bullfinch, Bulstone, Burcot, Burcote, Burghersh, Burglin, Bursacott, Bursicott, Burstler, Burstowe, Bylow, Caffinch, Cafoot, Cainham, Calverleigh, Calverton, Candlemass, Cantock, Canworthy, Carboner, Carnabay, Carsbrook, Cartmole, Carye, Caryl, Cassler, Castelly, Castlehowe, Castlock, Catchpenny, Caudray, Cawderey, Cawthran, Cawthrup, Cendrer, Cerf, Chaddesley, Chadsley, Chadwyck, Chaffinch, Chalgrave, Chalgrove, Champflower, Changer, Chanue, Charbonell, Charbuckle, Charcrow, Charlcot, Charlemayn, Charlemayne, Charlford, Charlman, Charlwin, Charlwyn, Chavler, Chedder, Chelsam, Chelsham, Chenevix, Chertsey, Cheselden, Chesilden, Chessells, Chetman, Chevenger, Chicheley, Chickerel, Chide, Chilcock, Chissik, Chitterling, Chive, Chivery, Cholle, Cholles, Chone, Christendom, Christred, Churchgate, Cinnamond, Ciprian, Claget, Claggitt, Clarel, Clarell, Clavinger, Claybrooke, Claybrooks, Claygate, Cledon, Clenfield, Cletch, Clibburn, Clipsby, Cliveden, Clizbe, Clodhammer, Clot, Clott, Clowne, Cobbam, Cobbard, Cobber, Cobleigh, Cocksfoot, Cockspur, Cockwold, Cocton, Codell, Cogge, Cogges, Coknage, Colbond, Colswain, Colswayn, Conisby, Consedy, Conybeere, Copgrave, Copped, Copperthwait, Coppett, Coppledick, Cophthorn, Cophthorne, Cornberg, Cornbury, Coroner, Coryat, Coryot, Cotwill, Cotwin, Cowstock, Cowwell, Coxfoot, Crackbone, Cracknot, Cranbourne, Craneshanks, Cranleigh, Cransick, Crawlboys, Crepping, Cresner, Cressacre, Cridde, Criddel, Criddell, Crisplock, Crokern, Crookfoot, Crosleigh, Crosseland, Crowmer, Crowner, Croxby, Crudde, Crulle, Crumplock, Cubbell, Cubbison, Cubble, Cuckold, Cuddamore, Cuddimore, Culvard, Cupping, Cuppledick, Curlew, Curthose, Cutlard, Cutwin, D'Aberton, D'Amery, D'Arcy, D'Aubney, D'Aulby, D'Eath, D'Eathe, D'Eye, D'Oyley, Daffe, Daftors, Dagworth, Dalderby, Dallingridge, Dambell, Damet, Dandely, Dangerous, Dansel, Darblay, Darmenters, Darreyn, Darreyns, Datchet, Datchett, Davenant, Dawbarne, Dayhouse, Daylove, De'Ath, De Lisle, De Ville, Deaconson, Dearchild, Debdale, Decourcy, Defender, Delacour, Delamond, Delamotte, Dellford, Dendale, Denterlew, Dentrelew, Denzil, Denzill, Derfield, Derolf, Despencer, Dispenser, Diamant, Didsberry, Dieulesait, Dimm, Diriday, Dishford, Dishforth, Dispard, Ditchford, Dobrée, Dogshanks, Dolties, Doltis, Dorracott, Dorville, Dottel, Dottrell, Douceamour, Doulting, Doverey, Dowbigging, Downsall, Drabb, Drabbe, Draff, Draffe, Drave, Drawsword, Drewton, Dribbel, Dribbell, Drinkpin, Dromant, Drunkard, Druval, Du Bois, Dubbedent, Dubedent, Duggel, Duggell, Dumping, Duncklee, Dundraw, Dunkum, Durable, Duryard, Dustifoot, Duzamour, Dwarf, Dwarrow, Dyllon, Eadiman, Eadlesfield, Eadmeades, Eadmeads, Eadyman, Eaglisfield, Eamond,

Eamondson, Easie, Eastacre, Eastchurch, Eastwater, Eatmeat, Ebberton, Ecclescliff, Ecclescliffe, Edbro, Edbrough, Eddiman, Eddyman, Edgbrook, Edgbrooke, Edgcliff, Edgcliffe, Edgebrook, Edgebrooke, Edgecliff, Edgecliffe, Edgefield, Edgeham, Edget, Edgfield, Edgham, Edmott, Edony, Edsworth, Elivant, Elkies, Ellstead, Elmsleigh, Elmsly, Elmswell, Elvet, Elvett, Emblot, Emblott, Engineer, Ennet, Envious, Enviss, Erdington, Erkenbald, Erkenbold, Erlick, Erpingham, Esger, Essy, Estrild, Estrill, Etcham, Evelot, Evelott, Eversdene, Eversheds, Eversly, Evilchild, Ewe, Eynulph, Facket, Fackett, Fadmoor, Fadmore, Fairbody, Fairclark, Fairclarke, Fairclerk, Faircock, Fairhope, Fairlock, Fairmain, Fairson, Fairwin, Fairwood, Fairwyn, Faiting, False, Fantstone, Fanwright, Farnbrough, Farway, Fastiger, Fatherless, Fating, Fayting, Fegge, Felliper, Fencot, Fentiman, Fieldfare, Fieldhurst, Fighter, Filderay, Filehewer, Filliel, Finchcock, Fisaker, Fishacre, Fiskerton, Fitchelden, Fitcheldon, Fitte, Fitzherbert, Fitzjohn, Fitzsimon, Fitzsimons, Fitzwilliam, Fitzwilliams, Flaine, Flashby, Flaxley, Flegge, Flerd, Fleshacker, Flintard, Flocke, Floore, Florkin, Fobster, Folbarbe, Foliott, Folkred, Follifatt, Follifoot, Follower, Fordwin, Fordwyn, Forscott, Forseith, Forsyde, Foxcot, Foxcott, Franckton, Freebert, Freemason, Fresel, Fresell, Freshet, Freshett, Freshfish, Fretgoose, Friendless, Frigge, Frocke, Frogge, Frogmoor, Frognall, Frosk, Froske, Froward, Frowing, Frowning, Froysel, Fryzell, Fulberd, Fulfair, Fulgent, Fullfair, Furel, Furzier, Gadder, Gadders, Gadeling, Gadling, Gagge, Gaitbane, Galsery, Gannet, Garfin, Garmondsway, Garnays, Garnesy, Gatend, Gatsensby, Gatman, Gatorest, Gatsden, Gatsdon, Gattling, Gaumbe, Gawdy, Gayspur, Gazelee, Geldgris, Gellie, Gellner, Genway, Gersome, Gibberich, Gibberish, Giddycock, Giggers, Gildeney, Gilmichael, Gimblette, Girdel, Gislam, Givenot, Gladway, Gladwy, Glasswright, Glazanby, Glazenby, Gleeman, Glenant, Glennant, Glentham, Glewman, Glimme, Glind, Glint, Glutton, Glymme, Glynd, Gnat, Gnatt, Gobeley, Godcock, Godelin, Godhelp, Godless, Godshelp, Godsname, Goggle, Golbrook, Goldbeater, Goldbrook, Goldbrooke, Goldcorn, Goldenhead, Golderon, Goldhead, Goldicott, Goldocote, Gommen, Gonville, Goodcock, Goodcook, Goodesmith, Goodfear, Goodfriend, Goodgroom, Goodheal, Goodhusband, Goodkin, Goodness, Goodsmith, Goosebeard, Gorony, Gosshawk, Gottacre, Graffard, Grandamore, Grantland, Grapinell, Grapnell, Graspeys, Graspis, Gravelling, Graybeard, Graygos, Graylan, Graystoke, Greatshanks, Greeder, Greell, Greenden, Greenopp, Greeter, Grein, Grelling, Grenford, Greveney, Greyling, Greystoke, Grilling, Grisethwaite, Grisewold, Gristhwaite, Grithman, Groin, Grosker, Grubber, Grugge, Grugges, Guilbey, Gunfrey, Gupill, Gyse, Hackbon, Hackbone,

Hacksmall, Haddesley, Hadridge, Hailsworth, Haldanby, Halfrankish, Halifield, Hallbarn, Hambleden, Handas, Hanfirth, Hapsford, Harblott, Hardfish, Hardhead, Hardwyn, Hareshead, Harpford, Harpsfield, Harringworth, Harsom, Hastvillain, Hatful, Havercake, Havercomb, Havercombe, Hawkhirst, Haybitter, Haymonger, Hearsom, Hendyman, Henfoot, Hentwin, Hentwind, Herbelot, Herringcarter, Hethersett, Hindeley, Hobey, Hoblet, Hoggsflesh, Holcot, Holcott, Holdfast, Holdwin, Holgood, Holwin, Holyfather, Homedy, Hondy, Honiett, Hopshort, Horum, Hotfoot, Houdsworth, Houdwin, Houndfoot, Houndsfoot, Howgrave, Hugessen, Hulver, Huncock, Huncot, Huncott, Hundred, Huntinton, Huntlow, Hurdler, Hurtheaven, Hyndley, l'Anson, Ibbelot, Iblot, Ickford, Ickhills, Ickles, Ideny, Idony, Ikringill, Illbode, Immer, Imper, Indecombe, Indecome, Indicombe, Inggall, Ingworth, Ipswell, Ironfoot, Isembard, Ivelchild, Jambe, Janaways, Jancock, Jebordy, Jelke, Jephkin, Jobbinson, Jollyboy, Jolyon, Jort, Joyful, Judgement, Judgment, Juer, Jumble, Juvenal, Katerin, Kayfoot, Kellough, Kemme, Kenleigh, Kenston, Kenstone, Kentwell, Kexby, Kibbe, Kidnet, Kidnett, Kilbuy, Kilnwick, Kilwardby, Kimberely, Kimbrough, Kirkfield, Kirkstead, Kirksted, Kirriell, Kirtling, Kissa, Kitebone, Kitling, Knapweed, Kneeder, Knightwin, Knotting, Kriel, Kullum, Kynsley, L'Ami, L'Archer, La Vine, Laising, Lambrooke, Lanceleave, Lancelew, Landmott, Langbrook, Langthwaite, Lanslyn, Lateways, Laurette, Le Barr, Le Fanu, Le Paturel, Leadwell, Ledbright, Leffan, Leffred, Leftwidge, Leising, Lemster, Levelance, Leverrier, Levibond, Lewknor, Libbet, Lickbeard, Licrece, Liefchild, Liers, Lightfellow, Lilbourne, Limpett, Limsey, Lindwood, Littlebond, Livelong, Lodbrook, Longbrook, Longenough, Longenow, Longliff, Longmay, Longner, Longshank, Longshanks, Longspey, Longspy, Lorette, Loudham, Loutett, Louttett, Louttitt, Lovcot, Lovcott, Loveren, Loversall, Lucian, Luckless, Lupsett, Lurk, Lutterworth, Lyard, Lymmington, Lyolf, M'Cabe, M'Calman, M'Combie, M'Crimmon, M'Farquhar, M'Fate, M'Feate, M'Jarrow, M'Jerrow, M'Quisten, M'Sorley, MacCloor, MacNachtan, Maccure, Macellar, Maceller, Mackey, Mackindewar, Macqueen, Madicks, Mafflin, Maidford, Mainston, Makefair, Makefare, Makejoy, Makeless, Malhead, Malmain, Malmains, Maloisel, Malosel, Maltmeter, Malvenue, Malzer, Mammon, Manleigh, Mapner, Mapnor, Markleigh, Marqueez, Marshom, Massday, Massingbeard, Mauvoisin, Mavesin, Maxcy, Mccoubrie, Meadfield, Meldred, Mempriss, Meppam, Merrimouth, Merrlees, Meverell, Michelgrove, Mickleboy, Midday, Middlemarsh, Middlemoore, Midglow, Midsummer, Mildby, Milkwhite, Milnethorpe, Mireylees, Mitchelman, Mitchimer, Moldcroft, Monkby,

Monyash, Mopp, Moppe, Moppes, Morrisby, Mosleigh, Motherless, Mousebeard, Muggle, Muggles, Mulgreave, Munbey, Munde, Mungam, Munkton, Murrimouth, Mushroom, Mutchman, My, Nacke, Nafferton, Nalderfan, Narrasty, Nassard, Natural, Naturel, Nepicar, Nethercoate, Nethersall, Nettard, Nettleworth, Neverathome, Newbottle, Newhusband, Nickaman, Nodger, Nogg, Nogge, Nogood, Nording, Norracott, Northby, Northoe, Northow, Norwold, Nose, Nought, Nunman, Nussie, Nutcomb, Nutkin, O'Duffy, O'Looney, O'Nions, Oakenroyd, Oatland, Ockenroyd, Ockilshaw, Odbert, Oddson, Odierne, Odiham, Odinell, Odneld, Ofchurch, Offchurch, Official, Ogge, Oildebof, Oillard, Okover, Oldcastle, Oldhead, Oldherring, Oldmixen, Oldwell, Ombersley, Onefoot, Oppenshaw, Orbater, Ording, Ordmer, Orgrave, Orway, Osbert, Osen, Oslack, Ossell, Ostringer, Oteland, Oulting, Ounstep, Oustiby, Outsax, Overbrook, Overwater, Oxendon, Oxfoot, Oxney, Oxwick, Ozin, Packstaff, Palcock, Panborough, Pancras, Parage, Parage, Parfay, Passboys, Pastrell, Pasturel, Patney, Patsall, Paunchard, Pavly, Paykin, Peachurch, Peiree, Pendant, Pendcrow, Peneycud, Penniless, Pennyall, Pentolow, Pentrich, Pepp, Pepperwhite, Pessoner, Peterborough, Petijohn, Petipas, Pettipas, Pettyjohn, Philbert, Phyfe, Pickenham, Pickpeace, Pickpease, Pickstoke, Pickwoad, Pickwort, Piedargent, Pieshank, Pieshanks, Pigsflesh, Pimperley, Pintel, Pitwine, Plasked, Platsmith, Pleader, Plessis, Plunger, Pockridge, Polbrook, Polcat, Polecat, Polecott, Polecutt, Pollbrook, Pollkin, Polstead, Polsted, Polworthy, Pontiff, Porteus, Portjoy, Portno, Portnoy, Powenall, Pownoll, Prendergust, Prentout, Pressbury, Prickart, Prison, Pritwell, Proudmay, Provender, Pulder, Punchardon, Punge, Pur, Purte, Pussin, Quadd, Queech, Queeniff, Queldrake, Queldrick, Queniff, Quernbeater, Radcot, Radcott, Raickstraw, Raingold, Ramett, Rannall, Ratner, Rattenberry, Ravensthorpe, Raventhorpe, Readyman, Reape, Redbert, Reddiman, Redmoor, Redrose, Redvers, Reedless, Reppes, Repps, Resesby, Rewald, Ribald, Ribber, Ribell, Richlord, Richmay, Rickmay, Rigton, Ringbell, Ringell, Ringsted, Rivlin, Rivling, Robchild, Robelard, Robet, Robilard, Robsart, Rodgate, Rodican, Rokewood, Rolwright, Roulwright, Rudgewick, Russinol, Sadick, Sailant, Saive, Salcock, Salcott, Sameday, Samedy, Sampe, Sandbeck, Sansaver, Sappe, Sarfoot, Sartor, Satterday, Savoner, Saxelbye, Sayve, Scathelock, Science, Scollas, Scotbrook, Scowle, Scime, Scrippe, Scrippes, Scrivenor, Seafourth, Sedany, Sedgbrook, Sedgebrook, Sedgeford, Sedgford, Selburne, Selifant, Sende, Sennicles, Serlby, Sevenstar, Sewatt, Sewy, Sexy, Shadworth, Shardeloe, Sharparrow, Sheepshead, Sheffle, Sheircliffe, Shelfe, Shilbottle, Shillbottle, Shipdam,

Shipdame, Shipden, Shiprod, Shiprode, Shipward, Shirbrooke, Shirebrooke, Shirmark, Shodd, Shoppe, Shortbayn, Shortwood, Shouldham, Shrubland, Shuckborough, Sibbe, Sibbes, Sibton, Sicklefoot, Siddenham, Sidebeard, Sidnall, Silkenside, Sillitow, Simbarb, Sinaver, Sinjin, Sinka, Sinnamon, Sinnington, Sinthwaite, Siss, Sissmore, Sixandtwenty, Sixpenny, Sixtyman, Skerr, Skilful, Skilland, Skillfull, Skirrett, Skitte, Slabbard, Slabbert, Slayforth, Sledd, Sledmere, Slowfoot, Smalham, Smallbent, Smallknight, Smallproud, Smallstreet, Smearman, Smethley, Smiton, Smocker, Smoothie, Snazelle, Snelman, Snelman, Snigg, Snoring, Snowwhite, Softe, Softely, Sokeman, Somersham, Sonning, Soothe, Soppe, Sorrowless, Sourmilk, Southbrook, Southbrooke, Southover, Spaldington, Sparegood, Sparkwell, Sparrick, Spich, Spiche, Spillbread, Spines, Spondon, Spurnrose, Squeery, St Nicholas, Stablegate, Staffordshire, Stainburne, Stainesby, Stalbridge, Stallibross, Stanbourn, Stanbourne, Stanbow, Stanburn, Stanburne, Stangrave, Stanleigh, Stansted, Starkbayn, Startout, Statheman, Stathum, Steadfast, Steeping, Stepeney, Stickbuck, Stiddolph, Stifferd, Stiffkey, Stiver, Stogbridge, Stokesby, Stollybrass, Stoners, Storeton, Strachie, Stradbrook, Strensall, Strongbow, Strudger, Stubbeley, Stubbley, Stubbus, Sturrey, Suckspitch, Sunwin, Sutherland, Suthery, Swaffam, Swaffham, Swanbourne, Swanby, Sweetblood, Swillington, Swinbrook, Swinbrooke, Swithegood, Sy, Syddenham, Ta'bois, Tabletter, Tadde, Tagge, Taisez-vous, Talwith, Talworth, Tankerley, Tanslye, Tantifer, Tapeley, Tarboc, Tarlen, Tarves, Tarvis, Tavy, Tayl, Teaser, Teffan, Telser, Templecombe, Tenacre, Tennaker, Terling, Termday, Terse, Testwood, Thedall, Theodolph, Thibbett, Thimbelbee, Thimble, Thistleden, Thorbrand, Thornholme, Thresk, Thurkleby, Thury, Ticknall, Timble, Tippenny, Tireboys, Tittersall, Togge, Torpel, Torpell, Tosty, Totnam, Totteridge, Toulet, Trafferd, Trailwing, Trainell, Traynell, Treadwater, Tregoose, Tregoz, Trencham, Trenchmer, Trentmars, Triprose, Truecock, Truffhitt, Trugge, Trulle, Trumwin, Trumwyn, Trussbutt, Tugford, Tullimond, Tundew, Tuphead, Turfley, Turnagen, Twentiman, Twiceaday, Twisnod, Twyer, U'ren, Udlin, Uffmore, Uffworth, Uggie, Uncleby, Uncouth, Underborough, Undercliff, Undercliffe, Underedge, Undertree, Unkelby, Unready, Upcliff, Upcot, Upholder, Uphurst, Uppiby, Upridge, Upwick, Urswick, Uskell, Vache, Vanter, Vaunter, Veutrey, Vewtrey, Victorson, Vimpenny, Vintsous, Virgil, Waddicker, Waddicore, Wadster, Wainfleet, Walcock, Wallerthwaite, Wambe, Wandloss, Wannaker, Wantley, Warfles, Warnefield, Warnfield, Washburne, Waspail, Waspel, Watchet, Watchett, Watcock, Watership, Watties, Waw, Wawe, Wealder, Weasel, Weathercock,

Webman, Weeper, Wegge, Welbeck, Wellersley, Wellinow, Wellwick, Welwick, Wemes, Wenche, Wendout, Wendut, Wennock, Wentbridge, Werwell, Westcastle, Westcliff, Westdale, Westop, Westopp, Wethercock, Wetheringsett, Wetweather, Whatner, Whealock, Wheatlove, Whelp, Whelpley, Whippet, Whippett, Whitebelt, Whitebuck, Whitepayn, Whitestart, Whitgift, Whitkirk, Whitpayn, Whitsunday, Wibbe, Wichford, Wickersley, Wiclif, Wicliffe, Widegrave, Widemouth, Widgrave, Widgrove, Widmerpole, Widmerpool, Wifeless, Wilbroe, Wildbuck, Wildmer, Willersey, Willingdale, Wilsthorpe, Wimmers, Winant, Winchell, Winday, Windeate, Windswift, Windyate, Winfrith, Wingold, Winnefrith, Winnstanley, Wintenev, Winterfold, Wintersett, Winterslow, Winthrop, Wippe, Wippett, Wirfauk, Wisbidge, Wisebairn, Wisseck, Wissock, Witless, Woburn, Wolfhunt, Wolfram, Wolpole, Wombe, Woodhirst, Woodhorn, Woodkirk, Woodleaf, Woodmouse, Woodnoth, Woodsom, Woodsome, Woodthrop, Worksop, Worslay, Worsted, Wrangell, Wrangways, Wraste, Wraysford, Wrestler, Wrington, Wrongfoot, Wrosen, Wrye, Wyclif, Wycliffe, Wynands, Wynburne, Wynfrey, Yacksley, Yarbord, Yarm, Yarmuth, Yendamore, Yeudall, Yonderover, Yorksheer, Yorksher, Youngbond

Appendix 3 A note on capturing the names

To conduct this study it was necessary to capture each bold entry name, just the name, in both R58 and R&W97.¹² This was achieved by keying the information by hand. Two people, who did not know each other, in separate locations, using different equipment, entered the data for one or the other of the dictionaries. This isolation virtually eliminated any idiosyncratic operator errors in both transcriptions that would cause a false match.

R&W97 was double keyed and checked copy to copy with mismatches being resolved. R58 was keyed and then, using the keyed data, the beginning and end of each entry was coded, as was the logical indicator to show whether the entry was *etymological* or *index*. The coding allowed review of the keyed data which was corrected as necessary.

In comparing R58 with R&W97 the R58 names that did not appear in R&W97 were assumed to be typographical errors, and only when they proved not to be the case were they accepted. As discussed earlier there

¹² I wish to thank Ben Harris, Commissioning Editor, Language Reference, Oxford University Press, for his kind permission to capture in readable computer files (MS Visual FoxPro) the bold type names of both R58 & R&W97.

were 17 such surnames.

Every reasonable (and some unreasonable) effort has been made to correctly transfer the names to file to be compared. If there are a few stubbornly resistant transcription errors they are unlikely to affect the thrust of the paper. However, they are all mine and I would like them returned.