

English surnames, from an ethnological point of view / by Dr Beddoe.

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Beddoe, John, 1826-1911.

Publication/Creation

London : Harrison & Sons, 1882.

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ENGLISH SURNAMES,
FROM AN ETHNOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW.

BY

DR. BEDDOE, F.R.S.

LONDON:
HARRISON & SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

1882.



ENGLISH SURNAMES, *from an* ETHNOLOGICAL *point of view.*

By Dr. BEDDOE, F.R.S.

WHILE following up the subject of the decay of the old Germanic (Reihengraber) type in the German land, I conceived the idea that some indirect light might be thrown upon it by an examination of the admixture of races and classes in England, as shown by the existing surnames.

I therefore examined, in a cursory way, and trusting to my own very moderate knowledge of English surnames, the several lists and documents, an analysis of which is appended to this paper.

The headings of the tables are as follows :—1st, The Peerage of England ; 2nd, the Baronets of England ; 3rd, the list of county magistrates for Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and part of North Somerset ; 4th, those Members of Parliament who sit for English seats ; 5th, the Fellows of the Royal Society ; 6th, the Fellows of the R. College of Physicians (these two may represent the *élite* of certain scientific and professional classes) ; 7th, the members of the University Club, London, as a sample of the upper middle class of England, and chiefly of the metropolis ; 8th, the mayors of all the English and Welsh corporations, for two years, deducting re-elected mayors, with the addition of the 26 aldermen of London—these make up exactly 500, and represent chiefly the higher commercial class ; 9th, the K.C.B.'s and K.C.M.G.'s ; 10th, the Q.C.'s and Sergeants-at-Law ; 11th, the subscribers to a Yorkshire book, chiefly from the West Riding.

I have also a series of lists from Bristol. The subscribers to

the Museum represent the upper class of citizens and residents, and the merchants, the lower class of tradesmen; the native in- and out-patients of the Infirmary, make up a kind of social scale of Bristolians. The offenders against Martin's Act are almost all carters or rural labourers, and may represent that class, whose names are hardly to be found in any other accessible list.

There are three lists of farmers: from Eastern and Central Herefordshire, from East Gloucestershire, and from the parts of Gloucestershire and Somerset around Bristol. With these may be compared the list of tenants of Malmesbury Abbey, dating from about A.D. 1300, and nearly corresponding in locality and quality.

The last series, scarcely comparable with the rest, consists of lists of the Society of Friends from several districts, pretty well scattered over the country.

It may be as well to explain also the way in which I have classified the surnames.

My method became less imperfect as the work proceeded.

My first Norman class contains only historical names, or such as are known to me to be traceable up to or nearly up to the Conquest, as Percy, Malet, Tyson. The second Norman class contains names of old French form, and patronymics derived from names which did not take root strongly among the English, as Molyneux, Russell, Payne, Drew, Pullen.

My first Saxon class includes most of those ending in ING, the bearers of which are probably lineal descendants of the Saxon aristocracy, whose clan names, though not appearing in Domesday or in charters, were handed down among themselves, and finally, in many instances, become fixed as surnames. Such are Mainwaring (the descendant of the dwellers in Meon, the Jutes¹), Skelding, Skirving, Billing. The second class includes such Saxon or Danish patronymics as Godwin, Lewin, Alderson, Tovey.

The great local class I have also subdivided. Its first and principal section includes most of the names of specific localities, as Pakington, Hartley, Mytholmroyd, the majority of which names probably belonged to the owners or tenants of the places indicated, though many were assumed to denote the places whence their bearers came. The second class contains all generic local names, as Hill, Attwood, Slade: these must have been borne originally by the smaller tenants or landholders. With them I have placed also such names as Wiltshire, Oxenford, which we know cannot have been acquired by ownership,

¹ This is an enticing etymology; but the name is usually supposed to be derived from Mesnil-garin, in Normandy.

and which probably belonged to a low, rather than a high, class of the community.

In most cases I have separated, as a third local class, such names as Burgoyne, Fleming, Picard, Maine, Brittan, Norris, which indicate the country of origin of the first bearer.

Names of trade or calling are difficult to classify. I have separated those of ordinary arts and trades, as Taylor, Walker, Lister, from those which are semi-personal, qualifying, or descriptive, as Palmer, Franklin, Clerk. With these last I have placed, with some doubt, Frere, Abbot, &c., which may in some cases have been nicknames, but probably indicated as a rule illegitimate descent from the persons pointed at. Sometimes I have made a third class of distinctly rural occupations, as Fisher, Fowler, Hayward, Miller.

Nicknames, or personal names, as Reid, Blackmore, Whitehead, require no subdivision.

From the great crowd of patronymics I have usually separated those ending in SON, which originated in the northern part of the kingdom, for reasons which will subsequently appear.

My *doubtful Welsh* class includes such names as Roberts or Robartes, and Richards, of which the usual English forms would be Robins, Robinson, Dobbs, Dixon, and the like. They are not invariably Welsh, but their comparative rarity away from Wales and the Marches shows that they are usually so.

The undoubtedly Welsh class, including Jones, Pugh, Rees, Vaughan, Bengough, &c., needs no comment.

In the Scotch class I have placed all those names whose owners have at any period belonged exclusively to Scotland. Thus all the Montgomeries in the three kingdoms descend from that branch of the famous Norman race which settled in Scotland; and to Scotland I have assigned them. So with the Hamiltons, Gordons, Barclays. The adoption of this rule leads to scarcely any ambiguity or difficulty: it leaves comparatively few surnames common to England and Scotland, except certain trade names and nicknames and some of the commoner patronymics in SON, such as Wilson and Watson.

But the same rule could not be applied to Ireland, where the greater part of the surnames of English form are of comparatively recent introduction, and not to be distinguished from those which have always remained English. I have therefore put the Fitzgeralds, Barrys, Burkes, &c., among my Normans, and distributed the mass of Irish names of English form under the several heads appropriate to them. And I have left in my Irish class only the surnames actually coined in Ireland, the O's and Macs, Kavanaghs, Ryans, Dalys, and the like, which belong, roughly speaking, to the Celtic race.

My Foreign class includes all those supposed to have been introduced from abroad during the last two or three centuries: Huguenot, Palatine, French of the Channel Isles, Dutch, Italian, Jewish, &c.

After all I am constrained to leave a great many names, on an average about 9 per cent., in the doubtful class. This includes, no doubt, a good many patronymics and nicknames, as well as corrupted specimens of all the other classes, particularly the foreign one. The author of "The Norman People" would ascribe a great many of them to the Norman category, and I do not doubt that he is right in many instances, but I am unable to test his methods sufficiently. I am, however, much indebted to his book, as well as to those of Lower, Bardsley, and Miss Yonge.

The number of these doubtful names is of course a rough index of the imperfection of the method, at least in my hands. A good many of the names which I *have* made bold to classify are not free from ambiguity of meaning or origin. *Hall* I have assigned to my second local class. But it may in some instances have been derived from the common Norse name, or be a short form of Henry, or of Halbert. *Wood* probably does not always mean an assemblage of trees; sometimes it is a personal name, signifying mad or wrathful. *Peacock* may be a nickname or a patronymic: I have set it down as the latter. A good many of the apparently local names may be corruptions of words less familiar.

One source of fallacy, but not, I think, an important one, is the tendency to get rid of names supposed objectionable by exchanging them for better sounding or more fashionable ones. Thus Jones has actually been exchanged for Herbert, and Bugg, it has been said, for Norfolk Howard. It is a little curious that the name here selected as the type of high aristocratic standing, is by some authorities derived from Hog-ward, a swineherd. For myself I incline, with Mr. Bardsley, to trace it rather to Here-ward or Havard, and rank it with the old Saxon names.

This kind of change has been pretty frequent among the nobility and propertied classes, but not elsewhere. Where property has been in question, the changes have been by no means always in the direction of what we should call the better, the more ancient or more distinguished name. Thus Whitmore and Havelock have been substituted by Jones and Allan. In classifying the peerage I have always taken the original surname of the male line, where it was known to me. As I have said, such changes are not very common in the middle and lower classes. Were it otherwise, such names as Craven (local), and Coward (cowherd) would hardly have been saved by their really innocent derivations from extinction.

The variously selected names applied to bastards and foundlings furnish another complication; but they are probably not numerous. Actors do not, as a rule, transmit their high-sounding assumed names.

In examining my tables, I notice first the large proportion of undoubtedly Norman names still remaining among the Peers. The Peerage also includes a very large proportion of local names of the first class, though not quite so great as the Baronets and county magistrates do. The number of trade names is small, that of nicknames and patronymics moderate, of Scotch names very great, of Welsh ones fair. Nearly the same remarks apply to the Baronets; many of their creations date back to a period when recognisable Norman names were less diffused than now, and they show a larger proportion of them than any other list except that of Members of Parliament. These last, whom I had taken as representative of the monied classes, show their heterogeneous character in their names: the large proportion of Norman ones is due chiefly to the presence of so many scions of noble houses; trade names are fairly represented; Scotchmen and Jews are numerous; Irishmen almost absent. Among the county magistrates the presence of a large proportion of Saxon names is perhaps significant, taken in connection with their yet more frequent existence among the farmers. But it may be a local peculiarity.

The Royal Society and the College of Physicians differ little from the other middle class lists; they have fewer trade names, however, a good many Scotch and foreign names, a few Irish, and a moderate number of Welsh ones.

The list of Mayors of Boroughs has some interest. It probably represents pretty fairly the upper middle class of the towns of England generally. The notable points about it are the great number of patronymics in son, derived originally, if not immediately, from the north of England, the much greater number of Welsh than of Scotch names, and the almost entire absence of Irish ones.

The subscribers to the Bristol Museum and Library indicate the considerable proportion of the commercial classes among them by a moderate decrease of local names and a slight increase of trade names. Welsh names, as in other Bristol lists, exceed 10 per cent.

The lists of farmers exhibit, contrary to what I expected, large proportions of trade names; and this is especially the case in East Gloucestershire, far away from any town which is, or has at any time, been large and important. There are in that part of the county, it is true, several small decayed market towns, whose population may have dispersed somewhat into their rural

neighbourhoods, but this supposition seems hardly sufficient to account for so great an excess of trade names. The list of the tenants of Malmesbury Abbey may perhaps further lessen this difficulty. It shows that in a rural district like North Wiltshire, trade surnames were already common in the time of Edward the First or Second. Perhaps, after all, they would be more distinctive in such a district than in a town of some size, where there were many of the same trade, and may actually have been less frequently coined where the occasion for doing so was apparently most frequent. The other peculiarities of the Malmesbury list are mostly reproduced among the farmers of the present day: such are the frequency of Saxon surnames, and of the second class of local ones. Returning to East Gloucestershire, purely rural trade names, it may be noted, are in large proportion. So too, are the names which I consider to be Saxon, and to have belonged to some of the relics of the Saxon aristocracy who survived the Conquest. Kemble, I think, remarks somewhere that the Saxon Christian names which long survived the Conquest belonged to the upper class. Welsh names are numerous among the farmers, in Upper Gloucestershire as well as around Bristol. Scotch and Irish names, and patronymics in SON, are very few.

Of the small traders of Bristol, and the Infirmary patients there, it may be said that among them the minimum of first class local names is attained. Trade names are numerous among them, but they differ from the farmers in the other points mentioned above. It is noteworthy that foreign and Scotch names are more numerous among the traders, Irish ones in the Infirmary list.

The paucity of Irish names in most of the lists is very striking. Probably a tenth of the inhabitants of the British Isles bear names of Celtic-Irish type, about as many as can be identified by name as Scotch, and perhaps almost thrice as many as are clearly Welsh by name. Yet Scotch and Welsh names greatly preponderate over Irish ones in almost all the lists, except in the Infirmary ones. Notwithstanding the vast Irish immigration into Great Britain of the present century, there has as yet been very little mixture of Irish with English or Scottish blood, and scarcely any rise of the Irish element in the scale of society.

In my Yorkshire list the notable points are the large number of patronymics in SON (while other patronymics are few), and the enormous number of local names, amounting altogether to 40 per cent; this latter peculiarity is probably due to the fact that Yorkshire, about the period of the assumption of surnames, had a scanty and sparse population.

The Quaker lists, in conjunction with some of the others, may help us to appreciate the extent of Welsh and Scotch immigration as well as the rate of mixture of social strata. The society was originally recruited, I believe, mainly from the middle and lower middle classes, and the surnames agree with this idea. Local names are not prevalent among them, while patronymics abound to an extraordinary degree, particularly those in SON. The number drawn from the Celtic nationalities is comparatively small.

The Herefordshire and Gloucestershire lists are especially helpful as regards the proportion of Welsh blood in those parts. A considerable portion of Herefordshire, including most of Archenfield, the country beyond the Wye, was Welsh at the time of Domesday. Whether any part of it remained so up to the time of the fixation of surnames may admit of doubt. Be that as it may, the proportion of Welsh names in the districts in question equals or exceeds the half. That all eastern Herefordshire was quite Anglicised seems to be proved by the fact that Welsh surnames are not more numerous in its more hilly and remote than in its richer and more accessible parishes. I presume, therefore, that all the Joneses and Griffithses, &c., there, are Welsh immigrants or their descendants; and it is curious that they amount to over 20 per cent., besides 7 or 8 per cent. more of the doubtful Welsh type. We have here the usual phenomenon of an afflux of the native race towards the capital and other centres of population, accompanied or followed by an influx of the poorer or hardier race of the neighbouring mountains. Taking Herefordshire altogether the farmers with clearly Welsh names are one-third, and so are the artisans and small shopkeepers, but the upper class with like names are not one-sixth. These proportions gradually decrease as one passes into Gloucestershire and North Somerset, but even in the Cotswold region there are still 7 per cent. of Welsh names.

The descendants of Scotchmen infiltrate in like manner the northern counties. And they and the two more purely Celtic races crowd into the English towns. But, as has already been said with regard to the Irish, they do not equally mix and assimilate there with the natives. Thus the people of Welsh descent, so far as one can judge by the names, hold their own fairly in science; the Scotch do more, the Irish less. Contrary to the current opinion, it would seem that the Welsh rise most in commerce, the Scotch coming after them, and the Irish nowhere. But when one looks to the attainment of military or political distinction, the case is altered. Here the Scotchmen, and especially the Highlanders, bear away the palm; the

Irish retrieve their position a little, and the Welsh are little heard of.

I will end by stating briefly a few more of my deductions from the tables. Some of them I make with confidence, others doubtfully.

The termination in SON was probably not confined in its origin to the Anglo-Danish districts, but extended to the Anglian ones.

Migration from the north of England to the south, and *vice versa*, except to manufacturing centres, was very small until our own times.

The present population of the Welsh Marches is to a large extent derived from Welsh immigration within the last two or three centuries.

There has been as yet nothing like a complete amalgamation in blood of the upper, middle and lower classes.

The class of small landowners and yeomen still, to some extent, represents in blood the Saxon freemen of the 11th century.

		Peers of England	Baronets of England.	Magis- trates of Gloster- shire, Here- fordshire, and Somers- set.	M.P.'s for England and Wales.	Royal Society.	Fellows, College of Physicians.	Members University Club.	Mayors of Towns.	Knights Bath and M.G.	Q.C.'s or Sergeants- at-law.	Yorkshire Book.
Number ..	..	433	684	450	500	500	315	1159	500	290	205	835
Norman, 1	..	11.6	4.6	3.5	8.	2.6	1.3	1.	.6	2.4	2.9	.3
" 2	..	2.	2.5	2.	.8	2.	1.5	2.2	3.2	5.1	4.4	2.1
Saxon ING	..	.9	.7	.6	.2	}	2.8	.5	1.	.7	..	.2
" others	..	3.	2.	3.3	2.8		19.3	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.9	1.9
Local, 1 ..	..	24.7	25.1	25.5	20.6	19.2	6.7	20.5	21.	13.1	19.	28.8
" 2 ..	..	5.6	4.8	7.3	8.4	4.2	.3	8.1	8.6	5.5	6.3	11.5
" of country	..	.2	.7	1.8	..	.2	3.2	1.3	1.4	2.4	.5	.6
Occupations ..	..	1.1	4.2	6.9	7.6	5.2	3.8	6.4	7.2	4.1	4.4	7.9
" Rural	..	.7	.9	}	3.2	5.8	3.8	2.	1.2	.7	3.4	2.7
" Qualified	..	2.7	2.3		6.4	6.	6.3	2.1	3.	2.	4.8	1.9
Nicknames	..	5.3	6.3	5.5	9.8	11.1	9.5	5.8	7.	4.8	5.8	7.3
Patronymics	..	7.7	7.7	10.2	3.4	3.3	5.7	10.6	8.4	6.8	4.8	6.
" in son	..	1.1	3.2	2.4	.2	}	3.5	4.7	6.8	4.8	4.8	11.1
" Doubtful Welsh	..	..	.6	.6	5.2	5.4	3.5	.9	1.8	.7	2.9	1.
Welsh ..	..	4.6	4.5	10.6	9.4	13.	12.	4.6	9.8	2.	6.8	1.2
Scotch ..	..	16.8	15.9	4.	.4	1.8	2.5	11.7	3.6	24.*	7.2	4.4
Irish ..	..	2.8	2.9	.4	5.6	10.2	5.7	1.1	.4	4.5	1.9	.5
Foreign ..	..	3.4	4.5	2.	1.2	3.8	2.5	5.7	2.	4.1	5.8	1.4
of which French	..	1.8	2.	.6	.6	4.2	1.9	2.2	.8	..	1.	2
" German	..	.7	.7	.6	.6	1.6	..	1.8	.4	..	1.5	7
" Jewish	..	..	1.3	.6	2.8	7.6	10.2	1.	1.	..	2.9	2
Doubtful..	..	5.9	7.1	9.	7.	7.6	10.2	7.7	9.	9.2	10.7	8.6

* 7.2 Highlanders.

	Sub- scribers, Bristol Museum.	Bristol Merchants.	Bristol Lower Trades.	Infirmary In-patients.	Infirmary Out-patients.	Bristol Offenders, Martin's.	Tenants, Malmesbury Abbey, since 1300. <i>circa.</i>	FARMERS.		
								East and Central Hereford- shire.	East Gloucester- shire.	Round Bristol.
	634	250	1,000	250	1,000	100	689	700	666	1,000
Norman, 1	1.7	8	1.8	.8	.6	}	.9	.4	.7	} 2.3
" 2	2.3	1.6	}	4.	1.7		3.	2.1	1.5	
Saxon ING	.8	1.6		1.2	1.2	2.	1.1	.7	2.1	} 5.6
" others	2.2	2.	}	2.	1.8	1.	6.4	2.1	3.3	
Local, 1	16.9	14.	12.6	10.	10.7	10.	15.4	12.	15.6	14.4
" 2	7.6	7.6	8.	5.2	7.5	13.	15.2	12.3	7.6	} 7.
" of country	1.4	.8	.3	.8	1.2	1.	2.6	1.4	1.2	
Occupations	9.8	10.	8.9	7.6	12.2	11.	6.4	7.1	13.2	} 16.2
" Rural	}	2.	2.2	2.8	}	8.	4.6	3.7	5.	
" Qualified		4.	4.1	2.	5.5	2.	4.9	3.6	4.	} 10.5
Nicknames	8.3	8.4	9.5	7.6	10.3	10.	15.2	4.1	8.2	
Patronymics	11.8	16.	16.8	18.	14.7	11.	11.2	9.3	13.6	} 19.4
" in son	3.3	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.	.1	2.	.6	
" doubtful Welsh	2.2	3.6	3.2	7.6	1.7	6.	.6	6.	3.3	} 11.3
Welsh	10.2	8.4	9.1	10.8	11.1	6.	.1	21.8	7.5	
Scotch	4.1	4.4	2.3	1.6	2.	1.	..	1.1	.6	.5
Irish	1.2	.8	1.9	2.	3.7	3.	..	..	..	1.
Foreign	4.5	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.7	..	..	..	..	1.4
of which French	2.5	.4	1.6	1.2	.8	..	..	..	..	.8
" German	.3	1.6	.5	.8	.4	..	..	..	..	.5
" Jewish	1.6	.8	.7	.4	.2	..	..	..	..	..
Doubtful..	7.4	8.8	12.	11.2	10.4	11.	12.	9.4	11.5	11.8

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

				London and Middlesex.	Essex.	Bristol, Somers- set, Wilts.	Birmingham.	Warwickshire, Stafford- shire, Leic- estershire.	Newcastle, Darlington, &c.
Number	..	..	..	855	302	430	316	208	990
Norman, 1	..	..	..	.4	..	.7	.9	..	.6
" 2	..	..	..	1.6	3.	4.4 ¹	2.5	3.8	1.3
Saxon in ING	..	..	..	.3	..	.7	1.9	.5	.7
" others	..	..	..	1.6	.7	1.1	2.2	1.9	3.1
Local, 1	..	..	..	17.	9.2	13.	17.1	12.	16.7
" 2	..	..	..	9.9	8.9	4.4	10.4	8.6	9.5
" of country	..	..	..	.6	..	.4	.3	..	1.4
Nicknames	..	..	..	8.3	9.6	8.3	7.9	6.7	7.
Trades..	..	..	..	9.1	15.3	11.6	7.	7.2	6.
" Rural	..	..	..	3.8	1.6	4.6	1.3	1.4	2.6
Qualified	..	..	..	4.2	4.6	7.9	2.5	7.2	3.2
Patronymics	..	..	..	14.4	13.2	18.6	8.8	16.8	6.3
" in SON	..	..	..	5.4	9.2	5.8	5.7	16.8	18.8
" doubtful Welsh..	..	..	..	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.
Welsh..	..	..	..	2.4	1.3	4.6	8.5	1.9	1.7
Scotch..	..	..	..	3.4	..	.4	3.5	2.9	8.9
Irish ..	..	..	..	.7	.3	.2	1.3	..	.6
Foreign	..	..	..	2.5	9.6 ²	.7	2.8	..	1.8
of which French	..	..	..	1.2	9.6	.2	1.2	..	.5
" German	..	..	..	1.2	..	.2	1.6	..	.8
" Jewish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.2
Doubtful	..	..	..	11.9	11.6	8.8	12.3	10.1	8.5

DISCUSSION.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE said that the value of Dr. Beddow's paper consisted in its classification—not in its classification according to patronymics, trade names, &c., for that had often been effected, but in the secondary classification of the application of the other series to various classes of society, thus illustrating the real bases of nomenclature, and consequently, as Dr. Beddow wished, to prove the real bases of the population. Thus the result was obtained that English clan names lay at the base; and if this is the case, then it is evident that the percentage assigned is not the true one, but had to be corrected and enlarged to ascertain something like the ultimate figure before the transformation of clan names. When, in the middle ages, local names, trade names, and patronymics were allowed, clan names were displaced, and it is necessary to make an allowance for these. It was to his mind a question whether Smith was always strictly a trade name, or a clan name: for in ancient times that important class held distinct functions. The name of Clarke was evidently not professional: for the large number of persons now possessing it was out of proportion with

¹ Mostly Graces.

² All these are persons named Marriage, of Huguenot descent.

the professional number in the middle ages. One reason assigned for the name was probable: that it represented the descendants of the married secular or parochial clergy. A useful comparison, which would define the facts, could be obtained from comparison with the Directories of Paris, Rouen, Belgium, Holland, and Hamburg, not only for the trade names, but for epithets like Black, Brown, &c. These latter would in France be nicknames, and not clan names. The trade names have a particular significance, and require special attention in Dr. Beddoe's scheme. These do not represent the lowest class, nor do they represent the thanes; but in a more proper sense, a middle rather than an artisan class. In the middle ages, or at other times, it was not the pauper who became a Miller, Brewer, Maltster, Tanner, Butcher, Baker, &c.; neither did he become a Smith, Wright, &c. These were recruited rather from the younger sons of the yeomanry. In this way the proportion of trade names was an index of the share of the well-to-do people in the several classes of society mapped out by Dr. Beddoe. The flux and reflux of this trade class to and from London and the great towns affected the proportions. If the Great North Road were taken, for instance, a regular distribution of the same family names, clan, trade, and others, would be found pointing towards London, and so of other roads and towns. Thus local distribution was affected. So, as London was entered from the east, north, south-west, or south-east, would names be found on the shops and in the streets derived from the outer regions. In fact, Dr. Beddoe had opened a wide field of inquiry, in which he had already laboured with that scientific skill and interest which distinguished his works.

Mr. R. B. HOLT, Mr. J. PARK HARRISON, Mr. PRIDEAUX, Mr. G. M. ATKINSON, Mr. C. ROBERTS, and the PRESIDENT took part in the discussion.

Dr. BEDDOE briefly replied. He said that he was willing, with Mr. Hyde Clarke, to go somewhat further than he had done in his paper in the matter of survival of English clan names. As for patronymics in S, he was far from saying that they were all Welsh. Doubtless the English (in the south especially) often formed patronymics in that way; but as a rule they first cut down the Christian name, and appended the S to the abraded form; thus you had Robb and Robertson in Scotland, Robson and Robinson in Northumbria, Robins and Dobbs in southern England, but Roberts chiefly in Wales. So, too, Phipps in the south, Phipson and Philipson in the north, Phillips in Wales.

As for Cornish patronymics, they had been pretty thoroughly investigated; and their old fellow-worker, Dr. Charnock, had published a little volume on the subject, entitled "*Patronymica Cornu Britannica*."

[*Reprinted from the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, November, 1882*].

Harrison and Sons, Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty, St. Martin's Lane.



