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The materials presented here describe the Latin American naming system, explain how it differs from the North American system, and indicate how contrasting features of the two systems can be a barrier to communication between the two peoples. Major concepts considered are (1) the American full name versus the "nombre completo," (2) the "nombre completo" in the kinship system, and (3) the alphabetization of Spanish personal names. Extensive appendixes (comprising about two thirds of the document) cover (1) the origin, English equivalents, and meanings of the most popular names in Latin America, (2) the most frequently used masculine and feminine names, (3) the most popular surnames in major Latin American cities, (4) a methodological note, and (5) a self test on Spanish personal names. This volume comprises Unit 2 of the instructional materials derived from the study, "Contrastive Analysis of Cultural Differences Which Inhibit Communications Between Americans and Colombians," available as FL 001 088. For a companion document, see FL 001 090. (DS)

SPANISH PERSONAL NAMES

Andez • Ga
z • López • Martínez •
Anchez • Acosta • Aguilar • Aguirre •
rera • Campos • Castillo • Castro • Cruz • Delgado •
• Fuentes • Guerrero • Gutiérrez • Hernández • Herrera • Jiménez •
in • Medina • Méndez • Mendoza • Miranda • Molina • Morales • Moreno • Muñoz •
Ortiz • Otero • Peña • Ramírez • Ramos • Reyes • Ríos • Rivas • Rojas • Romero •
a • Soto • Suárez • Torres •
Luis • Manuel • Alberto •
rdo • Enrique • Ernesto • F
Pedro • Rafael • Raúl • R
Andrés • Angel • Aníbal •
David • Domingo • Elías • Emilio • Eu
do • Gabriel • Gonzalo • Gustavo • He
ne • Jesús • Marco • Mario • Nicolás •
Rubén • Salvador • Sergio • Tomás •
Martha • Mercedes • Olga • Sara • T
Alejandrina • Amalia • Amelia • Angé
Filomena • Francisca • Gladys • Graciela •
Josefa • Laura • Lidia • Lucía • Alvarez • Díaz • Fernández • García • Gómez • González •
Martínez • Pérez • Rodríguez • Sánchez • Acosta • Aguilar • Aguirre • Alonso • Blanco •
León • Márquez • Delgado • Espinosa • Flórez • Franco • Fuentes • Guerrero •
Núñez • Martín • Medina • Méndez • Mendoza • Miranda •
Ortega • Ortiz • Otero • Peña • Ramí
Ruiz • Silva • Sosa • Soto
alvarez • Carlos • Jorge

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Muñoz • Na...
Moreno •
Rojas •
Romero •
Carlos •
Jorge

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S P A N I S H P E R S O N A L N A M E S

As Barriers to Communication between
Latin Americans and North Americans

by
Raymond L. Gorden

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Introduction to the Series

This unit is one of a series aimed at exploring, discovering and analysing the non-linguistic barriers to communication between North Americans and Latin Americans.

Each unit in the series illustrates the basic idea that in any communicative act between human beings the meaning is not entirely contained within the message as is the peanut within its shell. Instead, the functional meaning results from the interaction in men's minds between the overt stated message and the covert unstated assumptions which provide the silent context for interpreting the meaning of the message. Therefore, the success of any particular message depends upon not only the communicators' sharing a common vocabulary, syntax and grammar, but also their sharing a common set of beliefs and values.

This interaction between the message and the silent assumptions has been made more explicit in the syllogistic model of cross-cultural communication which can be stated as follows:

The meaning in any cross-cultural communication is like the conclusion of a syllogism in which the stated message is the minor premise and the major premise consists of those culturally based, usually unconscious, assumptions which are unstated yet supply the silent context for the interpretation of the meaning of the message.

From this model we can deduce that cross-cultural communication can break down in two basically different ways even when the verbal message (minor premise) is clearly shared by sender and receiver:

- (a) If there is a discrepancy between the major premises held by the two communicators, it is possible for each to draw different conclusions from the same message.

- (b) If the communicators have strong negative attitudes toward each other which involve the messages being exchanged, they may arrive at different conclusions even though they share the same major premise, because their emotions interfere with the logical process of drawing a conclusion consistent with the major and minor premises.

A U.S.-Colombian team of interviewers and participant observers studied the interaction between North Americans (GLCA students and Peace Corps Trainees)¹ and the Latin Americans with whom they communicated in Bogotá, Colombia.

The first step was to discover examples of miscommunication and to ferret out which were caused by non-linguistic differences between the two cultures rather than by the North American's imperfect command of Spanish.

The major focus of the search was for differences between the two cultures, as represented by these specific North Americans and Latin Americans, which comprised dissonant major premises in the syllogistic model. In some cases the difference between cultural patterns would be the same for any North American communicating with any Latin American. This occurs when the North American pattern is uniform throughout the United States, and the Latin American pattern is also uniform throughout Latin

¹These college students and Peace Corps Trainees were all involved in the program at CEUCA (the Centro de Estudios Universitarios Colombo-Americano) administered by Antioch College for the Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA). This association includes twelve colleges (Albion, Antioch, Denison, De Pauw, Earlham, Hope, Kalamazoo, Kenyon, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Wabash, and Wooster) all private institutions in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

America. An example of this type of barrier is the Spanish personal naming system as it clashes with the North American system.

The degree of universality of other cultural differences has not yet been determined. In these cases the patterns found in Bogotá, may not be applicable to all Latin America; or the patterns typical of these particular North Americans may not be found in all sub-cultures (sex, age, social class, race, religion, or region) of the United States. Although a unit derived from these differences does not serve as a specific guide to any North American communicating with any Latin American, such a unit fulfills several useful functions:

- (a) It helps demonstrate the range of applicability of the general syllogistic model of cross-cultural communication.
- (b) It can sensitize us to the kinds of culture patterns which may be contained in the silent assumptions comprising the major premise of the model.
- (c) In some instances it helps suggest practical procedures for us to use in discovering the specific barriers in a concrete situation.

Some of the units include certain linguistic tools (such as Colombianismos and specialized vocabularies in Spanish) or paralinguistic factors (gestures or expressions) likely to be associated with the particular settings in which the non-linguistic barriers were discovered. This should increase the practical value of units where the linguistic and non-linguistic factors are closely intertwined.

"As the Spanish proverb says, 'He who would bring home the wealth of the Indies, must carry the wealth of the Indies with him,' so it is in traveling, a man must carry knowledge with him if he would bring home knowledge."

Boswell, Life of Dr. Johnson

Methodological Note

This explanation of the Spanish naming system is one of the end-products of a general exploratory search for non-linguistic barriers to communication between North Americans and Latin Americans. Our overall aim is not to simply describe any non-linguistic differences between the North American and Latin American culture patterns, but to select those which act as barriers to cross-cultural communication for the North American trying to interact with Latin Americans.

This requires a two-phase strategy of diagnosis and treatment. To diagnose we must observe and interview North Americans and Latin Americans who interact with each other, look for symptoms of miscommunication, and probe for the underlying barriers. The treatment phase requires the production of instructional materials especially designed to reduce or circumvent these barriers.

The field exploration may uncover bases for miscommunication which are simple and obvious or complex and subtle. The treatment may require simple adaptation of general knowledge or further basic research to provide the missing links in the communication process. The type of materials or procedures needed to overcome a particular barrier may be aimed at simply supplying factual knowledge, at giving sensitivity and insight, or at changing basic habit and value orientations.

The strategy necessary in this type of double-headed endeavor may seem inefficient in comparison with the production of more traditional instructional materials or with the type of field research in which it is enough to describe and analyze some segment of human interaction without the additional obligation of finding a solution to the problems described. The apparent inefficiency of this approach lies in both the pioneer nature of the project and in the basic difficulties in articulating the diagnosis with the treatment.

This instructional unit on the "Spanish Personal Names" as barriers to cross-cultural communication is one of the successful articulations of diagnosis and treatment resulting from the early phases of this exploratory cross-cultural venture. In this type of treatment some of the information is not original and will have a familiar ring to many people interested in Latin America. The most original aspects are (a) in showing how the cultural dissonance between the Anglo-American and the Latin American naming systems interfere with cross-cultural communication, and (b) in analyzing over 1,700,000 Latin American names to develop priority lists according to relative popularity and geographic location in Latin America.

The most popular 1,000 nombres were selected from over 3,000 in current use, and the most popular 2,840 apellidos were selected from over 30,000 currently used in Latin America. It was also discovered that little variation existed in the relative popularity of a nombre from one capital city to another, while there was considerable variation in the popularity of the apellidos. Therefore separate priority lists were developed for each of the ten capital cities in addition to a general list for Latin America.

Even though these priority lists are presented only in the Appendices (II, III, IV-1 through IV-11) they are essential for several reasons:

- (a) They constitute the basis for eliminating about 90% of the currently used apellidos and about 60% of the nombres to reduce the number of names to be learned without substantially decreasing the probability that we will be familiar with the names of most of the population in Latin America.
- (b) They are used to illustrate certain historical and cultural differences between the U.S. and Latin America.
- (c) They are used to demonstrate geographical differences in the popularity of apellidos.

- (d) They might conceivably be used in the future as a basis for including a manageable number of personal names in the vocabulary for Spanish courses.

In view of the central importance of these priority lists it seems appropriate to give some detail relevant to the representativeness of the sample and the reliability of the popularity ratings. This information is given in Appendix V.

SPANISH PERSONAL NAMES

As Barriers to Communication between
Latin Americans and North Americans

PERSONAL NAMES AS A CULTURE PATTERN

The personal naming system is one aspect of culture shared by all Latin American countries. It is common to people of all social classes whether they are living in rural or urban communities, tropical or highland regions. The few individuals and primitive tribes in the Americas not sharing this naming system constitute a small minority rarely involved in international communication.

Although we began our field observations with the idea of looking for the non-linguistic barriers to communication between the North American and the Latin American, we soon realized that in some situations the American failed to discover the non-linguistic aspects of the system because he was unable to recognize personal names beyond a short list of stereotype or literary names. In this case the linguistic barrier is mainly the lack of an adequate vocabulary of personal names. We observed that many norteamericanos with otherwise excellent vocabularies and a good ear for the language still failed to hear Spanish nombres or apellidos with which they were unfamiliar. We have seen situations in which simple nombres such as Sergio or Caridad had to be repeated several times to an American who would have had no difficulty hearing Francisco or Gabriela in Spanish or hearing names such as Bronnfenbrenner or Boleslavsky in "English." Of course the Latin Americans also have great difficulty in hearing such names as Gorden, or Franc even though they are pronounced in the Spanish fashion by their own countrymen. They will ask, "How do you spell it?" and the other Latin

American answers, "Just like it sounds!" which is precisely the case. And yet the name will finally have to be spelled out to a person who would have not had the slightest difficulty hearing a name such as Alejandrina Ibarguengoitia.

In situations where it is not necessary to correctly hear the Spanish names the American may immediately confront the non-linguistic aspects of the system. This happens when we try to use a telephone book or a card file in the library, or to register with the police or at a university. Because of this intimate relationship between the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects we have not tried to completely separate the vocabulary of names from the naming system itself. Instead we supply the most essential vocabulary of personal names as an integral part of the explanation and illustration of the structure and function of the system. However, since we cannot inject into the text the thousands of names needed without obscuring the salient features of the system itself, we confine the bulk of the names to the Appendices I through IV where they are arranged in lists by popularity in different geographical locations.

It is important to know how the naming system in Latin American differs from that in North America, but it is even more important to realize how these differences act as barriers to communication. Our central purpose is to illustrate these barriers and provide the sensitizing context to help North Americans surmount them.

We cannot assume merely because Latin American countries share a common naming system, that this pattern will cause the same communication problems for all foreigners. The way in which a particular cultural pattern acts as a communication barrier depends upon the cultural background of the foreigner and the particular situations in which he is required to operate. Thus a Frenchman, a German, and an American would not have the same problems with the Spanish naming system. Nor would an American tourist, student or diplomat have the same problems because the portion of the foreign cultural pattern

which the foreigner encounters depends upon the concrete situation and his role in it.

The Spanish naming system, however, cross-cuts a variety of situations and roles, some of which any person living in Latin America will encounter. Knowing this system at only an intellectual level is of little practical value to North Americans in face-to-face communication with Latin Americans. We must understand how the clash of these two patterns of naming systems looks to the direct participant. We must acquire a sensitivity to the symptomatic manifestations of this cultural dissonance even when our own ego is involved. We must acquire the habit of applying the system to ourselves if we are to operate successfully in the Spanish-speaking culture.

It is fair to ask, "What practical difference does the cultural difference in naming systems make?" To answer this, we introduce each communication problem with actual examples of the difficulties encountered by North Americans interacting with Latin Americans.

The Spanish naming system, as distinct from the vocabulary, has three facets which most North Americans encounter as barriers to communication:

- (1) Full name concept: The concept of the full-name as it clashes with the Spanish concept of the nombre completo.
- (2) Kinship relations: The relationship between the Spanish nombre completo and the kinship structure as it differs from the relationship in the United States.
- (3) Alphabetization: Differences in the English and Spanish system of alphabetization of personal names.

THE "FULL-NAME" VERSUS THE "NOMBRE COMPLETO"

Illustrative cases of communication breakdown.

Before explicitly describing and analyzing this particular cultural dissonance, let us look at some of the effects it has had upon cross-cultural communication.

Situation 1: Registration at DAS. Every North American arriving in Colombia who is not a tourist or entering with an official visa must obtain a Cédula de Extranjería from the División de Extranjería of the Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad known by the acronym DAS. The cédula is a form of identification (complete with thumb print, photograph and descriptive data) required by DAS not only for all foreigners but also for all Colombian citizens 21 years of age or over. The North American gives the personal data and the registrar makes a detailed description of the registrant's physiognomy. The most frequent confusion reported by the North Americans is in connection with the first question asked by the registrar: "What is your full name?" Often the registrar realizes from previous experience that she may not understand the North American's oral answer so she often has the person print his name on the registration form. In the dialog below "C" indicates the Colombian, and "N" the North American.

+++++
C: "Please sit down."

N: "Thank you."

C: "Please give your full name here on the first line."

N: "Should I print it?"

C: "Yes, please!"

(N prints her name, CLAUDIA M. ROBERTS, clearly and hands the form back to the Registrar.)

C: "It is necessary that you give your complete name."
(Since it was written in ink C hands N a new blank form to use.)

- N: "I'm sorry, but that is the way I usually sign my name. I should have made it more complete." (She then carefully prints CLAUDIA MARIA ROBERTS and returns the form to C.)
- C: (Puzzling over the name for a moment) "But isn't Claudia a given name?"
- N: "Yes, that's correct."
- C: "But in Spanish María is never used as a surname!"
- N: "Nor in English." (Slightly amused) "That makes the Spanish the same as the English."
- C: "Then you have given me two given names and one surname."
- N: "That's right, that's my full name. Most North Americans have two given names but they use only one most of the time."
- C: "Of course, but I need your complete name!"
- N: "That's all of it. There is no more."
- C: "But ... what is your second surname?"
- N: "I have just one. I realize that it is a custom for Spanish names to have two surnames but in the United States we have only one surname."
- C: "True, your custom is different I know, but now you are in Colombia and we need your second surname."
- N: "It is just that I don't have one. I would gladly give it to you."
- C: "Yes, you have one even though you don't customarily use it."
- N: "What do you mean?"
- C: "Your second surname would be your mother's first surname."
- N: "But that is the same as my father's because we have only one surname."
- C: "Could you tell me your mother's name before she was married?"
- N: "Oh, sure. But we call that something else in English. Let me think. Yes, I remember it was McCroskey, but I'm not sure how to spell it because I don't recall

seeing it in print. I'm not sure it has an "-ey" or just a "-y" on the end. It has to be with an "-ey" (She then prints her nombre completo and gives the form to the registrar.)

C: (Much relieved) "Excellent." (She continues with the questions to obtain the information required by the form.)

Discussion. This case is typical of even those North Americans who know that the Spanish naming system attaches two surnames to each person. In this case Claudia knew most of the correct Spanish terminology, but the major stumbling block was her assumption that, since she does not use her mother's maiden name in the United States, she does not need to use it in Colombia. This might be based on an even more basic premise that a name is a personal thing which one carries with him unaltered by the social-cultural setting.

This assumption would be true if the foreigner were not trying to fit into the on-going activity of the host culture. A name is not merely a reflection of one's ego or his unique personal essence; it is also the tag by which the individual is incorporated into the collective activity and division of labor of the society. The tourist who has only a fleeting glimpse of the superficial, and mainly physical, aspects of a culture need not find any disadvantage in not using a second apellido.

Situation 2: Matriculating in a Latin American University. Approximately 100 North American students matriculate each year in three major universities in Bogotá. Invariably some of these students run afoul of the Spanish naming system. The North American may be aware of the problem in advance, he may discover it in the process of matriculating (particularly in those cases where there is an experienced foreign student advisor), or he may not discover the communication problem until months afterward. The following excerpt from an interview with a North American student demonstrates both immediate and later repercussions which leave him groping for some explanation.

+++++

Student: "I went through the same special registration process that all the foreign students go through which, incidentally, was a confused mess. But when I attended my first class they didn't have my name on the class list. So I went back to the foreign student advisor who said he would look into it because he remembered that I had gone through the whole procedure just three days before. When I saw him the next day, he said that everything was straightened out. After that everything was O.K. ... or at least I thought so. But this particular professor called roll every day and left out the names of all three Americans in the class. This worried me but later I discovered that our names were on the list, but he was simply embarrassed to try to pronounce them.

"Anyway, I thought all was well until the end of the semester when I didn't receive any grades for the courses I had taken. Then it was clear that the whole system was so confused and inefficient that the real miracle was that the other two Americans got all their grades. Now I've got to go back through the mill again and get it straightened out. It's a damned mess ... and to make matters worse the draft board is putting pressure on my college in the States for evidence that I have been doing satisfactory work down here."

+++++

Discussion. This type of incident often arose with North Americans at some point in the total process of matriculation, registration and grading, regardless of the particular university they attended. Yet it rarely occurred with Colombians. These incidents put considerable strain on both the North American student and the Colombian university administration. Although several possible cross-cultural communication errors could cause this type of problem, let us concentrate now on those related to the incongruence of the two naming systems.

Sometimes there was an error of interpretation by a Colombian and sometimes an error of omission by the North

American student. For example, a well-intentioned Colombian office worker when seeing the name Roberts, Gordon B. did not attribute proper significance to the comma because she assumed Roberts to be the English equivalent of Roberto, a given name, and that Gordon had to be the surname with the initial B standing for the segundo apellido. She then "corrected" the card to read Gordon B., Roberts.

Another type of error occurred at one university where the class lists and the final grade lists are printed by an IBM machine from cards which the student filled out when he registered. Some students had omitted their segundo apellido on these cards even though they had given it on other matriculation forms completed with the foreign student advisor. In this case the IBM machine would reject the card as incomplete before the print-out was done, thus omitting the name from the list. So even a data processing machine is not culture-free in its judgments since it must be programmed to perform a culturally patterned task.

In both of the preceding examples the confusion is based upon the North American's assumption that the full-name includes only one apellido for North Americans even though it may include two apellidos for Latin Americans. The examples show that once the North American has a functional understanding of the concept of the nombre completo, he must also develop the new habit pattern of including his own segundo apellido when he is asked for his nombre completo.

Thus we see that to know about a cultural pattern we must only incorporate that pattern within ourselves, but to participate in a culture we must also allow ourselves to be incorporated into the pattern of activities.

The structure of the nombre completo.

In Spain and Latin America today it is customary for each person to have at least one given name, referred to as the nombre and two surnames called the primer apellido and the segundo apellido. An additional given name (the "middle

name" in English) is referred to as the segundo nombre and is optional in Spanish. Example: Arturo (José) García Bermúdez.

1. The Nombre. The Spanish nombres and the English given names¹ share several common origins. If we consider the linguistic origin of the most popular nombres in Latin American capital cities we find:

31% Latin (Adrián, Aurora, Dolores, Félix, etc.)

28% Germanic (Alberto, Berta, Armando, etc.)

21% Hebrew (Abraham, Adán, Moisés, etc.)

12% Greek (Alejandro, Delia, Elena, Elio, Nicolás, etc.)

2% Anglo-Saxon (Alfredo, Eduardo, etc.)

2% French (Carlota, Raúl, etc.)

The remaining 7% represent a scattering of Aramaic, Etruscan, Phoenician, and Russian. Practically all of the Hebrew names are biblical, the most popular of the Latin names are also biblical (José, Julio, Concepción, Margarita, Pablo and Pedro), and the Greek names are from familiar mythology. But the classical Greek names such as Arquímedes, Diógenes, and Teófilo are not popular. The least familiar to the English speaker are those names derived from the Arabic. However, Arabic names, such as Jamila and Leila, are not among the most popular in Latin America today.

Those interested in the original meanings of Spanish nombres may study Appendix I which gives the language of origin, the equivalent in English, the original meaning and the nickname for 101 most popular nombres which account for 75% of the people represented by the 1000 most popular nombres currently used in Latin America.

It is interesting to note that the original meaning of most of the nombres has to do with some personal quality such as "illustrious" (Alberto), "defender of man" (Alejandro),

¹Also called "Christian names", "baptismal names", or "first names."

"favorite son" (Benjamín), "happy" (Félix), or "conqueror" (Victor). Today most Latin American parents probably choose names for their children without considering the meaning in its original sense. Other considerations take precedence such as the child's Saints Day, the names of favorite relatives and the sound of the name in conjunction with the primer apellido.

Although Latin American girls are still given old fashioned names of the feminine virtues such as Esperanza (Hope), Caridad (Charity), Piedad (Piety), Inocencia (Innocence) and Pura (Purity), these are not among the most popular in current use.

There are several aspects of the Spanish nombres which strike the North American as different. First, he may be amused or startled by the use of Jesús and Cristo as first names. However, in conversation Spanish pronunciation makes Jesús seem a more likely name for a contemporary person than does the English pronunciation of Jesus.

Second, certain names are frequently used for both men and women despite the fact that these specific names clearly have one gender. This occurs most frequently in the use of the names of the Holy Family, María, José and Jesús. In the analysis of thousands of contemporary Latin American names a rather simple pattern emerges to dispel the fear that all may be chaos in the gender of Spanish nombres. Any time María appears as part of the nombre completo of a male it is always one of a pair of nombres. Also, it is always the segundo nombre, never the primer nombre. For males it most frequently occurs in the combination of José María, but it is also found in many other combinations including Antonio María, Juan María, etc. Similarly, José and Jesús, which are clearly masculine names, appear as nombres for females but, again, they are always the second of two nombres as in María Jesús, or María José. So, we will find boys named Jesús María and girls named María Jesús.

Despite these few exceptional nombres which are frequently used in the pattern described, the gender of the Spanish nombre is usually easily detectable.

An analysis of 1000 of the most frequently used nombres shows that we can generally assume that any nombre ending in "a" is feminine. We found no exceptions to this. Also, with rare exceptions, it is safe to say that any nombre ending in "o" is masculine. Only four feminine names ending in "o" were found among the 500 most popular feminine nombres in Latin America. They are Amparo, Consuelo, Rosario and Socorro. It is fascinating that these four female names could not be changed to ending in "a" because they are all common nouns associated in the Spanish culture with the unique virtues or activities of women particularly in the role of mother:

Amparo: Aid, protection, support.

Consuelo: Consolation, comfort, relief, charity (obsolete).

Rosario: Rosary (the act of praying or the string of beads used in praying)

Socorro: Soccour, support, help.

It is interesting to note that none of these four names were found to be applied to males!

In addition to the nombres ending in "a" and "o" there are a very few which end in "e." Only ten¹ were found among the 500 most popular masculine nombres in Latin America. Ten² were also found among the most popular 500 feminine nombres³. Any nombres found ending in any other vowel (about 1%) were foreign names ending in "i" such as Giovanni, Fioravanti,

¹These are Bernabé, Bartolomé, Clemente, Constante, Enrique, Jaime, Josué, Noé, Silvestre, and Vicente.

²These are Alé, Cleonice, Clotilde, Eunice, Guadalupe, Haydee, Ilse, Jure, Leonilde and Natale.

³In contrast to the masculine names most of these ten feminine names do not appear to be legitimate Spanish. For example, Eunice is not Spanish; Haydee is an orthographic variation of the German "Heidi"; Ilse has not been Hispanicized; and Natale is an orthographic variation of the English "Natalie."

Afifi and Sarandi. Thus, if a Spanish nombres ends in a vowel the overwhelming majority will end in "a" if feminine and in "o" if masculine otherwise it will end in "e."

Not all of the nombres end in a vowel but 75% of the male and 92% of the female nombres most commonly used in Latin America do.¹ Fortunately, most of the masculine nombres which end in a consonant are easily recognized because they are cognates with English masculine names, e. g., Daniel, Martín, Miguel, Moisés, Néstor, Nicolás, Rubén, and Simón. Similarly, feminine nombres which end in a consonant are usually cognates with English and easily recognized as feminine, e. g., Beatriz, Carmen, Isabel, Leonor and Mercedes.

Apparently a majority of the full names in Latin America include two nombres. Also some of the nombres are compound such as José del Carmen, José de Jesús, Juan Bautista, Juan de Dios, Juan de Jesús, or Juan José de la Cruz, and for women we find María del Carmen, María de Jesús, and María del Pilar. The names appearing in these compounds are among the most popular. These compound names usually take the place of only one of the two nombres.

It is extremely helpful for the North American to become familiar with more than a few stereotyped Spanish given names in order to recognize them instantly in introductions and other conversations. To avoid the grinding task of learning more than 3,000 nombres which might occur, we have done a frequency analysis of a sample of over 1,700,000 names currently used in Latin America and have selected the most popular 500 masculine names and the 485 most popular feminine names and presented them in Appendices II and III. The list of female and male names have each been separately arranged into five priority groups, A through E. For example, List A for men contains only six names used by 25% of the men.

¹ Many of the masculine nombres ending in a consonant are convertible to a feminine nombree by simply adding "a" as in Gabriela, Manuela, Rafaela, and Ramona which accounts for a larger proportion of the feminine nombres ending in vowels.

represented in the total list of 500 names. Each subsequent list is longer as less popular names are included.

Systematic study of these names and practice in pronouncing and hearing them will facilitate ability to communicate with Latin Americans.

2. Apellidos. There are a few salient observations regarding Spanish apellidos which strike the speaker of English. First, he notes that it is easier to distinguish between nombres and apellidos in Spanish than between given names and surnames in English where considerable confusion can be created by the interchangeability of surname and given names.¹ In Spanish relatively few names are used as both nombres and apellidos. In our analysis of the 1000 most popular apellidos in Latin America, only 3% are recognized as also being commonly used nombres.² In fact they are most frequently used as nombres and are not interchanged as often as would be the double-duty names in English. For example, only three of these names (Alonso, León, and Martín) were found among those frequently used nombres. This makes it easier for a foreigner to distinguish nombres from apellidos in Spanish.

Second, apellidos unlike nombres, have no gender. Therefore, the "o" or "a" endings carry no particular significance. However, we must learn to recognize other endings which reveal something of the historical origin and function of an apellido. These will be described later.

¹For example in English some of the most commonly interchanged names are Alan, Bailey, Barrett, Burke, Charles, Dewey, Douglas, Duncan, Freeman, Fritz, Gordon, Henry, Howell, James, John, Keith, Lowell, Miles, Newton, Owen, Porter, Raymond, Scott, Taylor, Ward and Wyatt.

²These double-duty names are Alba, Alfonso, Almeida, Alonso, Angeles, Bruno, Caro, Coronel, Cruz, Elías, Flor, Gil, Hermida, León, Martín, Michel, Olmedo, Pastor, Paz, Rangel, Roldán, Rodrigo, Rosa, Salomón, Santander, Santiago, Simón, Ventura, Vera, Vicente, and Viola.

A third striking feature of apellidos in contrast to nombres is the relative abundance of apellidos. Although there are over 3,000 nombres in use today there are at least 30,000 apellidos.

Fourth, to the North American a much smaller portion of the apellidos than nombres sound familiar because cognates with English are scarce.

Spanish apellidos are abundant and unfamiliar to the English speaker, and in conversation we do not have the benefit of capital letters to warn us of proper names. Therefore, for the North American any conversation in Latin America is riddled with strange words which he may be unable to identify as personal names and which are not in the dictionary. For him this often destroys the general meaning of the conversation.

To help with this problem, we propose to do two things. First, we will describe some of the most salient features of the anatomy of the Spanish apellido, and relate these to the historical development of types of apellidos.

(a) Structure of the Spanish apellido. Spanish apellidos belong to one of three types. First, are the patronymics meaning "the son of," second are the apellations which describe some outstanding personal quality or action of an individual, and third are the toponymics referring to some physical location or place of origin of the family.

Patronymics: The patronymic apellido can be detected by its ending in az, ez, iz, oz or uz. It is not to be confused with the apellido paterno which refers to the primer apellido, indicating the father's name regardless its historical type, meaning or origin. The patronymic apellido is one that was derived from the nombre of the father. Just as we have Peterson meaning "the son of Peter," Spanish has Alvarez "the son of Alvaro." Some of the most popular patronymics are listed on the next page, each followed by the nombre from which it is derived.

Alvarez	Álvaro	López	Lope
Benítez	Benito	Márquez	Marco
Díaz	Diego	Martinez	Martín
Enríquez	Enrique	Pérez	Pedro
Fernández	Fernando	Ramirez	Ramiro
Domínguez	Doningo	Rodríguez	Rodrigo
Gómez	Gome	Sánchez	Sancho
González	Gonzalo	Vásquez	Vasco
Hernández	Hernando	Velásquez	Velasco

Among the 1000 most popular apellidos in Latin America only 53 or 5.3% are patronymics.¹ These eighteen are well worth our attention, however, since they account for about 33% of the people represented by these 1000 apellidos. The overwhelming popularity of the top 10 patronymics is seen in table 1. These 10 names (from a list of 1000 most popular

Table 1

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN SAMPLE HAVING EACH OF THE TEN MOST POPULAR PATRONYMIC APELLIDOS IN LATIN AMERICA

	People	% of total
1. Rodríguez	15,944	3.60
2. González	15,382	3.46
3. Fernández	12,553	2.82
4. Martínez	11,386	2.56
5. López	10,485	2.36
6. Pérez	9,311	2.08
7. Sánchez	7,162	1.59
8. Gómez	6,954	1.56
9. Díaz	5,913	1.33
10. Alvarez	5,708	1.28
TOTALS	100,798	22.64%

¹The less popular ones not included in the list above are Albornoz, Almaraz, Antúnez, Aráoz, Araúz, Armendáriz, Báez, Bermúdez, Calvez, Gámez, Gutiérrez, Ibáñez, Jiménez, Juárez, Menéndez, Muniz, Muñoz, Narváez, Nuñez, Ordóñez, Ortiz, Páez, Peñón, Quiroz, Ruiz, Sáenz, Sáez, Santibáñez, Suárez, Téllez, Velez, Vértiz, Yáñez, Yépez.

apellidos) account for almost a quarter (22.64%) of all the people represented by the total list.

There is a remarkable correspondence between the rank order of popularity of patronymics in Spain and Latin America. Charles Maduell's study¹ of apellidos shows that the ten most popular names today in Spain are the same ten we found in Latin America. There are only two clear variations in the rank order. First, García is the most popular name in Spain while this non-patronymic would rank third in Latin America. Second, Rodríguez, the most popular surname in Latin America, is seventh in popularity in Spain.

We suspect that this remarkable correspondence of names in the mother country and its new-world offspring would provide a considerable contrast to the lack of similarity between names in the United States and England. It is doubtful that the ten most popular surnames in the United States would be the same as the ten most popular in England, or any other single country.

Appellations: This type of apellido was originally given to its bearer for some outstanding quality, or for some important event, place, object or occupation associated with him as an individual. Often the original meaning is obscured after generations because only a key word remains from a descriptive phrase. For example Jordán² meant "baptized with water from the river Jordan." Names for occupations and social positions are more obvious and stand the test of time. Here are some of the most popular and easily recognized appellations used today in Latin America:

¹Charles R. Maduell Jr., The Romance of Spanish Surnames, copyright by the author, New Orleans, 1967.

²See Charles F. Gosnell, Spanish Personal Names: Principles Governing Their Formation and Use. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, 1938, p.26.

Alcalde (mayor)	León (lionlike)
Baquero (cowboy)	Lobo-Guerrero (wolf warrior)
Botero (bootmaker)	Moreno (dark)
Caballero (gentleman)	Reina (queen)
Cuervo (hawk)	Rico (rich)
Calvo (bald)	Romero (pilgrim to Rome)
Delgado (thin)	Rubio (blond man)
Herrera (blacksmith)	

There seem to be many fewer surnames in Spanish clearly denoting occupations than there are in English.¹ Also, the occupational names in Spanish are not nearly as often used even though they exist. For example, the apellidos Sastre (Taylor), Tejedor (Weaver), Mayordomo (Stewart) all exist in Spanish but are not found among the 1000 most popular Latin America apellidos.

Another contrast between English surnames and Spanish apellidos is in the use of color-names. Only two colors are used by both English and Spanish as surnames: Brown (Castaño, Moreno and Pardo) and White (Blanco). English uses Black, Blue, Green, Vermillion, and Grey as surnames while the Spanish equivalents of Negro, Azul, Verde, Bermillón, and Gris do not appear among the 1000 most popular names in Latin America nor do they appear among the names of over 150,000 persons listed in the Bogotá directory. Two colors, purple (púrpura, purpúreo) and yellow (amarillo) are avoided as surnames in both English and Spanish.²

It is interesting to speculate as to why certain colors are used in one culture and not in another. The very popular

¹For example without any search of the written sources we can recall many occupational names in English such as Baker, Barber, Barker, Brewer, Butler, Carpenter, Carter, Carver, Clark, Cook, Farmer, Forester, Fowler, Gardner, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Miner, Painter, Palmer, Parson, Potter, Sawyer, Sheppard, Shoemaker, Skinner, Smith, Spencer, Stewart, Tanner, Taylor, Weaver and Woodman.

²Although these colors are generally avoided, a few persons may have them as apellidos. For example, in Bogotá, which has over 150,000 persons listed, there are only three Amarillos in contrast to 110 Blancos.

surname Green may be avoided since Verde often has negative connotations in Spanish as seen in the phrase chistes verdes (dirty jokes) or as in viejo verde ("dirty old man," a lecher).

Although Negro is not used as a proper name, Moreno which means a type of brown skin color is quite popular in Latin America. If we consider Gold and Silver as color-names, we find that the former is used frequently in English but not in Spanish, while Silver (Plata) is used by both languages.

Toponymics: The third general type of surname is the toponym or place name which is used in both English and Spanish. The place specified may be a city, a geographical feature (such as castillo, torre, or calle); the name of an estate, or even the sign or an inn or any location which seemed significant to people at the time the name was generated. Of course once the apellidos became hereditary, the place names became less meaningful after the family moved away from the place for which they were named.

Many place names can be distinguished purely on the basis of their structure. Since people were perceived as belonging to or coming from a place, we often find the prefix de, de la, de los, or del preceding the word. The following list includes all of the place names currently found among the 1,000 most popular apellidos in Latin America plus some that are not so popular.

De la Calle (Street)	De Mendoza (town in Spain)
De la Concha (shell)	De Moya (town in Spain)
De la Cuesta (hill)	De Sevilla (city in Spain)
De la Fuente (fountain, spring)	Del Camino (highway)
De la Montaña (mountain)	Del Castillo (castle)
De la Parra (vine)	Del Castro (army encampment)
De la Pava (turkey hen)	Del Corral (yard)
De la Peña (large stone)	Del Hierro (iron)
De la Rivera (river, coast)	Del Montenegro (black mountain)
De la Rosa (rose)	Del Portillo (town gate)
De las Casas (houses)	Del Rincón (nook, corner)
De los Puentes (bridges)	Del Río (river)
De los Ríos (rivers)	Del Valle (valley)
De los Robles (oak trees)	

Not all toponyms have the prefix. Some have dropped the prefix completely through time and others survive concurrently

both with and without the prefix. For example, most of the above apellidos can also be found without the prefix in Latin America today.

Many of the same place names with equivalent meanings are used in English, always without a prefix. For example, Street, Cross, Hill, Stone, Rivers, Towers, Meadows, Bridges, are common place names in English which are duplicated in Spanish. Other place names commonly found in English seem to be absent from Spanish. For example, those which denote direction as in Norton (northtown), Easton (easttown), Sulton (southtown), Weston (westtown) and Middleton (middletown) have no clear Spanish equivalents.¹

Compound names: One or both of the apellidos in the nombre completo may be a compound name (apellido compuesto). The compound may be joined by y, by a hyphen, or by a preposition (usually de or del). In the examples below only the segundo apellido is compound and is composed of a patronymic plus a toponymic giving the meanings "son of Fernando from Seville" and "son of Sancho from Toledo" respectively:

Dr. Esteban García Fernández de Sevilla
Sr. Marco José Vargas Sánchez de Toledo

Sometimes because the family name on the mother's side is famous or out of affection, the daughter will retain her mother's apellido when she is married by attaching it to her father's apellido in order to carry both of them with her as one maiden name which she is entitled to retain after marriage. This compound name may then passed along through the generations as a single name. The following are examples:

Sra. Leticia María Ríos-Vega de Rodríguez
Sr. Aníbal Felipe Rodríguez Ríos-Vega

If a person has the fortune or misfortune, depending on one's point of view, of having two compound apellidos in

¹James P. Hughes, How You Got Your Name, London: Phoenix House, 1959

addition to a compound nombre, the nombre completo may be extravagantly long as in the following example:

Srta. Adelfa María del Carmen Ríos-Vega Fernández de Sevilla

Fortunately, in actual use such complex full names are rare. The baptismal certificate would probably use the complete name, while the telephone book would call her Adelfa M. Ríos-Vega F. However, she would be referred to by her friends as "la Srta. Adelfa Ríos-Vega." Once we understand this very complex name with all of its parts, we will find most Spanish names relatively simple.

(b) Popular apellidos in Latin America. If we were to learn all of the Spanish apellidos which occur in Latin America (even if only to the point where we could recognize them as a personal name), we would be faced with a formidable task. On the basis of the telephone directory population alone, we have estimated that there are about 30,640 apellidos in current use in Latin America. This probably exceeds many people's total vocabulary in a foreign language.

Fortunately, this apparently impossible task can be reduced to manageable proportions because (a) an overwhelming proportion of the apellidos (about 90%) are used very infrequently, and (b) it is possible to further limit the number of relevant names by specializing in the names of a particular capital city which is quite representative of the names in that country.¹

We have prepared priority lists of the most popular apellidos for Latin America as a whole plus a separate special priority list for each of the ten major Spanish-speaking capital cities in Latin America. These lists appear in Appendices IV-1 through IV-11. Table 2 shows the distribution of the most popular 2,840 apellidos in Latin America by geographical location and priority. For example, column A shows the number of most popular apellidos in each capital city

¹See the "Methodological Note."

Table 2

PRIORITY LISTS OF APELLIDOS: The number of popular Spanish apellidos in Latin America by priority list for each city¹

Cities ²	P R I O R I T Y L I S T					Total Apellidos
	A (25%)	B (25%)	C (25%)	D (15%)	E (10%)	
1. All cities	11	54	173	270	492	1,000
2. Asunción	3	13	23	19	17	75
3. Bogotá	22	58	114	164	191	549
4. Buenos Aires	8	63	153	218	178	620
5. Caracas	12	46	148	138	202	546
6. La Paz	31	68	170	194	230	693
7. Lima	40	98	195	236	237	806
8. Méjico	11	42	166	236	302	757
9. Montevideo	12	50	150	157	149	518
10. Quito	28	66	122	158	181	555
11. Santiago	29	76	151	190	222	668
Totals	196	580	1,392	1,710	1,909	5,787

¹List A, represented by column A, contains those apellidos which are most popular in a given city and represents 25% of the population accounted for in the total list of names for that city.

²The row numbers 1 through 11 indicate the section of Appendix IV in which the actual names in each priority list are given.

needed to account for 25% of the population represented by its total list. Only 11 apellidos account for 25% of the people represented by the total list of 1,000 apellidos in Latin America as a whole. There is a dramatic difference between cities in the number of apellidos included in column A. For example, in Asunción it would be necessary to learn only three apellidos (Ferrer, González and Martínez) to take into account 25% of the population represented by the 75 most popular names, while in Lima 40 apellidos are needed to cover 25% of the population represented by 806 apellidos.

By noting the totals for each of the five columns we can see how the number of apellidos needed to cover each successive quartile of the population increases rapidly. Lists A, B, and C each cover 25% of the population while lists D plus E are required to cover the remaining 25%. The grand total of 5,787 apellidos exceeds the actual 2,840 specific apellidos represented because the lists overlap from one city to another.

The value of having separate priority lists for each city is demonstrated in Table 3. It shows the percentage of apellidos on each priority list which are unique to that city. By comparing one column with another for any city we see that as the popularity decreases (moving from list A through E) the percentage of unique apellidos increases. There is only one exception to this in the case of Lima where 85% of the names on list D are unique but only 47% of those on list E are unique to Lima. Any name was considered unique to a city if it did not appear among the 1,000 most popular apellidos for Latin America as a whole. It is important to note that almost a third (31%) of all of the apellidos are unique to a particular city. The last column demonstrates that the 10 cities vary from 19% unique apellidos (Asunción) to 41% (La Paz).

By studying the lists in the Appendices, we can determine to what extent the unique names are of foreign origin.

Table 3

FREQUENCY OF UNIQUE APELLIDOS: The percentage of apellidos in each priority list which are unique to each city¹

<u>Cities</u>	P R I O R I T Y L I S T S					Total percentage ²
	A	B	C	D	E	
Asunción	0%	0%	17%	26%	29%	19%
Bogotá	4	7	20	22	42	24
Buenos Aires	0	3	12	36	80	30
Caracas	0	2	13	28	48	29
La Paz	3	15	32	35	67	41
Lima	0	8	24	85	47	32
Méjico	0	2	7	25	43	26
Montevideo	0	6	19	40	48	32
Quito	7	17	21	33	44	31
Santiago	0	16	22	40	54	36
Proportion of unique apellidos for all cities						31%

¹An apellido is considered "unique" to a city if it did not appear among the 1,000 most popular apellidos for all of the capital cities taken collectively.

²This percentage is not the sum of the percentage for each of the five lists. Instead it is the weighted percentage or the percent of the total number of apellidos found in the five lists which did not appear in the all-Latin-America lists.

Each name unique to a particular city is indicated by an asterisk.

Even though many of the unique and less popular names listed in the Appendices appear to be of Italian, German or French origin, we are impressed by their relative homogeneity. The North American who is accustomed to telephone directories of large cities in the United States is struck by the relative homogeneity (linguistic, national, ethnic) of the apellidos found in the directories of capital cities in Latin America. In New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles we find large numbers of foreign names which are clearly German, Italian, Polish and Spanish, with a sprinkling of Chinese, Japanese, Norwegian, and Swedish. In contrast the telephone directories of Mexico City, Bogotá, Lima or Buenos Aires have a much smaller portion of foreign names.

This smaller proportion of foreign names in Latin America is due to two basic factors. First, a much larger portion of the U.S. population is composed of foreign-born people and of descendants of foreign born. For example, a study by Thayer Ojeda reported by Gosnell¹ shows that among 167,000 names from various lists and registers in Chile there are only 5% of foreign origin. A much smaller portion of the population, perhaps 1%, is foreign-born. In contrast the current foreign-born population of the United States is about 5%; fifty years ago it was about 12%.

Second, there seems to be much less tendency for the foreign names to be assimilated into English than into Spanish. In Latin America the foreign names tend to be Hispanicised to the point of obscuring their linguistic origin.

For example, when we see the names Aris, Flamenco, Maca-ya, Maldonado and Obren in Latin America, little would we suspect that these names were originally Harris, Fleming, Mackay, Mac Donald, and O'Brien. Others have changed the spelling but

¹Charles F. Gosnell, Spanish Personal Names, Washington, D.C. Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, 1938, p. 31.

not beyond recognition as in the case of Odonaju for O'Donohue, or Barquer for Barker. Literal translations also often completely obscure the origin of a name as in Díaz, Guillermo, Herrero and Valle de Flores for Day, Williams, Smith and Blumenthal.¹

It is interesting to note that in Latin America, despite the much larger proportion of Indian population than in the United States, Indian names have been almost completely eliminated.

Unfortunately, we are unable to provide a separate appendix with the origins and meanings of the most popular apellidos as we did for the nombres because no systematic dictionaries are available which include the most popular apellidos in Latin America. Some incomplete works exist which might interest the serious student such as Tibon's Onomástica Hispanoamericana² which deals with 7,000 of the more than 30,000 apellidos in Latin America.

Once we have an understanding of the anatomy of the nombre completo and have become familiar with a fairly large number of nombres and apellidos, we will have patched up a lot of the potential holes in our communication with Latin Americans. The ability to recognize and understand Spanish personal names will bring us to an increasing awareness of our need to understand how the nombre completo fits into the kinship structure in Latin America.

¹Ibid: (Gosnell) p. 31.

²Gutierrez Tibón, Onomástica Hispanoamericana, México: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americano, 1961.

THE NOMBRE COMPLETO IN THE KINSHIP SYSTEM

Illustrative cases of communication problems.

Even those norteamericanos who have some previous knowledge of Spanish names often find that they fail to act upon the knowledge in the Latin American setting because they are not in the habit of thinking of a nombre completo in the context of the kinship system. Below are several examples of this type of communication problem.

Situation 1. Peter, a Peace Corps Trainee, attended a birthday party at the home of a friend of his Bogotano host family. It was his first party in Colombia, and the only person he had met previously was Esteban, the son in his host family. Peter and Esteban went to the party together and immediately upon arriving Peter was introduced to all 23 persons at the party including Carmenza, the guest of honor, and the hostess.

Esteban: "I would like to introduce my friend."

Sra. de Arenas: "How do you do, I am the hostess, la Sra. de Arenas."

Peter: "How do you do, I am Pedro Eastman; thank you for inviting me to the party."

Sra. de Arenas: "The house is yours. We're glad you could come."

(Esteban continues around the circle greeting those he knows and introducing himself to those he does not know, and Peter follows along behind introducing himself.)

Sr. Barco: "How do you do, I'm Ramón Barco, and this is my wife."

Peter: "How do you do, sir." "How do you do, Señora Barco."

(After the introductions were over Peter was somewhat confused as to who was who, and in between dances he began to ask Esteban who some of the people were that he had just met.)

Peter: "Who is la Doña with the black dress and pearl necklace?"

Esteban: (Showing surprize) "That is la Señora Manuela de Roldán, but you shouldn't say it that way!"

Peter: "What do you mean?"

Esteban: "She is just 'Doña' that's all!"

Peter: (Puzzled) "Oh, O.K."

Esteban: "Why don't you ask somebody to dance?" A lot of these girls are just dying to dance."

Peter: "Good, I like this music very much."

(Peter goes across the room to an attractive young lady and asks her to dance.)

Peter: "Would you like to dance?"

Elvira: (Smiling) "Thank you very much, but no thank you."

(Peter is puzzled by the completely unexpected rebuff and retreats to ask Esteban what had gone wrong.)

Peter: "You said they were dying to dance. Did you see what happened?"

Esteban: "Yes, I'm sorry it happened but you should have asked some unmarried girl!"

Peter: "Is she married?"

Esteban: "Of course!" "You would have to ask her husband first."

Peter: "But when I met her someone said that she was Dofia Elvira de Calles. If they had said Señora I would have known she was married. I thought that Dofia was used for unmarried girls or old maids. And if she is married why doesn't she wear a wedding ring."

Esteban: "She does. She's wearing it now."

Peter: "But look, she has no ring of any kind; you can see from here."

Esteban: "It's your imagination; you can't see it from here any better than I can. Don't give me that!" "You should dance with Rosita. See, she's looking at you. There will be no problem."

(Peter tries again and asks Rosita to dance, she accepts and all goes well.)

+++++

Discussion: In this situation Peter was aware of some errors in communication but was unaware of others. Several cultural dimensions in this situation contributed to Peter's lack of understanding what was going on about him.

First, it is often difficult for one person being introduced to another to hear the name correctly even if it is a familiar name because it is customary for the introducer to

merely say "I would like you to meet my friend." Then the friend must say, "How do you do, I'm Peter Jones," as they are shaking hands. The problem is that often both of the people being introduced to each other are speaking simultaneously, making it difficult for anyone to hear. Also, the norteamericano is often a bit tense in this situation and does not hear things he would ordinarily.

In this situation Peter is trying to learn some of the names after being introduced by asking his friend, Esteban, who knows most of the people at the party. In asking, Peter makes an error using la Doña which Esteban tries to correct, but Peter does not seem to know what Esteban is trying to do. Peter does not know that la Doña is not used like la Señora when speaking about someone. In many circles la Doña is used just as "the madam" (of a house of prostitution) is used in English. Peter does not understand Esteban's attempt to point out his error by saying, "She's just Doña, that's all."

In the next confusion encountered by Peter, he is able to discover part of his error. He was thrown off by not realizing that Doña could apply to either married or unmarried women and therefore he must get his clue from the de preceding the apellido Calles. Peter learned fast, but the situation contained another cultural barrier that he did not discover by experience. He thought that his disagreement with Esteban over whether or not Elvira was wearing a wedding ring resulted from Esteban's poor eyesight. Esteban assumed that it was a case of wishful seeing on Peter's part. Actually, it was neither. The underlying problem was the conflict of assumptions regarding where the wedding ring is worn. Peter expects to see it on the left hand while Esteban correctly expects to see it on the right as is the custom.

It may not seem very important to establish whether Elvira is married or not because the only question is whether she wishes to dance. To Esteban, however, the question goes deeper than this because at a party it is not considered correct for a married woman to dance with any one but her husband, relative, close friend, or someone who has specifically obtained her

husband's permission. Many times norteamericanos become irritated when they discover that ~~some of the wives~~ have to sit out most of the dances while the husbands dance with each of the young unmarried girls. If Elvira had danced with Peter, her only defence would be that she did not want to insult the foreigner who was acting out of innocent ignorance, but in this case she did not take a chance on the reaction of her husband.

In this case the North American's not realizing the significance of la Doña as a form of indirect address, his lack of appreciation of the importance of whether or not Elvira was married or single, his failure to attach proper significance to the de as a signal of matrimony, and his assumption that the wedding ring is worn on the left hand universally were all cultural factors contributing to his confusion in the situation.

Situation 2. Below are some excerpts from an interview with a North American student in which he gives an account of some of the problems which arose in communicating with the Colombian members of his horseback riding class.

(I: Is the interviewer and R: is the student)

I: "You were saying that you had some problems getting along with the people in your riding class."

R: "Yes, I'm the only gringo in the class and we do other things together besides taking riding lessons, so I think I'm learning more Spanish than riding. I have gotten to know some of them very well and we have fun together."

I: "What sorts of problems came up?"

R: "Well ... there aren't really any problems now, but at first I was confused as to who was who in the group. Even after I had learned their names I had trouble. Now I know everyone's full name with at least one nombre and two apellidos."

I: "What confused you at first?"

R: "I guess it was mainly that I didn't know who was related to who and how. You see the group was pretty close and contained two married couples, two brothers, a brother-sister pair, and even one pair of novios in addition to six or seven single guys and gals. I was embarrassed once when I mentioned

to Rosa Romero de Maya about what a good rider her husband was. I thought she looked a little strange when I said it. Then later she wanted to know where I had ever seen her husband ride. Then I realized I had made a mistake in assuming that Oscar Delgado Maya was her husband. So I fell back on my one-up-man-ship and quickly said, 'I mean your brother Oscar not your husband.' Then I knew I had done it again when she smiled and told me that Oscar was neither her husband nor her brother. I guess that I had just taken a leap at a conclusion. Because they have the same last name I figured that they must be relatives of some kind. Since they were about the same age and were talking to each other a lot, they just had to be either husband and wife or brother and sister."

I: "Where there any other times like that?"

R: "Yes, I remember this time we all went on a picnic near Fusa and we had a great time. Someone they knew there had some horses to ride so we went out into the wilds and ate lunch at about 2:30. Some people had cameras with them and took a lot of pictures.

"Then the next day Aurora Padilla, who is the 19 year-old daughter in my Colombian family, asked me if I would send a roll of exposed color film to her cousin Armando who had been at the picnic. What happened was that her cousin gave her the exposed roll to carry while he was re-loading her camera then he forgot to get it back. Then since Aurora was leaving for Mexico City that afternoon, she would not have a chance to send it before she left. I said I would be glad to do it. She said she would write the address, but I told her I already had it since I had gotten the list of the whole riding class complete with names and addresses.

"But after she had left, I looked at the list and discovered that there were two Armandos and one Arnaldo on the list. I wasn't sure whether her cousin's name was Arnaldo or Armando. If it was Arnaldo, I was in luck since there was only one on the list. Then I got the bright idea that since I knew her full name was Aurora Padilla Ríos I could pick out the one on the list whose primer apellidos was Padilla. But as it turned out there was no such name on the list, nor was there a person whose segundo apellido was Ríos ... so I was stuck.

"I guess they had left a few names off the list or had gotten the apellidos reversed or something. To make matters worse Christmas vacation was coming up and there were to be no more riding classes until January 10 and I couldn't see Aurora before she left. I've never sent the film to the cousin and it has been over a month."

I: "Were there any names where either apellido was either Padilla or Ríos?"

R: "Sure, but that doesn't do any good unless either the first or the second apellidos are the same."

+++++

Discussion: Apparently the North American student had discovered his error in assuming that Rosa Romero de Maya must be related to Oscar Delgado Maya because they shared the apellido Maya. They might have been related or they might not. The only thing that could be determined clearly from the two nombre completos is that they are not brother and sister, and that they are not husband and wife. If they were brother and sister both apellidos would have to be the same as follows:

Rosa Romero Maya
Oscar Romero Maya

If they were husband and wife then the wife's apellido de casada which was de Maya would have to be the same as the husband's first apellido as follows:

Rosa Romero de Maya
Oscar Maya Delgado

Although Rosa Romero de Maya and Oscar Delgado Maya could be neither siblings nor spouses as the North American guesses, they might have been related in some way by marriage through Oscar's mother's side of the family. For example, Rosa may be married to Oscar's mother's brother, or to Oscar's mother's brother's son. Any two people having the same apellido, even though in one person's name it might be the first and in the other person's name the second, could be cousins. Thus, Aurora Padilla Ríos could have a cousin Armando with any of the following nombre completo:

Armando Padilla _____

Armando _____ Padilla

Armando Ríos _____

Armando _____ Ríos

The student could have taken the film to cousin Armando if he had not falsely assumed that cousins must share the same primer apellido or the same segundo apellido.

A description of the cultural pattern.

The most basic difference between the North American and the Latin American full names in relation to the kinship structure is the fact that the North American woman does not retain her maiden name when she marries, but the Latin American woman does. The North American woman keeps only her given names and surrenders her family name, taking her husband's in its place, thus losing her own identity.

In contrast the Latin America woman keeps her maiden name, which is her father's primer apellido, and adds her husband's primer apellido prefaced by de as in the following example:

Srta. Dolores Pardo Muñoz

marries

Sr. Jorge González Vargas

to become

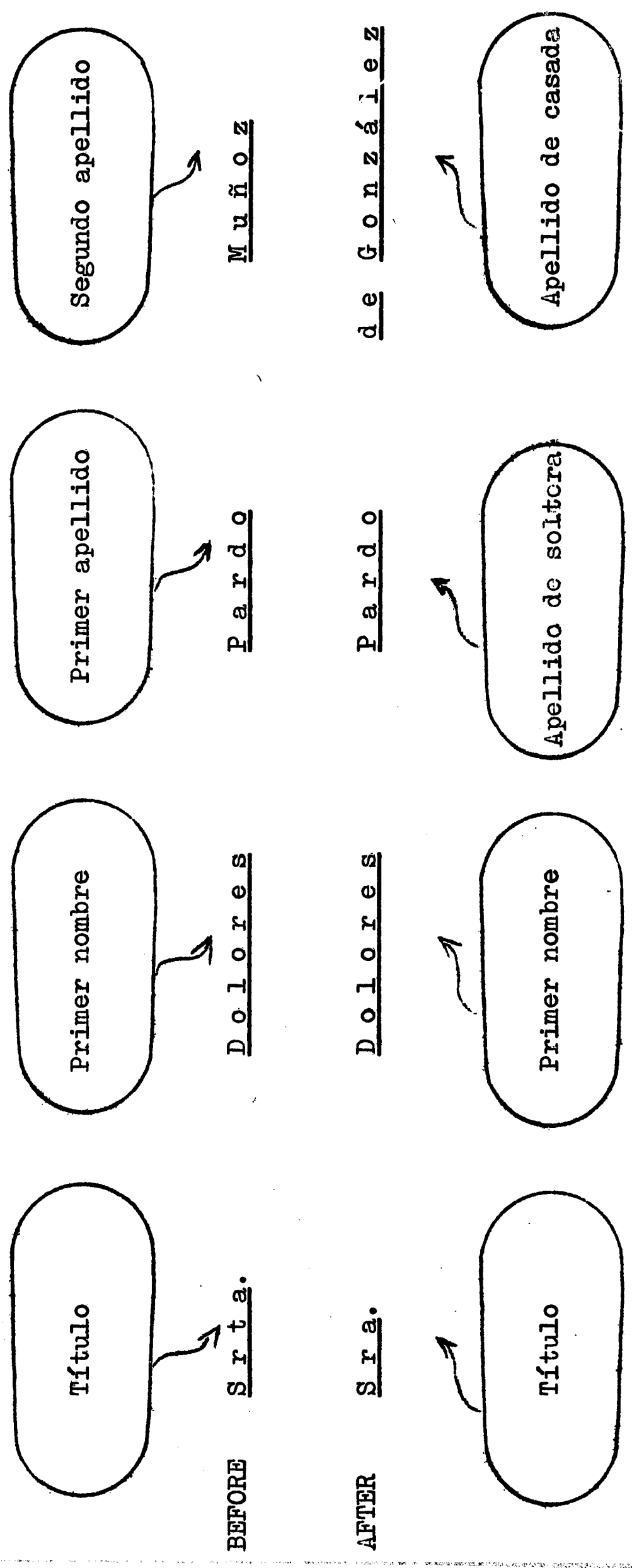
Sra. Dolores Pardo de González

Both in the North American system and the Latin American system the woman changes her identity more than does the man upon marriage, but the Latin American woman does retain the one surname most important to her ego.¹

¹The single woman's primer apellido is more important to her than the segundo which is used mainly for formal, legal or official purposes. If on any occasion only one apellido is used it is always her primer apellido.

Figure 1

PARTS OF THE NOMBRE COMPLETO BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE



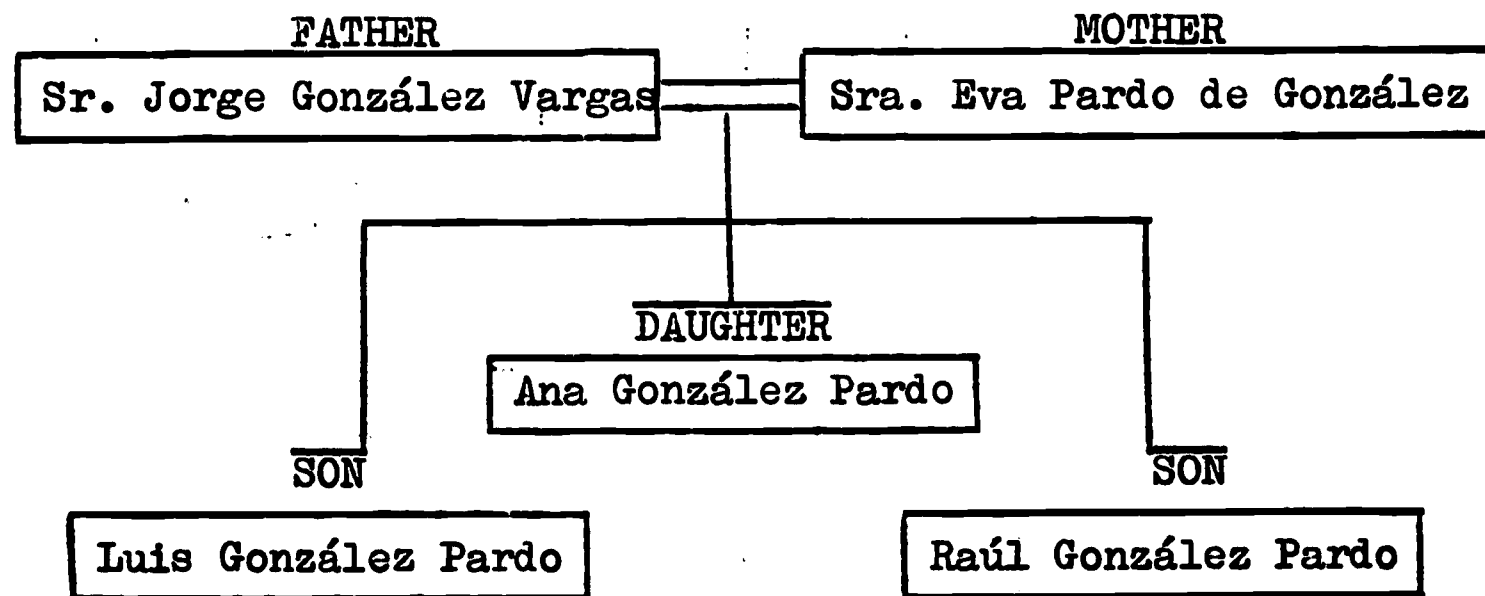
As seen in the above example, when a Latin American woman marries she retains her primer apellido which is then called her apellido de soltera; she replaces her segundo apellido with her husband's primer apellido prefaced by de which is then called her apellido de casada. If the husband dies, the wife's name remains the same except that the simple de is replaced by viuda de (widow of), which may be abbreviated as vda. de.¹

The schematic diagram below gives the appropriate Spanish labels for the parts of the woman's nombre completo before and after marriage.

Since the man's name does not change when he marries, the terminology for the parts of his nombre completo remain the same as for the unmarried woman.

1. Apellidos in the nuclear family. Although the man does not change any portion of his name upon marriage, the combination of apellidos does change from parents to children. As demonstrated by the diagram in Figure 2, within the nuclear family (parents and children) there are three different combination of apellidos. In this case Jorge González Vargas married Eva Pardo Tovar and they had one son and two daughters.

Figure 2. Full Names in the Nuclear Family



¹Telephone directories and other listings may further shorten this to v. de.

The three different combinations occurring in this nuclear family are González Vargas (father), Pardo de González (mother), González Pardo (children).

The one apellido, González, which the father, mother and children have in common is the family name.¹

This model of the nuclear family can be developed into a model of the extended family as in Figure 3 on the next page.

2. Apellidos in the extended family. By studying this figure we can see that, given the apellidos of the original parents (1 and 2), plus those who marry into the family (3, 5, 8, 10, 11 & 20), the rest of the combinations of apellidos are automatically determined according to the rule demonstrated in Figure 2. If we consider the extended family pattern from the point of view of Julio Gómez González (13), we see that his grandparents Jorge and Eva had two daughters (Ana and María) and two sons (Luis and Raúl). The daughter (Ana) who married Juan Gómez Díaz is Julio's mother. His aunt María and his uncles, Luis and Raúl, have two children each, providing him with six cousins (Dora 14, César 15, Olga 16, Manuel 17, Aura 18 and Pedro 19).

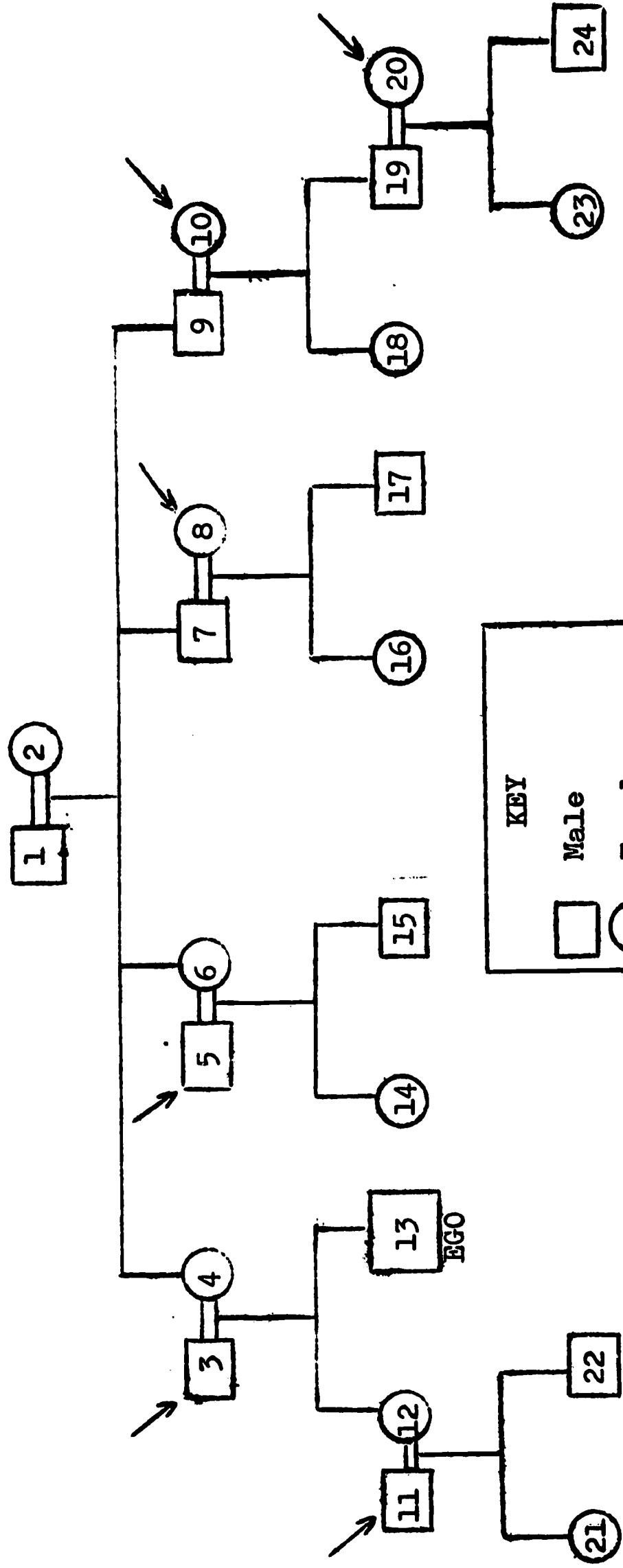
The system of using two apellidos gives us considerable information about the kinship relations. For example, Julio's six cousins mentioned above all share the one apellido, González, which is his mother's maiden name. This tells us immediately that these six cousins are all related through his mother rather than through his father. Furthermore, we note that in the case of Dora and César the surname González is the segundo apellido indicating that they are children of Julio's mother's sister. The other four cousins have González as the primer apellido showing that they are children of Julio's mother's brother.

Julio could also have any number of cousins related through his father's sister or father's brother which do not

¹This is variously called the nombre de (la) familia, by different Latin Americans.

Figure 3

FULL NAMES OF PERSONS IN FOUR-GENERATION EXTENDED FAMILY



- 1. Jorge González Vargas
- 2. Eva Pardo de González
- 3. Juan Gómez Díaz
- 4. Ana González de Gómez
- 5. Carlos García Gómez
- 6. María González de García
- 7. Luis González Pardo
- 8. Ema Vega de González
- 9. Raúl González Pardo
- 10. Lola Ortega de González
- 11. José Peña Ramos
- 12. Rosa Gómez de Peña

- 13. Julio Gómez González
- 14. Dora García González
- 15. César García González
- 16. Olga González Vega
- 17. Manuel González Vega
- 18. Aura González Ortega
- 19. Pedro González Ortega
- 20. Alicia Soto de González
- 21. Emilia Peña Gómez
- 22. Federico Peña Gómez
- 23. Yolanda González Soto
- 24. Enrique González Soto

show in this chart. In either case they would have Gómez for one of their apellidos. If they were children of Julio's father's sister, we know that Gómez would be their segunde apellido but if they were children of Julio's father's brother, Gómez would be their primer apellido.

In the same manner the apellido indicates whether one's aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, children and grandchildren are on the his mother's or his father's side of the family.

Historical origin of the system of two apellidos.

It has been a century since Lucy Stone vigorously, but unsuccessfully, campaigned in the United States to persuade women that they should retain their own names after marriage, instead of losing their personal identities in their husband's names. This custom appears to be in harmony with the general spirit of the equalitarian relationship between husband and wife, yet it has not been adapted by North Americans except in a few rare instances of upperclass women who retain the famous family name. A few women already well known in their profession before marriage do retain their maiden name, particularly in connection with their public life. But in private life they are usually known as Mrs. So-and-so.

In Spain and her colonies for hundreds of years before the time of Lucy Stone, women did not change their names when they were married. Even in the fourth century women insisted on retaining their own names after marriage without assuming the husband's name.

In Spain and Latin America today the woman retains her first apellido and replaces her second apellido with that of her husband prefaced by "de" to indicate that she "belongs to" the family of the man she marries. This has not always been the custom. Before the Roman conquest of Spain, it is highly probable that only simple names were used. The Romans brought their system of praenomen, (given name marking the individual member of the family), the nomen (indicating the

gens or clan), cognómen (indicating the family) and the agnómen (denoting some special feat, event or circumstance distinguishing the family).

This Roman system did not take hold except temporarily in the upper classes. During the Dark Ages, the simplest form of name was sufficient. Family names were unknown to the Goths who invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, and Spain dropped the Roman system to take the names of their new conquerors.

During the Moorish invasions (711-1492) the apellido (which is derived from the Latin verb appellare) was used as a cry of alarm or recognition by the Christians. Each apellido was proper to a group, a village, or a territory whose name it was or whose patron saint it invoked. Another type of apellido developed during the middle ages known as the patronymic apellido was not hereditary as it is today. For example, Gonzalo Rodríguez would have a son named Rodrigo González (Rodrigo the son of Gonzalo) whose son could be named Gustavo Rodríguez so that no single part of the nombre completo was passed from generation to generation to make it possible to trace the line of decent.¹

To add to the confusion, many women simply retained their full name in marriage without adding the husband's name. This caused problems in establishing the rights of inheritance and other responsibilities of husbands for wives. Only within the last 150 years have Spanish women come to follow the custom of taking their husband's primer apellido, while retaining their own.

Historically, many attempts were made to standardize Spanish names. For example, Gregory the Great, at the close of the 10th century attempted to put an end to the custom of using the names of barbaric heroes by changing what had been

¹Charles F. Gosnell, Spanish Personal Names, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, A 38 p. 23.

a mere recommendation of the church into a formal command.¹ Another major step was taken at the Council of Trent (1545-1563) which decreed the keeping of parish registers, and the inclusion of names of parents and god-parents with the entry of the name of the child baptized. Also, early Spanish legislation promulgated by Philip II (1568) required that the Moors in Spain abandon use of their idiom and substitute Spanish names. Nevertheless, many surnames in Spanish are really old Moorish names in new dress only, for example Venegas for Ben-Egas.²

Laws specifically requiring that each person have two apellidos and that the wife drop her segundo apellido to take that of the husband are relatively recent in origin and were instituted after the practice had become customary in a portion of the populations of Spain and Latin America.³

Today most of the Latin American countries have formal legislation requiring the naming system in common use today plus local requirements regarding limitations on such things as the number of nombres permitted.

We have seen some examples of typical problems in the communication between North American and Latin Americans which are based upon conflicts in the concept of the full name and its anatomical structure. We have also seen how the function of the nombre completo can be understood only in the context of the kinship structure. Once we clearly understand this pattern and have incorporated it into our own habits of action, we have made a distinct advance in spontaneous communication with Latin Americans. However, one additional aspect of the naming system still lurks quietly in the shadows. This is the difference between the English and Spanish systems of alphabetizing the nombre completo.

¹Eusébe Salverte, History of the Names of Men, Nations, and Places in Their Connection with the Progress of Civilization, London: Smith, 1864, Vol. I, pp. 164-5.

²Gosnell, Op. Cit., p. 30

³For example, the Ley del Registro Civil (June, 1870) specifies that the birth certificate give the nombres and apellidos of the parents and of the paternal and maternal grandparents. Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo Americana, Madrid: España Calpe, S. A., Vol. 38, p. 1001.

ALPHABETIZATION OF SPANISH PERSONAL NAMES

Illustrative cases of mis-communication

The following composite excerpt from interviews with North American students is sprinkled with confusion and false conclusions drawn by the North American trying to operate in a setting where his own culturally-determined assumptions regarding the proper way to alphabetize clash with the Spanish pattern.

R: "I had heard how disorganized the libraries were here in Latin America and that is certainly true in my own personal experiences. Profesor Castaño gave us this syllabus here at CEUCA and it was much better than any I have seen since in the university I am now attending. The only trouble was that the beautiful bibliography was useless because you couldn't find them in the library."

I: "Which library was that?"

R: "Any of the libraries! You see, in the card catalog here at CEUCA you will find the title of all the books in the syllabi for courses and if a book is not in the CEUCA library it tells which of the five or six libraries in Bogotá has it. But then you go there to get it and it's not there ... not that it is out temporarily, because they don't let anybody take the books out. It's just not in the library. It's bad enough to have to chase all over the city just to read two books and then have to stay in the reading room at a library to finish because you can't take anything out of the library. Worse is to run across town to a library and then it turns out they never had the book. In one case a book was listed as being in three libraries in Bogotá and, since I was really interested in it, I pounded the pavement from one library to the other only to discover that none of them had it."

I: "Did you ask the librarian for help in any case?"

R: "No, it is very hard to find anyone to help you with the card catalog and besides I really didn't need any help. I have used the card catalog many times before and I wasn't trying to find some article in an off-beat journal but just books which are listed by author."

I: "Could it possibly be that you are not familiar with the system of alphabetizing Spanish names?"

R: "No, it's not that; because I know it is different from English names. Maybe I gave the wrong idea, like I never found any of those books. That's not true, but it seems that at least one out of five of them were not there in the card catalog. It could be that Pro-

fesor Castaño just made a mistake, or maybe whoever typed up the syllabus made errors. Maybe the book was in a particular library and was stolen, so they just took the card out of the file."

I: "I see. Have you thought of any other possible reasons why you couldn't find the book?"

R: "Humm... well, now that you have mentioned the problem of alphabetizing names, they might have a card out of place in the catalog. Speaking of out of place, have you every tried to use a phone book here?"

I: "What do you mean?"

R: "Well, the first thing you learn is that practically nobody you know in Bogotá who has a telephone can be found in the telephone book. Believe it or not, they are usually listed under some one else's name. Of course this happens in the States too because people move and they don't take their old phone number with them. But I know for a fact that some people who have lived in the same place and had the same telephone number for five years still are not listed in the directory."

I: "But this doesn't have anything to do with alphabetization, does it?"

R: "No, that's right. I started to say that even in those rare cases when someone you know does have a number listed under his own name, it is sometimes not listed exactly where it should be. One time a bunch of us were griping about this in the lounge at CEUCA, so we got the telephone book and tried to figure out the way they put names in alphabetical order. We found that just by looking at the list on any page you can see that there are mistakes in alphabetizing. Just for kicks we counted the errors and it was only one in about 20 but that is pretty bad, particularly if your name is the one that's misplaced."

I: "How do you account for this?"

R: "Well, I'm sure that any Colombian knows how Spanish names are supposed to be alphabetized... but when you use cheap uneducated labor for a job like that there are bound to be inaccuracies. I don't imagine that they feel a little thing like that is too serious. And they may be right."

Discussion. This type of response to attempts to use card catalogs and telephone directories was frequently repeated in interviews and in informal spontaneous discussions

among undergraduate students and Peace Corps Trainees. The emotional tone of the reports ranges from an objective observation, through a mild complaint, to a vehement hostility toward the "slipshod, sloppy work of these Colombians." In some cases the tone of the response was clearly related to the individual's general personality pattern and in other cases it seemed to depend more clearly upon the particular sequence, number and seriousness of the frustrating experiences. In most cases the frustration either had generated new negative images or had provided some reinforcement for negative attitudes which already existed.

In this case the mis-communication (in the form of mis-interpretations of observations) and resulting frustration is basically due to a lack of understanding of the system of alphabetization of Spanish names. Ironically, the student's observation that none of his Colombian friends are listed in the telephone book even though they in fact have telephones is correct. However, from this correct observation he draws another incorrect conclusion as to why he could not find these names.

Actually, rented houses or apartments are generally listed in the name of the owner rather than the occupant. One reason for this is that the charge for changing a telephone listing is very high in comparison with the charges for using the telephone. Consequently, names of people known to have had telephones for years at the same address are not listed. This makes it important to keep a personal directory for the telephones of one's friends, acquaintances and business associates.

Additional circumstances obscure the fact that we may not understand how Spanish names are alphabetized. There are occasional errors in alphabetization, and there are different systems used to resolve some of the more complex alphabetization problems. However, the basic system for alphabetizing is agreed upon by all Latin Americans, and it is clearly different from the system used for personal names in English. The rules given here will explain about 99% of listings found in card catalogs, telephone directories and other alphabetical

lists of personal names. For the more complicated refinements see Gosnell's book¹ written for librarians.

Alphabetization of Spanish full names.

Before we can correctly alphabetize a full name it is necessary to keep in mind the differences in the English and Spanish alphabets which might cause us to misplace a simple nombre or any other single word in an alphabetical list.

These errors usually result from the fact that the Spanish alphabet has the additional letters "ch," "ll," "rr," and "ñ." The problem is that the English-speaking person tends to think of "ch" as two letters, "c" and "h," rather than the single letter "ch" which follows "c." We must also learn to automatically treat "ll" in Spanish as a single letter which follows "l" in the alphabet. Similarly, "rr" is not a "double r" but an "erre" which follows "r" in the alphabet, and "ñ" is a distinct letter which always follows "n."

Even though every student of Spanish knows these differences from the English alphabet at an intellectual level, it is a bit difficult to develop the automatic habit of thinking of them as separate letters. When faced with the practical task of finding a name in a directory, we unconsciously expect to find "Machado" before "Maco." Even if we make no errors in the use of the Spanish alphabet, we are still faced with problems in alphabetizing Spanish names.

There are two phases to the process of alphabetizing a nombre completo. We must first know the appropriate order for rearranging the parts of the name on the written line and second the order in which we consider the various parts to determine its order in an alphabetical list. In English these two orders are the same. For example, we rearrange the name Robert Louis Stevenson to read Stevenson, Robert Louis.

¹Charles F. Gosnell, Spanish Personal Names: Principles Governing Their Formation and Use Which May be Presented as a Help for Catalogers and Bibliographers, Washington, D.C., Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, 1938.

And for alphabetizing we consider the names in the same order, first Stevenson and then Robert and then Louis. In Spanish this is not the case

1. Re-arranging the parts of the full name on the line.

The order for writing the parts of the full name on the line in an alphabetized list is as follows:

Men and Unmarried Women

- 1) Primer apellido
- 2) Segundo apellido
- 3) Primer nombre
- 4) Segundo nombre (if any)

Married Women or Widows

- 1) Apellido de casada
- 2) Primer nombre
- 3) Segundo nombre (if any)
- 4) Apellido de soltera
- 5) de or viuda de

Following is an example of the application of these rules:

Ramiro Gómez Rueda	Gómez Rueda, Ramiro
Ramón Adán Gómez Barbosa	Gómez Barbosa, Ramón Adán
Ramón José Gómez Durán	Gómez Durán, Ramón José
Saturia Mogollón v. de Gómez	Gómez, Saturia Mogollón v. de
Sofía Escobar de Gómez	Gómez, Sofía Escobar de
Sofía Marina Escobar de Gómez	Gómez, Sofía Marina Escobar de
Sofía Marina Forero de Gómez	Gómez, Sofía Marina Forero de

2. Arranging full names in alphabetical order. To

determine the order in which the full names appear in an alphabetized list, one rule applies to the names of men and single women and a different rule to names of married women and widows. The order in which each part of the full name is taken into consideration for alphabetizing is given bellow:

Men and Single Women

- 1) primer apellido
- 2) primer nombre
- 3) segundo nombre (if any)
- 4) segundo apellido

Married Women and Widows

- 1) apellido de casada
- 2) primer nombre
- 3) segundo nombre (if any)
- 4) apellido de soltera

The application of these two sets of rules is illustrated in the preceding list of re-written names, which is also in alphabetical order.

These two sets of rules can be subsumed under one more abstract which will apply to all proper names in Spanish. Consider names in this order for alphabetizing:

- 1) Apellido de familia¹
- 2) Primer nombre
- 3) Segundo nombre (if any)
- 4) The remaining apellido

¹In names like José de Recasens Tuset, the de indicates geographical origin and does not affect the alphabetical order. In an alphabetical list the name would be written as follows: Recasens Tuset, José de.

EPILOGUE

The North American students we observed often misdiagnosed their communication problems as having nothing to do with names. They were more likely to complain about inefficiency, unreliability, or errors on the part of Latin Americans. In some cases the student was unaware of any communication snag until later when he was faced with the practical repercussions.

Names are intriguing in that they are most personal and individual, yet their use is governed by a culture-wide pattern. Both a knowledge of some of the common individual Spanish names and the pattern governing their use are essential for North Americans in face-to-face communication with Latin Americans and for those who use directories, library catalogs and other public records.

We have been selective and avoided dealing exhaustively with all aspects and refinements of the naming system to concentrate on those dimensions which field observation has shown to be important to North Americans.

If the reader would like to determine whether he understands the implications of the Spanish naming system described here, he may take the self-check test in Appendix VI.

7

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A popularized version of the Spanish system of personal names. Its main value is to stimulate interest in the subject.

Tibón, Gutierre, Diccionario Etimológico Comparado de Nombres Propios de Persona. Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana.

A dictionary of over 2800 nombres (Spanish first names). It attempts to give the following information on each name: current variations in form and spelling, language of origin at the time it was borrowed into Spanish, the form of that name currently in the language of origin, and the derivation of the meaning of the name.

Tibón, Gutierre, Onomástica Hispanoamericana. Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1961 (360p).

This dictionary deals with 7,000 apellidos (Spanish surnames) in alphabetical order. Some are dealt with very superficially while long histories are given of the origin and use of others. In general each entry deals with the origin, changes, and meaning of each name. Special historical articles are written on a specific apellido. Groups of apellidos are also discussed according to their origin or developmental influences.

APPENDIX I

The Linguistic Origin, English Equivalents and Meanings
of the 101 Most Popular Nombres in
Latin America.¹

NAME IN SPANISH ²	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
1. Abraham	HEBREW Ab-raham	Abraham (Abe)	"father of the multitude"
2. Adela	GERMANIC Adelaide	Ethel	"of noble birth"
3. Adolfo (Fito)	GERMANIC Adolf	Adolph Adolphus	"noble wolf"
4. Adrián-a	LATIN Hadrianus	Adrian	"from Hadria, an ancient town in central Italy"
5. Agustín-a	LATIN Augustinus	Austin	"magestic"

Source: Gutierre Tibón, Diccionario Etimológico Comparado de Nombres Propios de Persona, Mexico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1965.

¹These 101 basic nombres, with their variations, account for 75% of the persons represented by the most popular 1000 nombres currently used in Latin America.

²The nickname is given in parenthesis. If the nickname is used only in one Latin American country, this is also indicated within the parenthesis.

<u>NAME IN SPANISH</u>	<u>O R I G I N</u>	<u>NAME IN ENGLISH</u>	<u>M E A N I N G</u>
6. Aida		Aida	Name invented by Verdi for his Opera "Aida."
7. Alberto		Albert (Bert)	"illustrious through nobility"
8. Alejandro (Sasha) (Alejo)	GREEK	Alexander (Alec, Alex)	"defender of men"
9. Alfonso (Poncho-Chile)	GERMANIC Adelfuns	Alphonse	"the noble man ready for combat"
10. Alfredo	ANGLO-SAXON AE lfraed	Alfred (Al, Fred)	"the shelter of nobility"
11. Alicia (Mexico: Licha) (Chile: Chichi)		Alice	Contraction of Adalis.
12. Amelberga Amelia	GERMANIC Amalberga		"protection"
13. Ana	HEBREW Hannah	Hannah Anna Anne Ann	"the beneficent"
14. Angel-a	LATIN (Eccles.) angelus	Angela (Angie)	"messenger"

NAME IN SPANISH	O R I G I N	NAME IN ENGLISH	M E A N I N G
15. Angélica	LATIN (Eccles.) Angelicus		"angelical"
16. Aníbal	PHOENICIAN Hananbaal	Hannibal	"Baal is beneficent."
17. Antonino-a Antonio-a	LATIN Antoninus Antonius	Anthony (Tony)	Name of Roman gens.
18. Armando	GERMANIC Hariman		"the army's heroe"
19. Arturo		Arthur (Art)	
20. Aura	LATIN Aura		"blow, breeze, effluvium"
21. Aurora (Boda)	LATIN Aurora	Aurora Dawn (Dawny)	"of the morning"
22. Benjamín	HEBREW	Benjamin (Ben, Benny)	"favorite son"
23. Berta	GERMANIC	Bertha (Bert)	"shine, splendor"
24. Blanca (Blancucha) (Blancachita)	GERMANIC Blank	Blanche	"white, brilliant"

<u>NAME IN SPANISH</u>	<u>O R I G I N</u>	<u>NAME IN ENGLISH</u>	<u>M E A N I N G</u>
25. Carlos	GERMANIC Karl	Charles (Chuck)	"man, husband, lover"
26. Carlota	FRENCH Charlotte	Charlotte (Char, Lottie)	Femenine diminutive of Charles.
27. Carmen (Carmelita)		Carmen	"song"
28. Cecilio-a Celio-a	ETRUSCAN	Cecil Cecilia Cecily	Name of a Roman gens.
29. Claro-a	LATIN Clarus	Clara Clare Claire	"illustrious, brilliant, bright"
30. Concepción (Concha, Conchita, Chita)	LATIN Conceptio		"conception, generation"
31. Daniel	HEBREW Dan-i-El	Daniel (Dan) (Danny)	"my judge is God"
32. David	HEBREW	David (Dave, Davie)	"beloved"
33. Delia	GREEK		Nickname given to Artemisa (Diana) for having been born in the island of Delos.

<u>NAME IN SPANISH</u>	<u>O R I G I N</u>	<u>NAME IN ENGLISH</u>	<u>M E A N I N G</u>
34. Dolores (Lola, Lolita)	LATIN Dolor, doleo		"to experience pain, to suffer" "sorrows," of the Virgin Mary
35. Domingo	LATIN Dominicus	Dominick Dominic (Nick)	"consecrated to God"
36. Eduardo (Lalo)	ANGLO-SAXON Eadward	Edward (Ed)	"the guardian of the property"
37. Elena	GREEK	Helen Helena	"the bright one, the shining one"
38. Elías	HEBREW	Elijah Ellis Eliot	"my Lord is Yahvé"
39. Elio-a	GREEK		Graphic variante of Helio, "the sun."
40. Elisa, Elsa		Elsa (Elsie)	Short form for Elizabeth.
41. Elvira (Lira)	GERMANIC		"kind spear"
42. Emilia		Emily	
43. Emma	GERMANIC	Emma (Emmy)	"strength"

NAME IN SPANISH	O R I G I N	NAME IN ENGLISH	M E A N I N G
44. Enrique (ta) (Quique) (Quica)	GERMANIC Hainirich Hainrich	Henry Harry	"ruler of home"
45. Ernesto	GERMANIC Ernust	Ernest (Ernie)	"resolute, pertinacious, earnest"
46. Esperanza (Pelancha-Mex.)	LATIN spero	Hope	"to wait for something fortunate or unfortunate"
47. Ester (Teche)	GREEK	Esther	"Variation of Ishtar, Babylonia's Venus."
48. Eugenio-a	GREEK	Eugene (Gene)	"welborn, from a good race"
49. Federico	GERMANIC Frithureiks	Frederic Frederick (Fred) (Freddy)	"prince of peace"
50. Felipe (Pippo)	GREEK	Philip (Phil)	"lover of horses"
51. Félix	LATIN Felix	Felix	"happy, prosperous"
52. Fernando-a	GERMANIC Firthunands	Ferdinand (Ferd)	"he who does anything in order to keep peace"

NAME IN SPANISH	O R I G I N	NAME IN ENGLISH	M E A N I N G
53. Filomeno-a		Philomena	Variante of Filomela.
54. Francisco-a (Frasquito-a) (Pancho, Paco)	OLD ITALIAN Francesco	Francis (m) Frances (f)	Derivative of France-Francesco.
55. Gabriel-a	HEBREW Gabri	Gabriel	"God is my protector"
56. Gloria	LATIN Gloria	Gloria (Glo)	"good reputation"
57. Gonzalo (Chalo-Chile)	GERMANIC Gundis-alv		"the genius of combat"
58. Guadalupe (Lupe) (Lupita)	ARABIC Uadi al-lub		"river of black gravel"
59. Guillermo (Memo)	GERMANIC Wilhelm	William (Bill) (Will) (Billy) (Willy)	"he for whom his will serves as protection"
60. Gustavo (Tavo)	GERMANIC Chustaffus	Gustave Gustavus Gustav (Gus)	"the battle's walking stick" "divine sceptre"
61. Héctor	GREEK	Hector	"he who owns" "the holder, the defender"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
62. Hugo	GERMANIC	Hugh	"spirit, intelligence, reason, thought, mind"
63. Humberto	GERMANIC Huniberht Hunpreht	Hubert	"the cub's splendour"
64. Ignacio (Nacho)	LATIN modification of Egnatius	Ignatius	Known in Rome in the I century B.C., then it spread all through the Roman Empire.
65. Isabel (Chavela)	HEBREW Elisheba	Elisabeth (Lisa?) (Beth)	"consecrated by God's oath"
66. Jaime	HEBREW Ya'aqob	Jacob (Jake) James (Jim) (Jimmy)	Var. of Jacob, "the supplanter."
67. Jesús (Chucho-Mex.) (Jecho-Chile)	HEBREW Abbreviation for Yehoshúah	Jesus	
68. Jorge (Coque)	GREEK	George	"related to the land's labour"
69. José (Pepe)	HEBREW Yosef	Joseph (Joe, Joey)	"he shall add"

NAME IN SPANISH	O R I G I N	NAME IN ENGLISH	M E A N I N G
70. Josefina		Josephine (Josie)	Diminutive of Josefa.
71. Juán-a	HEBREW Yehohanan Yohabab	John-Joan (Johnny)	"Yahvé is beneficent"
72. Julio-a	LATIN Iulius	Julius	Nickname for Ascanio.
73. Leonor		Leonore Lenore	An aphaeresis of Eleonor
74. Luis-a (Lucho-a)	GERMANIC Hluot	Lewis, Louis (Lou, Louie)	"illustrious warrior"
75. Manuel (Manolo, Maño)	HEBREW Immanuel	Manuel	"the Lord is with us" Var. of Emmanuel
76. Marco Marcos	LATIN Marcus	Marcus Mark	Variante of Marcos
77. Margarita (Marga) (Rita) (Ghita)	LATIN Margarita	Margaret Marjorie (Maggie) (Margie) (Marge)	"creature of the light," "pearl"
78. María	HEBREW	Mary	
79. Mario	LATIN Marius		Name of a Roman gens.

<u>NAME IN SPANISH</u>	<u>O R I G I N</u>	<u>NAME IN ENGLISH</u>	<u>M E A N I N G</u>
80. Mercedes	LATIN Merces	Mercy	Plural of Merced, which used to mean "mercy, forgiveness."
81. Miguel (Milicho- Chile)	HEBREW Mi-ka-El	Michael (Mike)	"God is incomparable"
82. Nicolás	GREEK	Nicholas (Nick)	"victorious among the people"
83. Olga	RUSSIAN form of Scandinavian "Helga"	Olga	"invulnerable"
84. Oscar	GERMANIC	Oscar	"the gods' spear"
85. Pablo	LATIN Paulus	Paul	"small"
86. Pedro	LATIN Petrus	Peter (Pete)	"rock, stone"
87. Rafael-a (Rafa, Falito)	HEBREW	Raphael	"God has healed"
88. Ramón-a (Moncho) Raimundo	Catalan form of Raimundo GERMANIC Raginmund	Raymond (Ray)	"the protection of the divine"

<u>NAME IN SPANISH</u>	<u>O R I G I N</u>	<u>NAME IN ENGLISH</u>	<u>M E A N I N G</u>
89. Raúl	FRENCH Radulf	Ralph	"wolf in counsel"
90. Ricardo-a	GERMANIC Richard	Richard (Rick, Dick)	"strong in rule"
91. Roberto (Beto)	GERMANIC Hruotbert	Robert (Bob, Rob, Robbie)	"he who shines because of his fame"
92. Rodolfo	GERMANIC Ruodwulf	Rudolph (Ruddy)	"famous warrior"
93. Rosa	LATIN Rosa	Rose	"rose"
94. Rubén	HEBREW raah-ben	Reuben (Reub)	"¡Look, a son!"
95. Salvador-a (Chava-Mex.)	LATIN		A name given to Jesus as saviour of humanity.
96. Sara	HEBREW Sarah	Sarah (Sally)	"the dominator"
97. Sergio	LATIN Sergius		Name of a Roman gens.
98. Teresa	LATIN Terasia Therasia Teresia	Teresa Theresa	A derivative from two Mediter- ranean islands, one next to Creta, the other one next to Sicilia.

<u>NAME IN SPANISH</u>	<u>O R I G I N</u>	<u>NAME IN ENGLISH</u>	<u>M E A N I N G</u>
99. Tomás	ARAMAIC Thoma	Thomas (Tom, Tommy)	"Twin"
100. Yolanda			The actual popularity of this name is due to the first daughter of Victor Manuel III, king of Italy.
101. Víctor (ia) (Toyo, Toya, Mexico)	LATIN Victor	Victor (Vic)	"conqueror"

APPENDIX II Priority Lists of Masculine Nombres for Latin America¹

List A²
(N=6)

Carlos	Juan
Jorge	Luis
José	Manuel

List B
(N=20)

Alberto	César	Guillermo	Pedro
Alejandro	Eduardo	Héctor	Rafael
Alfredo	Enrique	Julio	Raúl
Antonio	Ernesto	Miguel	Ricardo
Arturo	Francisco	Oscar	Víctor

List C
(N=41)

Abrahán	David	Gonzalo	Nicolás
Adolfo	Domingo	Gustavo	Pablo
Agustín	Elías	Hernando	Ramón
Alfonso	Emilio	Hugo	Roberto
Andrés	Eugenio	Humberto	Rodolfo
Ángel	Federico	Ignacio	Rubén
Aníbal	Felipe	Jaime	Salvador
Armando	Félix	Jesús	Sergio
Augusto	Fernando	Marco	Tomás
Benjamín	Gabriel	Mario	Vicente
Daniel			

¹These lists give the 985 nombres (500 male and 485 female most frequently found in the telephone books of the Latin American capital cities of Asunción, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Méjico, Montevideo, Quito, Santiago and La Paz.

²List A contains the most frequently found nombres and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 500 male names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of this population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

List D
(N=85)

Abel	Darío	Jacinto	Norberto
Abelardo	Demetrio	Jacobo	Octavio
Adalberto	Diego	Joaquín	Omar
Alcibiades	Edgardo	Justo	Orlando
Alonso	Edmundo	León	Oswaldo
Amadeo	Efraím	Leonardo	Pascual
Amado	Eladio	Leonidas	Paulino
Arnaldo	Esteban	Leopoldo	Rodrigo
Atilio	Eusebio	Lorenzo	Rogelio
Aurelio	Fabio	Luciano	Roque
Benigno	Fausto	Marcelo	Ruperto
Benito	Florentino	Marcos	Salomón
Bernardo	Gerardo	Mariano	Santiago
Bolívar	Germán	Martín	Santos
Camilo	Gilberto	Mauricio	Segundo
Cándido	Gregorio	Moisés	Silvio
Carmelo	Hernán	Narciso	Simón
Celestino	Hilario	Natalio	Teodoro
Celso	Horacio	Nelson	Thelmo
Clemente	Isaac	Néstor	Victorio
Constantino	Ismael	Nicanor	Walter

List E
(N=348)

Abdón	Amancio	Anselmo	Argentino
Absalón	Amaranto	Antenor	Ariel
Adán	Ambrosio	Antero	Aristides
Adriano	Amelio	Apaloy	Aristóbulo
Agapito	Américo	Apolinario	Arnao
Alcides	Américo	Aquiles	Arquímedes
Aldo	Ananías	Aquino	Arsenio
Alegre	Angeles	Arcadio	Artemio
Alvaro	Aniceto	Argelio	Artín
Amador	Anmeris	Argemiro	Ascencio

Atilano	Cesáreo	Doroteo	Fidel
Atolo	Ciprian	Edulfo	Fideligno
Aureliano	Cirilo	Efrén	Fioravanti
Aurelio	Ciro	Elbano	Flaviano
Austreberto	Claudino	Elbio	Flavio
Avelino	Claudio	Eldo	Florentín
Baltazar	Clemente	Eleuterio	Fortunato
Bartolo	Clímaco	Eliécer	Franco
Bartolomé	Clodomiro	Eligio	Fulgencio
Basilio	Cloromiro	Eliseo	Gabino
Belarmino	Conrado	Elizardo	Galo
Belisario	Constante	Elpidio	Gastón
Benicio	Cósimo	Emeterio	Genaro
Bermilio	Cosme	Emiliano	Gerónimo
Bernabé	Crescenciano	Epaminondas	Gildardo
Bernadino	Crescencio	Epifanio	Gino
Bernal	Criselio	Epimenio	Giovanni
Bernardino	Críspulo	Ermel	Graciliano
Bertolero	Cristo	Estanislao	Gualberto
Bienvenido	Cristóbal	Espíritu	Guido
Blas	Cupertino	Estuardo	Guillén
Boneterio	Dagoberto	Euclides	Gumersino
Bonifacio	Dalmiro	Eufrasio	Heliodoro
Boris	Damaso	Eulogio	Heriberto
Brasil	Damián	Eumelio	Herlindo
Braulio	Danilo	Eustaquio	Hermán
Bruno	Dante	Eustorgio	Hermenegildo
Calixto	Dardo	Evaristo	Herminio
Candelario	Décimo	Evelio	Hermógenes
Casto	Delio	Exio	Higinio
Cataldo	Delmiro	Ezequiel	Hildelfonso
Catón	Diógenes	Facundo	Hipólito
Cayetano	Diomedes	Faustino	Homero
Cecelio	Dionisio	Feliciano	Honorato
Celiar	Donato	Fermin	Idelfonso
Cerafín	Doralicio	Fernán	Ildelfonso

Indalecio	Marcelino	Pacheco	Samuel
Inocencio	Marcial	Pastor	Santoro
Ireneo	Marcolfo	Patricio	Saturio
Isaías	Margarito	Peregrino	Saturnino
Isidoro	Matías	Petronio	Saúl
Isidro	Max	Pío	Saverio
Ítalo	Maximiano	Plácido	Savino
Javier	Maximiliano	Policarpo	Sealtiel
Jenaro	Maximino	Pompilio	Sebastián
Jonás	Máximo	Presnedo	Secundino
Josué	Medardo	Primitivo	Séptimo
Julián	Melquiades	Primo	Serafín
Justiniano	Merardo	Prometeo	Serapio
Justino	Milcíades	Próspero	Servio
Juvenal	Modesto	Prudencio	Severino
Ladislao	Napoleón	Quinto	Siegfredo
Laureano	Nataniel	Raimundo	Siervo
Lázaro	Neftalí	Ramiro	Silvano
Leandro	Nelso	Rangel	Silvestre
Leocadio	Nemesio	Refugio	Simeón
Leoncio	Nepomuceno	Régulo	Sindulfo
Libardo	Nicasio	Remberto	Sinforiano
Líbero	Nicodemo	Remigio	Sixto
Librado	Noé	Renato	Tadeo
Lino	Obaldo	René	Teófilo
Lionel	Octaviano	Reveco	Tiberio
Lisandro	Odelín	Reynaldo	Tiburcio
Loreto	Olegario	Rigoberto	Timoteo
Lucas	Olimpo	Robustiano	Tirso
Lucinao	Olindo	Rogerio	Tito
Lucio	Oliverio	Rolando	Tobías
Luciteo	Olivio	Román	Toribio
Lupercio	Orencio	Romeo	Tristán
Luro	Oswaldo	Rómulo	Tulio
Mamerío	Ovidio	Rotilio	Ubaldo
Marcel	Pacián	Rufino	Ulises

Ulpeano
Ulpiano
Uriel
Valentín
Valerio

Velino
Venancio
Victoriano
Victorino
Vidal

Virgilio
Virginio
Vitelio
Waldino

Wenceslao
Wilfredo
Wilfrido
Zacarías

APPENDIX III Priority List of Femenine Nombres for Latin America

List A¹
(N=6)

Ana	Margarita
Blanca	María
Carmen	Rosa

List B
(N=25)

Alicia	Elvira	Josefina	Mercedes
Angela	Emilia	Juana	Olga
Beatriz	Esther	Julia	Sara
Berta	Gloria	Leonor	Teresa
Celia	Guadalupe	Manuela	Victoria
Dora	Isabel	Martha	Yolanda
Elisa			

List C
(N=56)

Adela	Cecilia	Esperanza	Josefa
Adelina	Clara	Eva	Laura
Adriana	Concepción	Filomena	Lidia
Aida	Consuelo	Francisca	Lucía
Alejandrina	Delia	Gladys	Luisa
Amalia	Dolores	Graciela	Luz
Amelia	Elba	Guillermina	Lylia
Angélica	Elena	Helena	Magdalena
Antonia	Elia	Herminia	Marina
Aura	Elsa	Hilda	Maruja
Aurora	Emma	Inés	Matilde
Carlota	Enriqueta	Irma	Nélida

¹List A contains the most frequently used names accounting for 25% of the population represented by the 485 female names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of this population is represented. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

Ofelia
Perla

Pilar
Raquel

Rosario
Susana

Virginia
Zoila

List D
(N=107)

Abigail
Ada
Adelaila
Altagracia
Amanda
América
Amparo
Andrea
Angelina
Antonietta
Aracely
Asunción
Benefrida
Candelaria
Cándida
Caridad
Carlina
Carmela
Carola
Carolina
Catalina
Celestina
Clemencia
Clementina
Clemira
Clorinda
Clotilde

Concha
Corina
Delfina
Dina
Dominga
Edelmira
Elda
Elida
Elodia
Eloísa
Elpidia
Elvia
Encarnación
Ernestina
Esmeralda
Estela
Estrella
Eufemia
Eugenia
Eulalia
Felisa
Flavia
Flor
Florencia
Genoveva
Gilda
Gregoria

Hortencia
Ida
Irene
Jacinta
Judit
Julieta
Justa
Leonilde
Leticia
Lía
Ligia
Lucila
Lucrecia
Lupe
Luzmila
Mariana
Mariluz
Modesta
Natalia
Natividad
Noemí
Nora
Norma
Olivia
Patricia
Paula
Paulina

Perpetua
Petra
Piedad
Ramona
Rebeca
Regina
Rina
Rita
Rosalía
Rosalvina
Rosita
Saturia
Segunda
Silvia
Sofía
Soledad
Trina
Tulia
Valentina
Vicenta
Victorina
Vilma
Violeta
Zita
Zoraida
Zulema

List E
(N=291)

Adalid
Adelfa

Adelina
Adelmira

Afifi
Africa

Águeda
Alba

Albertina	Belia	Diana	Everarda
Albina	Benedicta	Dilia	Fabia
Alcira	Benita	Diocelina	Fabiola
Alé	Benjamina	Dionicia	Federica
Aleide	Bernarda	Dioselina	Felicia
Aleja	Bertilda	Domitila	Felícita
Alida	Berriel	Dorotea	Felipa
Alina	Bianca	Eduvigis	Fermina
Alma	Bibiana	Elbina	Fernanda
Almadinora	Brígida	Eleodora	Fidela
Aminta	Brunilda	Eliana	Fidelia
Anira	Buenaventura	Elina	Fides
Analía	Carmenza	Eliodora	Filipa
Anatolia	Carriña	Elisarda	Flora
Andreina	Casimira	Elma	Florinda
Anita	Casta	Eloína	Francesca
Anunciación	Cástula	Emelina	Francia
Araminta	Ceferina	Enedina	Fresia
Arancivia	Celina	Engracia	Fula
Argina	Celinda	Enilda	Gabriela
Arminda	Celmira	Enma	Genma
Armonia	Ceyra	Ercilia	Georgina
Arsenia	Clelia	Erna	Gerírudis
Ascención	Cleonice	Esbelda	Germania
Asunto	Consolación	Esilda	Gerónima
Atala	Cora	Esmelia	Gilma
Atilia	Cristina	Etelvina	Gisela
Augusta	Cruz	Eudocia	Gorgonia
Aurea	Dalia	Eudofilia	Greta
Aurelia	Dayse	Eufrosina	Gudelia
Auristela	Débora	Eulina	Haydee
Austreberta	Decelia	Eunice	Hercilia
Avelina	Delina	Eusebia	Hermelinda
Ayerza	Delma	Evarista	Hermencia
Bárbara	Demesia	Evangelina	Herofina
Bartolina	Desdémona	Evelina	Ibigail

Idaly	Ludovina	Nilda	Secundina
Ilda	Luva	Nina	Selva
Ildefonsa	Luzmira	Nubia	Serafina
Iliria	Lydda	Obtulia	Servia
Ilse	Macrina	Odilia	Severina
Inocencia	Mafalda	Olimpia	Sibel
Iraida	Magaly	Oliva	Silvana
Isabela	Magda	Oliveria	Silveria
Isaías	Marcela	Orobida	Sixta
Isaura	Marcolina	Otilia	Socorro
Isidora	Margot	Ovidia	Soria
Isidra	Mariela	Pastora	Stefany
Ismaela	Marilú	Paz	Talita
Isolina	Maristella	Pepa	Telma
Ita	Martina	Petronila	Teodolina
Italia	Matea	Petrona	Teodosia
Januaria	Mavel	Pierina	Teófila
Jimena	Mavila	Polonia	Térfila
Joaquina	Melba	Porfidia	Texia
Joseba	Micacia	Precila	Tita
Jóvita	Miren	Pura	Tranquilina
Juliana	Mireya	Rada	Trinidad
Jure	Mirta	Rafaela	Ubalдина
Justina	Morayma	Rica	Uberlinda
Landa	Musza	Rogelia	Velia
Lea	Myriam	Romualda	Vicentina
Lelia	Nacina	Rosalba	Victoriana
Leoncia	Nadya	Rosalina	Vula
Leontina	Narcisa	Rosamel	Wenceslada
Lesbia	Natale	Rosana	Yasmín
Lina	Ney	Rosaura	Zaida
Livia	Nicolasa	Rosenda	Zelima
Lola	Nicolina	Roxana	Zelmira
Lorenza	Nidia	Rufina	Zenaida
Ludgarda	Nieves	Sarandi	

APPENDIX IV-1 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Latin America¹

List A²⁻³
(N=11)

Alvarez	García	López	Rodríguez
Díaz	Gómez	Martínez	Sánchez
Fernández	González	Pérez	

List B
(N=54)

Acosta	Fuentes	Morales	Rivas
Aguilar	Guerrero	Moreno	Rojas
Aguirre	Gutiérrez	Muñoz	Romero
Alonso	Hernández	Navarro	Ruiz
Blanco	Herrera	Núñez	Silva
Cabrera	Jiménez	Ortega	Sosa
Campos	León	Ortiz	Soto
Castillo	Márquez	Otero	Suárez
Castro	Martín	Peña	Torres
Cruz	Medina	Ramírez	Vargas
Delgado	Méndez	Ramos	Vásquez
Espinosa	Mendoza	Reyes	Vega
Flórez	Miranda	Ríos	Velásquez
Franco	Molina		

¹These lists give the 1000 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone books of Mexico City and the capital cities of the Spanish-speaking countries of South America.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 1000 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

³Contrary to custom in some Latin American countries, we have used accents even when the irregular stress falls on a capitalized vowel because this is useful to English speakers learning the correct pronunciation of proper names.

List C

(N=173)

Acevedo	Cárdenas	Gallo	Olivera
Acuña	Carvajal	Garrido	Ordóñez
Alarcón	Carrasco	Gil	Osorio
Alfonso	Carrera	Giménez	Pacheco
Alvarado	Carrillo	Guerra	Padilla
Andrade	Casas	Guevara	Palacios
Arce	Castañeda	Guzmán	Palma
Arias	Castellanos	Hidalgo	Pardo
Ávila	Cohen	Hurtado	Paredes
Ayala	Colombo	Ibáñez	Parodi
Barreiro	Contreras	Ibarra	Parra
Barrera	Córdoba	Iglesias	Patiño
Barrios	Cortés	Jaramillo	Paz
Barros	Correa	Juárez	Peralta
Becerra	Costa	Lara	Pereira
Beltrán	Crespo	Leiva	Pinto
Bello	Chaves	Levy	Ponce
Benítez	Dávila	Linares	Prado
Bermúdez	Díez	Lorenzo	Prieto
Bernal	Domínguez	Lozano	Quintana
Bianchi	Duarte	Luna	Quintero
Bravo	Durán	Maldonado	Quiroga
Briceno	Echeverría	Marín	Robles
Bruno	Escobar	Mejía	Roca
Burgos	Estévez	Menéndez	Rocha
Bustamante	Estrada	Molinari	Román
Bustos	Ferrari	Montero	Romano
Caballero	Ferreira	Montes	Rosas
Cáceres	Ferrer	Mora	Rossi
Calderón	Ferro	Muller	Rozo
Calvo	Figueroa	Nieto	Rubio
Camacho	Fuente	Ochoa	Russo
Cano	Gallardo	Ojeda	Restrepo

Rey	Sandoval	Tapia	Velasco
Rincón	Sanguinetti	Toledo	Vera
Rivera	San Martín	Trujillo	Vergara
Rivero	Santos	Uribe	Vidal
Saavedra	Sarmiento	Valdés	Vila
Sáenz	Segura	Valencia	Villa
Salas	Sepúlveda	Valenzuela	Villanueva
Salazar	Serrano	Valera	Villar
Salcedo	Sierra	Valle	Villegas
Salgado	Solarí	Varela	Zapata
Salinas			

List D

(N=270)

Agüero	Ballesteros	Cardozo	De la Fuente
Aguilera	Baquero	Carmona	De la Torre
Ahumada	Barbieri	Caro	Delfino
Alba	Barragán	Carranza	Del Río
Alberti	Barreto	Carreño	Devoto
Albornoz	Basso	Casal	Donoso
Alcántara	Bautista	Casanova	Duque
Alfaro	Benavides	Castaño	Elías
Altamirano	Bernasconi	Castelli	Enríquez
Allende	Betancourt	Ceballos	Escalante
Amaya	Bianco	Cervantes	Escudero
Angulo	Bonilla	Cifuentes	Espósito
Aranda	Brito	Cisneros	Etcheverry
Aparicio	Bueno	Conti	Fajardo
Arana	Cadena	Cordero	Falcón
Araújo	Camargo	Cornejo	Farías
Arellano	Campo	Coronel	Ferrando
Arenas	Canales	Corral	Ferraro
Arévalo	Cánepa	Cosentino	Ferreiro
Arteaga	Capurro	Cuéllar	Ferrero
Arroyo	Carballo	Cuevas	Fischer
Avendaño	Carbone	Chacón	Fonseca
Báez	Cardona	Chiesa	Fontana

Fraga	Ledesma	Narváez	Raffo
Freire	Lema	Navarrete	Rangel
Frías	Lima	Navas	Reynoso
Gaitán	Lombardi	Neira	Repetto
Galán	Losada	Niño	Rial
Galindo	Lugo	Noriega	Ricci
Gálvez	Machado	Novoa	Rico
Gallegos	Manrique	Ocampo	Rinaldi
Galli	Mariño	Oliva	Río
Gamboa	Martino	Olivares	Risso
Garay	Massa	Oliver	Riva
Garcés	Mayer	Orellana	Roa
Garibaldi	Mazza	Orozco	Rizzo
Garzón	Meléndez	Páez	Rojo
Gatti	Mena	Palacio	Roldán
Giraldo	Meneses	Parada	Romo
Godoy	Mercado	Pascual	Rosa
Granados	Merino	Pastor	Rosales
Greco	Mesa	Pazos	Rueda
Guillén	Meyer	Porras	Sáez
Heredia	Meza	Pena	Salamanca
Hermida	Miguez	Perdomo	Sanabria
Herrero	Millán	Perrone	Santa María
Hoyos	Moncada	Pineda	Santamaría
Huerta	Monroy	Pino	Santillán
Iriarte	Montenegro	Pintos	Santoro
Izquierdo	Montoya	Piñeiro	Sanz
Jara	Morán	Pizarro	Segovia
Jáuregui	Moreira	Podestá	Seonane
Katz	Mosquera	Posada	Serra
Lago	Moya	Puente	Solano
Lagos	Moyano	Puig	Soler
Lamas	Mujica	Pulido	Solís
Lanza	Muñiz	Quesada	Solórzano
Latorre	Murillo	Quevedo	Soria
Leal	Naranjo	Quiroz	Soriano

Sotomayor	Traverso	Vallejo	Villarreal
Souto	Ugarte	Vélez	Vitale
Taboada	Ulloa	Venegas	Yáñez
Tamayo	Urbina	Ventura	Zabala
Téllez	Urrutia	Vicente	Zambrano
Terán	Valderrama	Videla	Zamora
Toro	Valdivia	Villalba	Zárate
Torre	Valdivieso	Villalobos	Zavala
Tovar	Valero	Villamil	Zúñiga

List E

(N=492)

Abad	Ampuero	Arrieta	Barrientos
Abarca	Anaya	Arriola	Barriga
Abella	Anderson	Ascanio	Barrón
Abreau	Angarita	Astudillo	Barroso
Aceró	Ángeles	Avalos	Bastidas
Aguayo	Antelo	Avilés	Basurto
Aguiar	Antúñez	Ayllón	Bayona
Águila	Anzola	Baca	Bedoya
Alayza	Aponte	Bacigalupi	Bejarano
Albarracín	Aragón	Bahamonde	Benvenuto
Alcalá	Aramburú	Balarezo	Berger
Alcalde	Arancibia	Balbi	Bernales
Alcázar	Araóz	Ballón	Berríos
Aldana	Araúz	Banchero	Bilbao
Alegre	Arciniegas	Baptista	Boada
Alegría	Arcos	Barahona	Bobadilla
Alemán	Arguedas	Barba	Bolaños
Alexander	Arispe	Barbosa	Bolívar
Aliaga	Armas	Barón	Borda
Almada	Armendariz	Barra	Borges
Almaraz	Artigas	Barraza	Borjas
Almeida	Arredondo	Barreda	Bosch
Alvear	Arregui	Barrenchea	Botta
Alzamora	Arriaga	Barrero	Braga

Brea	Céspedes	Delgadillo	Guajardo
Briones	Cevallos	Del Valle	Guido
Brun	Cid	De Sousa	Haddad
Buendía	Clavijo	Dueñas	Haro
Bustillos	Cobos	Durand	Henríquez
Cabello	Coello	Echevarría	Hinojosa
Cabezaz	Colmenares	Eguiguren	Hinostroza
Cabral	Coloma	Elizalde	Holguín
Caicedo	Copello	Endara	Huertas
Calcagno	Coppola	Escalona	Illanes
Caldas	Corona	España	Infante
Calero	Coronado	Esparza	Iñiguez
Calle	Corrales	Espejo	Irigoyen
Campero	Cossio	Esquivel	Iturralde
Campuzano	Costas	Eyzaguirre	Iturriaga
Candia	Cuadra	Falconi	Izaguirre
Canseco	Cuadros	Farfán	Jaimes
Capriles	Cuba	Fariña	Jordán
Carbajal	Cubillos	Fernandini	Kaplan
Carbonell	Cuello	Fierro	Klein
Carcelén	Cuenca	Firpo	Laguna
Carpio	Cuervo	Flor	Lama
Carrasquilla	Cuesta	Font	Landa
Carrión	Cueto	Forno	Landazuri
Casado	Cueva	Galarraga	Lanz
Casella	Cúneo	Galarza	Larco
Castanón	Curiel	Galván	Larenas
Castellano	Chamorro	Gallego	La Rosa
Castiglioni	Chaparro	Gamarra	Larrañaga
Castilla	Checa	Gámez	Larrea
Cavero	Chirinos	Gandolfo	Lastra
Cedeño	Dávalos	Garmendia	La Torre
Celis	Daza	Gaviria	Lavalle
Cepeda	De Castro	Gordillo	Lavín
Cerda	Del Campo	Granda	Lazarte
Cerón	Del Castillo	Graña	Lazcano

Lazo
Leguizamón
Lemos
Lemus
Lerner
Leyton
Lezama
Liendo
Lira
Loayza
Lobo
Lombardo
Lora
Loyola
Loza
Lucas
Lucero
Luque
Llanos
Llerena
Llona
Macedo
Macías
Madrid
Málaga
Mancera
Mancilla
Mantilla
Manzano
Marcos
Marrero
Marroquín
Mas
Mata
Matallana
Matos

Maya
Mayorga
Mazzini
Medrano
Melgar
Melo
Menacho
Mendieta
Mendiola
Mendizábal
Merizalde
Michel
Mier
Mijares
Mogollón
Monasterios
Monge
Monsalve
Montañés
Montaño
Montecinos
Monteverde
Montiel
Moral
Moscoso
Mota
Musso
Nápoli
Nava
Negrete
Noboa
Nogueira
Noguera
Obando
Obregón
Olea

Olguín
Olivos
Olmedo
Olmos
Oneto
Orihuela
Oropeza
Orrego
Ossa
Otálora
Ovalle
Oviedo
Pabón
Pagani
Paladino
Palomino
Pantoja
Pareja
París
Patrón
Pavón
Pedraza
Pedroza
Peirano
Peláez
Penagos
Peñafiel
Peñalosa
Peraza
Perea
Peredo
Perera
Pesce
Piedra
Pimentel
Pinedo

Pinilla
Piña
Piñero
Pizano
Plata
Plaza
Poggi
Pombo
Pons
Porta
Portela
Portilla
Portillo
Portocarrero
Portugal
Posse
Póstigo
Poveda
Pozo
Preciado
Proaño
Puga
Queirolo
Quijano
Quintanilla
Quinteros
Quiñones
Rada
Raggio
Real
Rebolledo
Recalde
Reina
Rendón
Renjifo
Revilla

Reyna	Santibañez	Trejo	Villamizar
Ricaurte	Sarabia	Trigo	Villarroel
Riquelme	Saucedo	Triviño	Villaveces
Rivadeneira	Schmidt	Troncoso	Villavicencio
Rivarola	Seijas	Tudela	Villazón
Riveros	Serna	Unda	Villena
Robayo	Sevilla	Urdaneta	Viola
Robledo	Silberman	Ureta	Vivanco
Rodas	Simón	Uriarte	Vivas
Rodrigo	Smith	Useche	Volpe
Ron	Solá	Vaca	Yáñez
Rosenberg	Solar	Valverde	Yépez
Rossel	Sotelo	Valladares	Zabaleta
Rubin	Sousa	Vallejos	Zamorano
Ruggiero	Tagle	Vegas	Zamudio
Saa	Talavera	Vela	Zayas
Sabogal	Tavera	Velarde	Zeballos
Sacco	Tejada	Verástegui	Zegarra
Saldaña	Tello	Vértiz	Zelada
Salmón	Tenorio	Vigil	Zenteno
Salomón	Terrazas	Vilches	Zepeda
Salvo	Tinajero	Vilela	Zorrilla
Samaniego	Tinoco	Villafuerte	Zuleta
Santacruz	Tirado	Villagómez	Zuluaga
Santana	Tobar	Villagran	Zunino
Santander	Torrealba	Villamarín	Zurita
Santiago	Toscano		

APPENDIX IV-2 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Asunción¹

List A²

(N=3)

Ferrer
González
Martínez

List B

(N=13)

Acosta	García	Pérez	Ruiz
Benítez	Giménez	Ramírez	Sosa
Duarte	López	Rodríguez	Vera
Fernández			

List C

(N=23)

Arce	Cuevas	Jiménez	Rojas
Ayala	Díaz	+Masi	Samaniego
Bedoya	Escobar	Mendoza	Sánchez
Caballero	Franco	Moreno	Torres
Cáceres	Gómez	+Morínigo	Vargas
+Coscia	+Gorostiaga	Ortiz	

List D

(N=19)

Ávila	+Estigarribia	Peña	Velásquez
Báez	Ferreira	Pereira	Villalba
Barrios	+Frutos	+Saguier	+Yegros
Campos	León	Talavera	Zayas
+Espínola	Medina	Vallejo	

¹These lists give the 75 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Asunción, Paraguay.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 75 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=14

List E

(N=17)

Alvarez	+Melgarejo	Oviedo	Silva
+Escauriza	Méndez	Palacios	+Urbieta
+Florentín	Morales	Recalde	Vega
Gutiérrez	Ortega	Rivarola	+Vierci
Jara			

APPENDIX IV-3 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Bogotá¹

List A²
(N=22)

Bernal	González	Moreno	Romero
Castro	Gutiérrez	Pérez	Ruiz
Díaz	Hernández	Ramírez	Sánchez
+Forero	Jiménez	Rodríguez	Torres
García	López	Rojas	Vargas
Gómez	Martínez		

List B
(N=58)

Acosta	Franco	Mora	Restrepo
Alvarez	Gaitán	Morales	Reyes
+Arango	Garzón	Muñoz	Rincón
Beltrán	Giraldo	Nieto	Rivera
Calderón	Guerrero	Niño	Rozo
Camacho	Guzmán	Ortiz	Rueda
Camargo	Herrera	Osorio	Salazar
Cárdenas	Jaramillo	+Ospina	Sarmiento
Castañeda	León	Pardo	Silva
Castillo	+Londoño	Parra	Suárez
Cortés	Lozano	Peña	Uribe
Delgado	Medina	+Pinzón	Valencia
Durán	Mejía	Prieto	Vásquez
Escobar	Méndez	Quintero	Velásquez
Fernández	Mendoza		

¹These lists give the 549 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Bogotá, Colombia.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 549 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=134

List C

(N=114)

Acevedo	Cubillos	Molina	Salamanca
Amaya	Cuéllar	Moncada	Salcedo
+Ángel	Cuervo	Monroy	+Samper
+Ardila	Chaves	Montoya	Sanabria
Arévalo	Duarte	+Murcia	Sandoval
Arias	Duque	Neira	Santos
Ávila	+Echeberri	Ordóñez	Segura
Baquero	+Esguerra	+Orjuela	Serrano
Barrera	Espinosa	+Pachón	Sierra
Barreto	Fajardo	Palacios	Soto
Becerra	Flórez	Patiño	Téllez
Benavides	Fonseca	Pedraza	Tovar
Bermúdez	Galindo	Pinceda	+Triana
+Bohórquez	+Galvis	Pinilla	Trujillo
Bonilla	Gaviria	Piñeros	+Umaña
+Botero	Gil	Posada	Valderrama
+Buitrago	Granados	Pulido	Valenzuela
Cabrera	Guevara	Ramos	+Vanegas
Caicedo	+Henao	Rey	Vega
Cardona	Hoyos	Rico	+Velandia
Carvajal	Hurtado	Riveros	Vélez
Carrillo	+Isaza	Roa	Venegas
Casas	+Laverde	Robayo	Vergara
Castellanos	Maldonado	Rocha	Villamil
Cifuentes	Mariño	+Rubiano	Villamizar
Contreras	Márquez	Rubio	Villegas
Correa	Melo	Sabogal	Vivas
+Corredor	Mesa	Sáenz	Zapata
Cruz	+Molano		

List D

(N=164)

Acero	Aguilar	Aldana	Andrade
Acuña	Aguirre	Alonso	Angulo
+Afanador	Alarcón	Alvarado	Anzola

+Arbeláez	+Castelblanco	Macías	Pacheco
Arciniegas	+Caycedo	+Mahecha	Padilla
Arenas	Cepeda	+Malagón	Páez
+Aristizábal	Clavijo	Manrique	Palacio
+Ariza	Córdoba	Mantilla	Paredes
Ayala	+Correal	Martín	Peláez
Ballesteros	Chacón	Marín	+Peñuela
Barboza	Chaparro	Matallana	Peralta
Barón	Dávila	+Mateus	Perdomo
Barragán	Daza	+Matiz	Perea
Barrero	Dueñas	+Merchán	+Perilla
Barriga	+Escallón	Merizalde	Pinto
Bautista	+Espinel	Millán	Plata
Bejarano	+Espitia	Miranda	+Plazas
Bello	Estrada	+Montaña	Pombo
Betancourt	Ferro	+Montejo	Porras
Blanco	Figueroa	Montes	Poveda
Bolívar	+Galeano	Mosquera	+Prada
Borda	Gallo	Murillo	Quijano
+Borrero	Gamboa	Naranjo	Quiñones
Bravo	+Garavito	Navarrete	Quiroga
Briceño	+Guarín	Navarro	+Riaño
Bustos	Guerra	Navas	Ricaurte
Caballero	+Higuera	Noguera	Ríos
Cáceres	Holguín	Novoa	Rivas
Cadena	Huertas	Núñez	Robledo
Campos	Izquierdo	Ochoa	Rosas
Caño	Lara	+Olarte	Saavedra
+Canón	Latorre	+Olaya	Salgado
Cardozo	Leal	Orozco	Santamaría
Caro	Leiva	Ortega	Sepúlveda
Carrasquilla	Linares	+Ortegón	Solano
Carreño	+Lombana	Otálora	Soler
+Carrizosa	Luna	Otero	Tamayo
Castañó	Luque	Pabón	Toro

+Urrea	Vallejo	Villa	Zárate
+Urrego	Varela	Villalobos	Zuluaga
+Valbuena	Velasco	Zamudio	Yépez

List E
(N=191)

Abella	Bueno	Delgadillo	Lugo
+Abello	Burgos	Echeverría	+Lleras
+Abenoza	Bustamante	+Echeverry	+Mallarino
+Abondano	+Cabra	+Eslava	Mancera
+Abril	+Cala	+Estefan	Marroquín
+Agudelo	Caldas	+Fandiño	Maya
Aguilera	Calle	Farfán	Mayorga
Ahumada	+Camelo	Ferreira	Meléndez
Alba	Campuzano	Ferrer	Mendieta
Albarracín	+Cantor	Fuentes	Meneses
Albornoz	Carranza	+Gacharná	+Michelsen
Alfonso	Carrasco	Gallego	Mogollón
+Almanza	+Castiblanco	+Gamba	+Mojica
+Amado	Castilla	Garcés	Monsalve
+Amézquita	Ceballos	Gordillo	Montañés
Angarita	Celis	+Herrán	+Montealegre
Aparicio	+Cely	Hidalgo	Montenegro
Aponte	Cerón	Ibáñez	Montero
Aragón	Céspedes	Ibarra	Moscoso
+Avella	+Cristancho	+Iregui	Moya
+Avellana	Cuadros	Jaimes	+Munévar
Avendaño	+Cubides	Jara	+Mutis
+Ballén	Cuesta	+Laserna	+Nariño
Barrios	Cuevas	+Leaño	+Narváez
Bastidas	+Charry	Leguizamón	Noriega
Bayona	+Chavarro	+Lesmes	Obando
Benítez	De Castro	+Lizarazo	Obregón
Boada	+De Francisco	+Lizcano	Ocampo
+Buenaventura	De la Torre	+Lobo Guerrero	Ojeda
Buendía	Del Castillo	Losada	+Olano

+Orduz
Ossa
Ovalle
Parada
París
+Pava
Paz
Pedroza
Penagos
Peñalosa
Peraza
Pereira
+Piedrahita
Pizano
Ponce
Posse
+Pradilla
Preciado

+Puentes
+Puerta
+Puerto
Quevedo
Quintana
Rangel
Reina
Renjifo
Rivadeneira
Roblés
Roldán
Román
+Roncancio
+Ronderos
Salas
Santana
Serna
Solórzano

Sosa
+Suescún
+Talero
+Tarazona
Tavera
Tobar
+Tobón
Toledo
Triviño
+Turriago
+Ucrós
Ulloa
Urdaneta
Urrutia
Useche
Vaca
Valdés

Valero
+Varón
+Vejarano
Vela
Vera
+Vesga
Villalba
Villamarín
+Villarraga
Villarreal
+Villate
Villaveces
+Wiesner
+Wilches
+Wills
Zambrano
Zamora

APPENDIX IV-4 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Buenos Aires¹

List A²

(N=8)

Álvarez	García	López	Pérez
Fernández	González	Martínez	Rodríguez

List B

(N=63)

Aguirre	Franco	Morales	Romero
Alfonso	Gil	Moreno	Rossi
Alonso	Giménez	Muñoz	Ruiz
Arias	Gómez	Navarro	Russo
Bianchi	Gutiérrez	Núñez	Sánchez
Blanco	Hernández	Ortiz	Sanguinetti
Bruno	Herrera	Otero	Santos
Cabrera	Iglesias	Paz	Silva
Calvo	Lorenzo	Pereira	Sosa
Campos	+Marino	+Pereyra	Suárez
Castro	Martín	Prieto	Torres
Cohen	Medina	Ramírez	Valera
Colombo	Méndez	Ramos	Vásquez
Costa	Menéndez	Rey	Vega
Díaz	Miranda	Roca	Vidal
Ferrari	Molina	Romano	

List C

(N=153)

Acosta	Aguilar	+Ares	Barreiro
Acuña	Araújo	Barbieri	Barros

¹These lists give the 620 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 620 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=188

Bello	+Feldman	Marín	Repetto
Benítez	Ferraro	Márquez	Reyes
Bravo	Ferreiro	Martino	Ricci
Bustamante	+Ferreyra	Massa	Ríos
Bustos	Ferro	Mazza	Rivas
Cánepa	Figueroa	Molinari	Rivera
Capurro	Flórez	Montero	Rivero
Carballo	Fontana	Montes	Rizzo
Carbone	Fuentes	+Monti	Rojas
+Carruso	Gallardo	Mosquera	Roldán
Casal	Galli	Moyano	Rubio
Casas	Gallo	Muller	Saavedra
Castelli	Garrido	Muñiz	Sáenz
Castillo	Gatti	Nieto	Salas
+Cattáneo	+Gentile	Oliva	San Martín
+Conde	+Giordano	Olivera	Santa María
Conti	Godoy	+Orlando	Sanz
Córdoba	+Goldenberg	Ortega	Seonane
Cortés	Greco	Palacio	Serra
Correa	+Grillo	Palacios	Sierra
Cosentino	+Grosso	Pardo	Solarí
Crespo	Guerra	Parodi	Soler
Cruz	Guzmán	Pascual	Soto
Delfino	Hermida	Pazos	Souto
Delgado	Herrero	Peña	+Spinelli
Del Río	Ibáñez	Peralta	Taboada
+De Luca	Jiménez	Perrone	Valdés
+Demarco	Katz	Pinto	Valle
Devoto	Lago	Piñeiro	Ventura
+Diéguez	Ledesma	Podestá	Vera
Diez	León	Ponce	Vicente
Domínguez	Levy	Prado	Vila
Durán	Lombardi	+Pugliese	Villa
Echeverría	Lozano	Quintana	+Villafañe
Espinosa	Luna	Quiroga	Villanueva
Espósito	Maldonado	Raffo	Villar
Estévez			

List D

(N=218)

Agüero	Carranza	+Durante	Heredia
+Aiello	Carrasco	Elías	Ibarra
Alberti	Carrera	Elizalde	Iriarte
Alegre	+Carreras	Escobar	Jáuregui
+Amato	+Carrizo	Escudero	+Jorge
Andrade	+Carro	Estrada	Juárez
+Andrés	Casado	Etcheverry	Kaplan
Arce	Casanova	Farías	+Kauffmann
+Arená	Casella	+Farina	Klein
Arroyo	Castaña	Fariña	+Kohan
Ávila	Castellano	+Fazio	Lamas
Balbi	+Catalano	+Federico	Lanza
+Barone	+Cavalieri	Ferrando	+Larocia
Barrera	+Conte	Ferreira	Latorre
+Basile	Contreras	Ferrero	+Lauría
Basso	Coppola	Fischer	Lavalle
Bermúdez	Cordero	+Fontenla	Leguizamón
Bernasconi	Coronel	+Fortunato	Leiva
Bianco	+Cortese	Fraga	Lema
+Blasco	Corral	Freire	+Lenín
Bosch	Cúneo	Frías	+Leone
Burgos	Chiesa	+Fridman	Lerner
+Caamaño	+D'Agostino	+Funes	Linares
Caballero	+D'Alessandro	Garay	+Loiacano
Cabral	+D'Amico	Garibaldi	Lombardo
Cáceres	+D'Angelo	+Goldstein	+Longo
+Calabrese	De la Fuente	+Goñi	Losada
Calcagno	Del Valle	+Grassi	Lucero
Calderón	+Della	+Grasso	+Maggi
Campo	+De Rosa	+Graziano	+Mancini
Cano	+De Simone	+Grinberg	+Mansilla
+Canosa	+Donato	Guerrero	Marcos
+Caputo	Duarte	Guido	+Marchese

+Mariani	Ocampo	+Porto	Santiago
+Marini	Ochoa	+Pozzi	Santoro
+Marti	+Olivieri	Puente	Schmidt
+Martini	Oneto	Rial	Segura
Mayer	Pacheco	Rico	Serrano
+Mazzeo	Padilla	Rinaldi	Smith
Mendoza	Páez	Río	Solá
+Merlo	+Pagano	Risso	Soria
+Messina	Paladino	Robles	Soriano
Meyer	+Palermo	Rocha	+Stella
+Miguel	Palma	Rojo	Torre
Miguez	+Palmieri	Román	Toscano
Montenegro	+Parisi	+Romeo	Traverso
Mora	Peirano	Rosa	+Vaccaro
Morán	+Pellegrini	Rozo	Velasco
Moreira	Pena	+Rubinstein	Velásquez
+Mcrelli	+Pepe	+Sala	Videla
Nápoli	+Perazzo	Salazar	Villalba
+Negri	Pintos	+Salerno	Villegas
Neira	Piñero	Salgado	Viola
Nogueira	Poggi	Salinas	Vitale
Novoa	Pons		

List E

(N=178)

Acevedo	+Barbieris	+Bernardez	Carrillo
Aguilera	+Barcia	+Bevilacqua	+Castello
Albornoz	+Barral	Bilbao	Castiglioni
Allende	+Barrionuevo	Botta	+Castiñeira
+Antonelli	Barrios	+Botto	Copello
Aparicio	+Battaglia	Braga	Cornejo
Arana	Becerra	Brea	+Corti
+Arcuri	Beltrán	+Calviño	Costas
Ayala	+Benito	Cardozo	+Croce
+Azar	Benvenuto	+Carnevale	Cuello
Báez	Berger	Caro	Cuesta
+Ballester	+Berman	+Carril	Chaves

+Chiappe	+Lafuente	+Palazzo	Rubin
+D'Amato	Lagos	Paredes	Ruggiero
+Daneri	Lara	Parra	Sáez
+De Angelis	Lastra	Pastor	Salmón
+De Gregorio	Lemos	Patiño	+Santamarina
De la Torre	+Lieberman	+Pellegrino	Santillán
+Dellepiane	Lima	+Pérsico	Sarmiento
+De María	+Lopardo	Pesce	+Schneider
+De Vita	+Lynch	+Picasso	+Segal
+Donadío	+Mancuso	Pizano	Segovia
+Estéban	+Marchetti	Pizarro	Silberman
Falcón	+Marinelli	Pombo	+Simonetti
+Falcone	Mariño	Porta	+Sívori
+Feijoo	+Martinelli	Portela	+Somoza
+Ferrairo	+Mauro	Puig	+Sturla
Firpo	+Mazzei	+Pujol	Tapia
+Fontan	Mazzini	Quesada	+Tedesco
+Forte	+Mazzitelli	Quinteros	Toledo
Fuente	Mercado	Quiroz	+Tomás
+Furman	Millán	+Rabinovich	+Tripodi
+Gagliardi	+Monaco	Reggio	+Trotta
+Gago	+Moretti	+Raimondi	Valenzuela
Galán	+Moro	+Ratto	Vallejo
+Galante	+Moure	Reynoso	Vargas
Gallego	Musso	+Rimoldi	+Veiga
Gandolfo	+Nigro	Riva	Vergara
+Gatto	Ojeda	Rivarola	+Vigo
+Goldman	+Oliveira	+Rocco	+Villaverde
+Grande	Oliver	Rodrigo	Volpe
Hidalgo	+Olivero	Rosales	Yáñez
+Insúa	Ordóñez	Rosas	Zabala
Irigoyen	+Padín	Rosenberg	Zapata
+Juan	Pagani		

APPENDIX IV-5 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Caracas¹

List A²
(N=12)

Álvarez	García	Hernández	Pérez
Díaz	Gómez	López	Rodríguez
Fernández	González	Martínez	Sánchez

List B
(N=46)

Acosta	Gutiérrez	Moreno	Rojas
Blanco	Herrera	Navarro	Romero
Briceño	Jiménez	Núñez	Ruiz
Cabrera	León	Pacheco	Salas
Castillo	Machado	Parra	Salazar
Castro	+Mariano	Peña	Silva
Contreras	Márquez	Quintero	Sosa
Delgado	Medina	Ramírez	Suárez
Domínguez	Méndez	Ramos	Torres
Flórez	Mendoza	Rivas	Tovar
Fuente	Molina	Rivero	Vásquez
Gil	Morales		

List C
(N=148)

Abreau	Andrade	Arias	Ávila
Acevedo	Aponte	+Arismendi	Ayala
Aguilar	+Aranguren	Armas	Barreto
Alfonso	Araújo	+Arreaza	Barrios
Alvarado	Araúz	Ascanio	+Behrens

¹These lists give the 546 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Caracas, Venezuela.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 546 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding List C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=157

Bello	Ferrer	+Matas	Prieto
Benítez	Figueroa	Matos	Pulido
Bermúdez	Franco	+Mejías	Quintana
Betancourt	+Fuenmayor	Miranda	Rangel
Bolívar	Fuentes	Montes	Reyes
Borges	Gamboa	Mora	Rincón
+Bracho	Garrido	Mujica	Ríos
Brito	Guerra	Muñoz	Rivera
Bustamante	Guerrero	Naranjo	+Rondón
Calderón	Guevara	Navas	Rosales
Camacho	Guillén	Nieto	Santamaría
Campos	Guzmán	Noguera	Serrano
Capriles	Henríquez	Ochoa	Soto
Cárdenas	Hurtado	Ojeda	+Sucre
Carrillo	Ibarra	Ortega	Toro
Casanova	Izquierdo	Ortiz	Torrealba
Castellanos	+Kassin	Osorio	+Troconis
Cedeño	+Landaeta	Otero	Trujillo
Cohen	+Lander	+Padrón	Urbina
Colmenares	Lara	Páez	Urdaneta
Cordero	+Lares	Palacios	+Uzcátegui
Correa	Leal	Pardo	Valero
Crespo	Linares	Paredes	Vargas
Cruz	Losada	Paz	Vegas
Chacón	+Lovera	Peraza	Velásquez
Chaves	Lugo	Perdomo	Vera
Dávila	+Malavé	Pereira	Villarroel
Escalona	Maldonado	Pimentel	Villegas
Escobar	Manrique	Pinto	Yanez
Espinosa	Marín	Plaza	Zambrano
Estévez	Marrero	Ponce	Zamora
Ferreira	Martín	Porrás	+Zerpa

List D

(N=138)

Aguilera	Albornoz	Alonso	Anzola
Aguirre	Alcalá	Angulo	Arenas

Arévalo
+Aristequieta
+Arocha
Arteaga
+Arvelo
Arroyo
+Atencio
Avendaño
+Azpúrua
Báez
Becerra
Beltrán
Benavides
+Benedetti
Bonilla
Bravo
+Bruzual
Caballero
Carballo
Cardozo
Carmona
Carpio
Carvajal
+Carrasque
+Carrasquero
+Centeno
Córdoba
Curiel
+Chacín
Chirinos
+De la Rosa
De Sousa
Duarte

Durán
Escalante
Estrada
Fajardo
Falcón
Fariás
+Febres
+Fermín
Fonseca
Font
+Gabaldón
Galarraga
Gámez
Giménez
+Graterol
+Guédez
Hidalgo
+Huamán
Iglesias
Izaguirre
Jaimes
Ledesma
Levy
Lorenzo
Madrid
+Madriz
+Matheus
+Matute
Meléndez
Meneses
Meza
+Michelana
Mijares

Millán
+Mirabal
Moncada
Monsalve
Montenegro
Montero
Montiel
Morán
+Morillo
+Moros
Mosquera
Mota
Muller
Narváez
Olivares
+Olivo
Oropeza
+Orta
Padilla
Palacio
Palma
Parada
París
Perera
+Pietri
Pineda
+Ponte
Prado
+Prato
+Quincalla
Rada
+Ravelo

+Reverón
Reyna
+Roche
Rubio
Salcedo
Sanabria
Sandoval
Santos
Sanz
Sarmiento
Segovia
+Senior
Solórzano
+Sotillo
Tamayo
Terán
Tinoco
Toledo
Uribe
Valdés
Valera
+Vallenilla
Varela
Vega
Velasco
Vidal
+Viloria
Villalobos
Villanueva
+Villasmil
Yépez
Zuluaga

List E
(N=202)

Abad	Borjas	Galindo	+Limongi
+Acedo	+Boscán	Gallegos	Lobo
Acuña	Bueno	Garmendia	Lozano
+Adrian	+Bufete	+Goncalves	+Lupi
+Aguerrevere	Burgos	+Hamann	+Maduro
Aguiar	Bustillo	Haro	Mantilla
+Alamo	Cáceres	Heredia	Manzano
Alarcón	+Calcaño	+Hermoza	+Manzo
Alcántara	+Calzadilla	+Hernando	Mariño
Alemán	+Camejo	+Heros	+Marturet
+Altire	+Camero	+Herrada	+Mayorca
Amaya	+Canelón	+Higa	Mejía
Anderson	Cano	+Higueras	Mena
Angarita	+Caraballo	Hinojosa	Meyer
+Añez	Carbonell	Hinostroza	+Monagas
Aparicio	+Carías	+Horna	Monasterios
+Araque	Carrasco	+Huambachano	Monteverde
Arellano	Carreño	+Huapaya	+Montilla
+Arnal	Carrera	Huerta	Montoya
+Arria	+Carrero	+Hung	Murillo
Arriaga	Casado	+Irazábal	Navarrete
+Azuaje	+Colimodio	Iriarte	+Nieves
+Baldó	+Coll	+Iribarren	Niño
Baptista	Cuenca	+Istúriz	Noriega
Barrera	Cuervo	+Itriago	+Obadía
Barroso	Cuevas	+Lange	+Omaña
+Basalo	+De Armas	Lanz	Ordóñez
Bastidas	De Castro	La Rosa	Orozco
+Belisario	Del Castillo	+Larrazábal	+Osío
+Belloso	Díez	+Laya	+Osuna
+Benaim	+Dubuc	+Lemoine	+Ovalles
+Benarioch	Duque	Liendo	Oviedo
+Bendayán	Echeverría	+Lilue	+Pagés
+Bigott	+Galavís	Lima	Patiño

+Paúl	Rebolledo	Salomón	Trejo
Pedroza	Rendón	+Sanoja	+Urbaneja
+Penso	Renjifo	+Santaela	+Urbano
Peralta	Restrepo	Scijs	Useche
+Pernía	Rey	+Sequera	+Vaamonde
Pinedo	+Riera	Serra	Valderrama
Pino	Roa	Sierra	Valdivieso
Piña	Roldán	+Sierralta	+Valecillos
+Piñango	Román	+Sifontes	Valencia
Piñero	Romano	+Siso	+Valery
+Pocaterra	Ron	+Socorro	Valladares
+Poleo	Rosas	+Sojo	+Velutini
Puig	+Russian	Soler	+Verde
+Pulgar	Russo	Soriano	+Viera
Quevedo	Saavedra	Talavera	Villalba
+Quijada	+Sabala	Tirado	Villamizar
+Rauseo	Sáez		

APPENDIX IV-6 Priority Lists of Apellidos for La Paz¹

List A²

(N=31)

Alvarez	González	Murillo	Salinas
+Aramayo	Gutiérrez	Pacheco	Sánchez
Arce	Guzmán	Pérez	Suárez
Calderón	Jáuregui	Quiroga	+Torrez
Carrasco	López	Ríos	Vargas
Fernández	Mendoza	Rodríguez	Vásquez
Flórez	Miranda	Rojas	Velasco
García	Morales	Salazar	

List B

(N=68)

Aguilar	Cortés	Loza	Pabón
Aguirre	Crespo	+Machicado	Patiño
Alarcón	Chavez	Maldonado	Paz
Alcázar	Delgado	Martínez	+Peñaranda
Aliaga	Durán	Méndez	Pinto
Andrade	Escobar	Mercado	Rada
+Antezana	Espinosa	Michel	Ramírez
Arteaga	Gamarra	Molina	Rivera
+Ascarrunz	Gómez	+Monje	Riveros
+Ballivian	+Handal	Montes	Rocha
Bustillos	Jiménez	Navarro	Romero
Camacho	Jordán	Núñez	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Lara	Olmos	Saavedra
Castillo	Loayza	Ortiz	+Sanjinés

¹These lists give the 693 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of La Paz, Bolivia.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 693 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=286

Soria	Terrazas	Valdivia	Villegas
Tapia	+Torrico	Valle	+Viscarra
Tejada	Valdéz	Vera	Zapata

List C

(N=170)

+Alborta	Cardozo	Farfán	Mendizábal
Almaraz	Carpio	+Ferrufino	+Mollinedo
Aparicio	Carvajal	+Fortún	Monasterios
Arana	Castro	Franco	Monroy
+Aranibar	+Catacora	Fuentes	Montaño
+Ariñes	+Centellas	Galindo	Montero
+Arze	Céspedes	Gallardo	Nava
Ascanio	+Claros	+Gisbert	+Novillo
+Asturizaga	+Claure	+Guacha	+Oblitas
Ayala	Clavijo	Guerra	Ocampo
+Ayoroa	Contreras	Guerrero	Olivares
Ballón	Cordero	Guillén	+Ormahecha
Barragán	Córdoba	Herrera	Oviedo
Barrientos	Cornejo	Hinojosa	Palacios
Barrios	Cuba	Hurtado	+Pando
+Bedregal	+Cusicanqui	Ibáñez	Pantoja
+Belmonte	Chacón	+Iturri	Paredes
Beltrán	Dávila	Laguna	Peláez
Benavides	Daza	+Landívar	Peña
Bernal	+Deheza	Lanza	Peñalosa
Balbao	Delgadillo	Larrea	Ponce
Blanco	Díaz	+Lavadez	Portugal
+Blacutt	Díez	León	Póstigo
Borda	+Eduardo	Luna	Pozo
Bravo	+Eguino	+Machicao	Prado
Bueno	+Encinas	+Mariaca	+Prudencio
+Burgoa	+Ergueta	+Meave	Quevedo
Caballero	+Estenssoro	Medina	Quintanilla
Campero	Estrada	Medrano	+Requena
+Canedo	Eyzaguirre	Mejía	+Revollo

Reyes	Salmón	+Urquide	+Vidaurre
Riva	Sandoval	+Urquiola	Villanueva
Rivero	San Martín	Vaca	Villar
Roca	Santacruz	+Vacafior	Villarroel
+Rocabado	Sarmiento	+Valda	+Virreira
Rodas	+Siles	Valencia	Yáñez
Rossell	Silva	Valenzuela	+Zalles
Rubin	+Taborga	Valverde	+Zambrana
Sáenz	Terán	Vega	Zárate
+Sagarnaga	Trigo	Velarde	Zavala
Salas	Trujillo	Velásquez	Zeballos
Salcedo	Ugarte	Verástegui	+Zuazo
+Salguiero			

List D

(N=194)

+Acha	+Baldivieso	Cáceres	Dueñas
Alba	Baptista	+Cajías	Echeverría
+Alcoreza	Barra	Calero	+Eguía
+Aldazosa	Barrera	+Calvimontes	+Elio
Alexander	Barrero	Camargo	+Elsner
Alfaro	Barrón	Campos	Endara
+Alipaz	+Bascopé	Cano	Escalante
Alvarado	Bautista	Cardona	+Escobari
Aranda	Bedoya	+Careaga	+Espada
Araóz	Berríos	Castanón	España
+Archondo	+Birbuet	+Cerruto	Ferreira
+Ardiles	+Block	Cisneros	+Florilo
Arguedas	Boada	+Coca	+Franck
Arias	+Botello	Costa	+Freudenthal
Antelo	+Bozo	+Criales	Godoy
Arrieta	+Bretel	Cuadros	+Gonzalves
+Asbún	Brun	Cuéllar	+Gotia
Ávila	Burgos	Cueto	+Granier
Ayllón	Cabezas	Cuevas	+Grumucio
+Bacarreza	Cabrera	Donoso	+Helguero

Heredia	Mena	Peredo	Tamayo
Hidalgo	Mendieta	Pereira	+Tejerina
Hoyos	Meneses	Pinedo	+Tellería
Illanes	+Meruvia	Pinilla	+Tobia
+Imaña	Mier	Pizarro	+Troche
+Irahola	Montenegro	Plata	Tudela
Iturralde	Montesinos	Plaza	+Uría
+Justiniano	+Morató	+Pol	Uriarte
Landa	Moreira	Portillo	+Urioste
Lazarte	Moreno	+Quintela	+Urquizo
Lazo	Moscoso	Quiroz	Valdivieso
Ledezma	Muller	Ramos	Varela
Levy	+Nielsen	Revilla	+Veintemillas
Leyton	+Nistahuz	Rivas	Vélez
Liendo	+Nogales	Román	Venegas
Lima	Noriega	+Romecin	Vergara
Linares	+Oporto	+Sainz	Vidal
+Lizárraga	Ordóñez	Salamanca	Vila
Lora	Orihuela	+Salvatierra	Vilela
Llanos	Oropeza	Santibañez	Villalba
Málaga	Ortega	Santos	Villazón
+Mallea	Osorio	Sarabia	+Weill
Mancilla	Otero	Serrano	Zamorano
Mantilla	+Palenque	Simón	Zegarra
Marín	+Palza	+Soruco	Zelada
Márquez	Parada	Soto	Zorrilla
+Mealla	Pareja	+Subieta	Zuleta
+Medinacelli	Peñafiel	Taboada	+Zubieta
+Meier	Peralta		

List E

(N=230)

+Abela	Alayza	Ampuero	+Anze
+Adler	Albarracín	Anaya	Aponte
+Agramot	Altamirano	Angulo	Arancibia
+Agudo	+Alvéstegui	+Antognelli	Arellano

+Argote	+Canelas	+Fellman	+Jemio
Arispe	Capriles	Ferrer	+Johnson
+Armaza	Carmona	Figueroa	Klein
+Arratia	+Carretero	+Fishzang	+Kattan
+Arraya	+Casablanca	Forno	+Kawai
Arroyo	+Casanovas	Frias	+Keiffer
+Auza	+Castaños	+Gainsborg	+Knaudt
+Azcui	Castellanos	+Gallequillos	+Komori
+Azurduy	+Castrillo	Gámez	+Krutzfeldt
Bacigalupi	Cavero	+Garnica	+Kusher
+Balboa	+Cernadas	+Garvizu	Lazcano
+Banzer	Cervantes	+Garrón	+Lijerón
+Barbato	+Clavel	+Gemio	+Lizarazu
+Barja	Coloma	+Gironda	Lobo
+Bartos	+Collao	+Gorriti	+Lozada
Barrenchea	+Condorí	+Gottschalck	Lucas
Barriga	+Coritza	+Grissi	+Luza
+Basaure	Coronel	+Gurenberger	+Machiavelli
+Bascón	+Crispieri	+Guarachi	+Mac Clean
+Batki	Cruz	Guevara	+Manríquez
Becerra	+Chaín	+Guisbert	+Manzaneda
Bejarano	+Chumaceros	+Gutman	+Marañón
Benítez	+Dalence	+Harb	Martín
Bermúdez	+Daneley	+Henrich	+Marzana
+Bocangel	+Doria	+Herbas	Menacho
Brito	+Duchón	Hernández	+Mogro
Bustamante	+Echalar	Holguín	Moncada
+Bustillo	+Echazú	+Huet	+Monterrey
+Caba	Elías	+Humboldt	Montoya
Calvo	+Elman	+Ibargüen	+Mourraille
Calle	Enríquez	+Ichazo	Moya
+Callisperis	+Ernest	+Inchauste	+Mugía
+Camberos	Espejo	Iñiguez	Muñoz
+Campanini	+Esprella	+Irusta	+Navajas
Candia	+Estívaris	+Jahnsen	+Navia

+Nemer	Prieto	+Sardón	+Viaña
+Nemtala	+Quijarro	Saucedo	+Vidangos
+Nostas	+Quint	Schmidt	+Vildoso
+Nothmann	Quintana	+Schwartzberg	Villa
Ochoa	+Quisbert	Silberberg	Villalobos
+Olaguivel	+Quispe	Silbermann	Villarreal
Orellana	+Ramallo	+Sluvis	Villavicencio
+Orias	+Renjel	Smith	+Wasson
Orozco	+Reque	Sosa	+Werner
+Ossío	+Reynolds	+Steg	+Wilde
+Osterman	Rodrigo	+Strauss	Yépez
+Ostría	+Romay	+Tardio	Zabaleta
Padilla	+Roncal	+Terceros	+Zalaquett
+Paniagua	+Rudón	+Thaine	Zamora
+Paravicini	+Safar	Toro	+Zbinden
+Peinado	+Sahonero	Torres	+Zegada
+Pierola	+Said	+Urdinidea	+Zetzsche
Pino	Santander	+Urquieta	+Zumarán
Portocarrero	+Sara	Valderrama	

APPENDIX IV-7 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Lima¹

List A²
(N=40)

Alvarado	Espinosa	Martínez	Rojas
Álvarez	Fernández	Miranda	Romero
Benavides	Flórez	Morales	Ruiz
Burgos	García	Pérez	Salazar
Cáceres	Gómez	Ponce	Sánchez
Castillo	González	Ramírez	Silva
Castro	Gutiérrez	Reyes	Torres
Chávez	Herrera	Ríos	Vargas
Delgado	León	Rivera	Vásquez
Díaz	López	Rodríguez	Vega

List B
(N=98)

Aguilar	+Bazar	Carvajal	Díez
Aguirre	Bedoya	Carranza	Elías
Alba	+Boza	Carrillo	Figueroa
Aliaga	Bravo	Castañeda	Franco
Andrade	Caballero	Cebálloz	Galvez
Angulo	Cabrera	Córdoba	Guerra
Arana	Calderón	Cornejo	Guzmán
Arce	+Camino	Correa	Hernández
Arias	Campos	Costa	Hurtado
Barreto	Cárdenas	Dávila	Jiménez
Barrios	Carpio	+Denegri	La Rosa

¹These lists give the 806 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Lima, Perú.

²List A Contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 806 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=266

Luna	Noriega	Rivas	Valdés
+Llosa	Núñez	Rivero	Valdivia
Maldonado	Ortiz	Rosas	Valle
Mancera	Pacheco	Salas	Velarde
Márquez	Palacios	Salcedo	Velásquez
Medina	Pardo	Salinas	Vélez
Mejía	Paredes	+Santa	Vidal
Mendoza	Parodi	Sarmiento	Villanueva
+Merin	Pastor	Solar	Zabala
+Miró	Paz	Soto	Zapata
Montoya	Peña	Suárez	Zavala
Moreno	Prado	Ugarte	Zeballos
Muñoz	Puente	Valderrama	Zegarra
Navarro	Ramos		

List C
(N=195)

Acevedo	Arrieta	Borda	Checa
Acosta	Arroyo	+Burgo	Chirinos
+Adrianzén	+Aspíllaga	+Calmet	+Chocano
Águila	Ayllón	Calle	+Dulanto
Alarcón	+Ayulo	Camacho	Durand
Alcántara	Baca	+Campodónico	Escobar
Alfaro	+Bacigalupo	Canales	Escudero
+Almenara	Balarezo	Cánepa	Espejo
Altamirano	+Barrantes	Cano	Falcón
Alzamora	Barreda	Capurro	Farfán
Aramburú	Barrenchea	Carrasco	Fernandini
Araújo	Barrera	Carrera	+Ferrand
Araúz	+Bazán	Carrión	+Ferreyros
+Arbulú	Becerra	Cavero	+Figari
Arellano	+Belaúnde	+Cillóniz	Flor
Arenas	Beltrán	Cisneros	Freyre
Arévalo	+Bellido	Cortez	Fuentes
Arispe	Bernales	Cruz	Gallo
Arteaga	Blanco	Cuba	Gamarra

+Ganoza	+Mariátegui	+Polo	+Suito
Garrido	Melgar	Portocarrero	Taboada
Gordillo	Méndez	Prieto	Tapia
Granda	Molina	Queirolo	Tejada
Graña	Montero	Quevedo	Tello
Guerrero	Montes	Quintana	+Tidela
Guevara	Monteverde	Quintero	Tirado
Guillén	Mora	Raffo	Toledo
Hidalgo	Morán	+Raygada	Tudela
Ibarra	+Morante	+Reátegui	+Ugaz
Iglesias	Mujica	+Revoredo	Ureta
Jara	Naranjo	Reyna	+Valderve
Jordán	Neira	Río	Valdivieso
+Lafranco	+Olaechea	+Risco	Valencia
Lamas	+Olcese	Rizo	Vallejos
+Lanata	Olivares	Robles	+Varcárcel
+Laos	Olivera	Roca	Vegas
+Larraluire	+Orbegozo	Rocha	Velasco
Larrea	Ortega	Román	Venegas
La Torre	Otero	Rubio	Vera
Lazo	Palma	Sáenz	Vergara
Leguía	Palomino	Sanguinetti	Vigil
Levy	Pazos	San Martín	Villa
Linares	Peralta	Santos	Villalobos
+Lisárraga	Perea	+Sayán	+Villarán
Loayza	+Peschiera	Solarí	Villavicencio
Lozano	Piedra	Solís	Villena
Llanos	+Pinillos	Soriano	Yáñez
+Machiavello	Pino	Sotomayor	Zúñiga
Málaga	Pinto	Sousa	

List D

(N=236)

Abad	+Alarco	+Amat	Aparicio
+Abusada	Alcázar	Anderson	Arciniegas
Agüero	Alegre	Ángeles	Armas

Arredondo	Castellano	Gallegos	+Maguiña
Arriola	Céspedes	Gamboa	+Majluf
Avilés	Coelio	+Gamero	+Malesta
Ayala	+Colina	+Gamio	+Malpartido
Bahamonde	Colmenares	+Garaicochea	Marín
+Balbuena	Coloma	+Garland	+Marquina
+Barandiarán	+Conroy	+Gastañeta	+Marticonera
+Barco	Coronado	Gaviria	Martín
+Bardales	Corrales	Gil	+Martún
+Bartra	Cossío	Godoy	+Marzano
Barriga	Crespo	+Grados	Massa
Barrón	Cuadros	+Guerinorri	+Matellini
+Basombrío	Chacón	Ibáñez	Matos
+Batievsky	+Chavarri	+Indocochea	Mazzini
+Bazo	+Chueca	Iriarte	Meléndez
+Bendezú	Devoto	+Jeri	Mendiola
Benítez	+Deza	+Labarthe	+Mendivil
+Bevavente	+Dibos	+La Hoz	Mendizábal
Bianchi	+Echeapar	+Lainez	Menéndez
+Bonifaz	+Echegaray	+Lan	Meneses
Bonilla	Echeverría	Lama	Mesa
Briceño	+Ego	+Landman	+Milla
Buendía	+Eguren	Lara	+Mispireta
Bueno	+Elguerra	Larco	+Mogronejo
+Cabieses	+Espantoso	Landazuri	Monge
+Cabrejo	Esparza	Lazarte	Montenegro
+Cáceda	Eyzaguirre	Lerner	+Montore
+Cahuas	Fajardo	+Liza	+Morón
Calvo	+Ferradas	+Loli	Moscoso
+Callirgos	Ferraro	Lora	Moya
Campo	Ferreira	+Loredo	+Mulanovich
Carbone	Fonseca	Lozada	Muller
+Carlín	Fuente	Luque	+Murgia
Carmona	Galarza	Llerena	+Muro
Caro	+Galdós	Macedo	Narváez
Carrasquilla	Galindo	+Madueño	Navarrete

Nieto	Patiño	Rosales	+Talledo
Novoa	Patrón	Saavedra	Tamayo
Ocampo	Pedraza	+Saba	+Tealdo
Ochoa	+Penny	Saco	Torre
+Odría	+Piaggio	+Salanerry	+Trelles
Ojeda	+Fimental	+Samanamud	Trujillo
+Clazábal	+Pinzas	+Samaní	Urbina
Ordóñez	Pizarro	+Samonéz	Urrutia
+Oré	Plaza	+Sarria	Valenzuela
Orellana	+Portal	Segura	Vallejo
Orihuela	Portugal	Seonanc	+Verme
+Orlandini	Porrás	Serrano	+Viale
+Ormeño	Proaño	+Sifuentes	Vilches
+Osores	+Puccio	+Sin	+Villacorta
Osorio	Quesada	Tenorio	Villar
+Ostaloza	Quiroga	Solano	Vivanco
Padilla	Reinoso	Sosa	+Vizcarra
Páez	Revilla	Sotelo	+Yrigoyen
Pareja	Riva	+Tabja	Zárate
Parra	Roldán	Talavera	Zorrilla

List E

(N=237)

Abarca	Alexander	+Argüelles	Ballesteros
+Abugattas	Almeida	+Arizola	Ballón
+Accinelli	Alonso	+Arnillas	+Bambarén
+Ackerman	+Ames	+Arrarte	Banchero
Acuña	+Amezága	Arregui	Barba
Aguayo	+Amorós	+Arrese	Barbieri
+Agurto	Ampuero	+Arróspide	Barboza
Alayza	Anaya	+Asín	+Barúa
Albarracín	+Antola	+Aste	Barraza
Alberti	Aranda	+Astete	Barrientos
Alcalde	Araóz	+Aubry	+Basadre
+Alcedo	+Arata	Avalos	+Báscones
Aldana	+Arca	Avendaño	+Basurco
Alegría	Arguedas	Ávila	Basurto

+Battifora	+Corzo	Hoyos	Oliva
+Battillana	+Cox	Huertas	Olivos
+Battistini	Cuadra	+Icochea	Oneto
Bauer	Cuenca	Infante	Orrego
+Baumann	Cueto	+Isola	Otálora
Bayona	Chamorro	Iturriaga	+Pachas
Bejarano	Chaparro	Izaguirre	+Pajares
+Belmont	+Daniño	Jaramillo	+Pásara
+Bell	+Dasso	Jáuregui	Penagos
Bello	De la Fuente	Landa	+Periano
+Bentín	+Del Carpio	Larrañaga	+Pinasco
Benvenuto	+Dianderos	Lavalle	Pineda
+Beraún	+Echeandía	Leiva	Póstigo
Bermúdez	+Egúsquiza	+Lino	Pozo
Bernal	+Elejalde	Lira	+Puertas
+Bernizón	+Eléspuro	+Lostaunau	Raggio
+Berrocal	+Elmore	+Luján	+Ravines
Bolaños	Escalante	+Lury	+Regal
+Bustios	+Eskemazi	+Llamosas	+Roda
+Busto	Estévez	Llona	+Romaní
+Cabada	+Ezeta	+Magnani	+Roselló
Cabello	Falconi	+Mandel	Rueda
Caldas	+Farah	Mantilla	Sabogal
Calero	Ferrer	Marroquín	Saldaña
Canseco	Ferrero	Mas	+Saldarriaga
+Cantuarios	Forno	Matallana	+Salem
Carcelén	Galván	+Maximiliano	Salmón
Carvallo	Gallardo	Mayorga	+Salvador
+Carrallo	+Gallese	Menacho	+San Ramón
Casanova	Gandolfo	+Menchaca	Sevilla
Castellanos	Garcés	+Mesones	+Solimano
+Cavasa	+Gastelumeldi	Mier	Solórzano
+Cebrián	Giraldo	Miller	Soria
+Collazos	Granados	+Morjano	Tagle
Copello	+Guimet	Muñiz	+Taramona

Terán	+Urtuega	+Velaochaga	Villarreal
+Testino	+Vacari	+Velazco	Villaveces
+Tizón	+Valdeavillano	+Venturo	+Vinotea
+Tola	+Valdizán	Verástegui	+Yábar
+Tori	+Valega	Vértiz	Yépez
+Torrejón	Valera	+Viacara	Zabaleta
Tovar	Valladares	+Vidalón	Zambrano
Traverso	+Vallenas	Vila	Zamora
+Ubilluz	Varela	Vilela	Zamudio
Ulloa	Vela	Villafuerte	+Zelaya
+Urmeneta			

APPENDIX IV-8 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Mexico City¹

List A²
(N=11)

Fernández	González	Martínez	Rodríguez
García	Hernández	Pérez	Sánchez
Gómez	López	Ramírez	

List B
(N=42)

Aguilar	Fuentes	Mendoza	Rojas
Álvarez	Espinosa	Miranda	Romero
Castillo	+Garza	Morales	Ruiz
Castro	Guerrero	Moreno	Suárez
Cervantes	Gutiérrez	Navarro	Torres
Cortés	Guzmán	Ortega	Vargas
Cruz	Herrera	Ortiz	Vásquez
Chávez	Jiménez	Ramos	Vega
Díaz	León	Reyes	Velasco
Domínguez	Medina	Rivera	Velásquez
Flóres	Méndez		

List C
(N=166)

Acosta	Alcántara	Andrade	Ayala
Aguilera	Alonso	Aranda	Ballesteros
Aguirre	Altamirano	Arellano	+Baños
Alarcón	Alvarado	Arredondo	Barragán
Alba	Anaya	Ávila	Barrera

¹These lists give the 757 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Mexico City.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 757 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=203

Barrios	Estrada	Nava	Saldaña
+Becerril	Figueroa	Nieto	Salgado
Beltrán	Franco	Noriega	Salinas
Benítez	Fuente	Núñez	Sandoval
Bernal	Galindo	Obregón	Santos
Blanco	Galván	Ochoa	Segura
Bonilla	Gallardo	Olivares	+Sernín
Bravo	Gallegos	+Olvera	Serrano
Bustamante	+Garduño	Ordóñez	Sierra
Caballero	Gil	Orozco	Silva
Cabrera	Guerra	+Orvañamos	Solís
Calderón	Guevara	Pacheco	Sosa
Campos	Hidalgo	Padilla	Soto
Cano	Huerta	Palacios	Tapia
Cárdenas	Hurtado	Parra	Téllez
Carmona	Ibarra	Patiño	+Tlapalería
Carranza	+Islas	Peña	Torre
Carrasco	Juárez	Pineda	Trejo
Carrillo	Lara	Ponce	Triviño
Casas	Lozano	Quintana	Uribe
+Casillas	Luna	Quiroz	Valdéz
Castañeda	Macías	Rangel	Valencia
Castellanos	+Magaña	Río	Valenzuela
Cisneros	Maldonado	Ríos	Valle
Contreras	Marín	Rivas	Vélez
Córdoba	Márquez	Rivero	Vera
Corona	Martín	Robles	Villa
Correa	Mejía	Rocha	Villalobos
Cuevas	Mercado	Roldán	Villanueva
Dávila	Meza	Romo	Villarreal
Delgado	Molina	Rosales	+Villaseñor
Díez	+Mondragón	Rosas	Villegas
Durán	Monroy	Rubio	Yáñez
Enríquez	Montaño	Salas	Zamora
Escalante	Montes	Salazar	Zárate
Escobar	Mora	Salcedo	Zavala
Esquivel	Muñoz		

List D

(N=236)

Abarca	Bolaños	Chacón	Hinojosa
Acero	+Borja	Dávalos	+Hoyo
+Aceves	Briceño	Delgadillo	Hoyos
Acuña	Bueno	+Dorantes	Ibáñez
+Alanez	Cadena	Duarte	+Iglesia
+Alatorre	Calvo	Dueñas	Iglesias
+Albarrán	Camacho	Echeverría	Izquierdo
Alcalá	+Camarena	Elías	Jaramillo
Alcázar	Camargo	+Elizondo	Jordán
+Alcocer	Canales	+Enciso	+Jurado
+Amador	+Cantú	Escalona	+Kuri
+Amezcuá	Carbajal	+Escamilla	Landa
+Anda	Cardona	+Escobedo	+Larios
Ángeles	Cardoso	Escudero	Lazarte
Angulo	Carvajal	Esparza	Leal
Aragón	Carrera	+Espino	Ledesma
Arana	+Casimires	Estévez	+Legorreta
Araújo	+Caso	Ferrer	Leyva
Arce	Castañón	+Fragoso	Lemus
Arriaga	Ceballos	Frías	Levy
Avendaño	+Cedillo	Fonseca	Lezama
Avilés	Cerda	Galán	+Limón
+Badillo	+Cervera	+Galicia	Linares
Báez	+Colin	Galvez	Lugo
+Balderas	Cordero	Gamboa	+Llano
+Barajas	Cornejo	Garay	+Madrigal
Barba	+Cortina	+Garibay	Mancera
Barroso	Corral	Garrido	+Mariscal
Basurto	Cossío	+Godínez	Mata
Bautista	+Covarrubias	Granados	+Mateos
Becerra	Crespo	+Guadarrama	Maya
Benavides	Cuéllar	Guillén	Meléndez
Bermúdez	Cueto	Haro	Mena
Betancourt	Curiel	Heredia	Mendizábal

Menéndez	Paredes	Rojo	Tello
Meneses	+Pastrana	Román	Terán
Merino	Paz	Romano	Toledo
Mijares	Pedroza	Rosa	Tovar
Millán	Peláez	Rueda	Trujillo
Montero	+Peniche	Saavedra	+Ugalde
Montiel	Peralta	+Sámano	Ulloa
Montoya	Pimentel	Santamaría	Urbina
Morán	Piña	Santana	Valero
+Munguía	+Pliego	Santiago	Vallejo
+Murguía	Portilla	+Santoyo	Varela
Murillo	Portillo	Sarabia	Velarde
+Najera	Porrás	Saucedo	Venegas
Navarrete	Prado	Sepúlveda	Vergara
Negrete	Puente	Serna	Vidal
Ocampo	Pulido	Sevilla	Vilches
Ojeda	Quezada	Solano	+Villapando
Olguín	Quijano	Solórzano	Villar
+Ornales	Quintero	+Sordo	+Zaldívar
Oropeza	Reina	Soriano	Zamudio
Osorio	Reynoso	Sotomayor	Zapata
Otero	Rendón	Sousa	Zepeda
Palma	Rico	Tamayo	+Zertuche
+Panigua	Rincón	+Tamez	+Zetina
Pardo	Robledo	Tejada	Zorrilla

List E

(N=302)

Abad	+Alcaráz	+Ampudia	+Armenta
+Aburto	Alemán	+Ancona	Arteaga
+Achar	Alfaro	+Anguiano	+Arvizu
+Adame	Almada	+Antón	+Arzate
+Aguado	Almaraz	Aparicio	+Arreola
Águila	Almeida	+Araiza	Arrieta
+Ahedo	Allende	Aramburú	Arriola
Ahumada	Amaya	Arcos	Avalos
+Aja	+Amor	Armendariz	Baca

+Bañuelos	+Castelazo	Gordillo	+Lechuga
+Barcena	Castilla	+Grajales	+Legarreta
+Barcenas	+Castrejón	Guajardo	+Liceaga
Barón	+Cejudo	+Gudiño	Lima
Barra	Celis	+Huitrón	+Lomeli
+Barranco	+Celorio	+Guizar	Lorenzo
Barreda	Cerón	Haddad	+Loyo
Barrientos	Ceballos	+Harari	Loyola
+Bejar	Cid	+Hermosilla	Luque
+Beristain	Cobos	+Hernández	+Mamas
Bobadilla	+Collado	+Herrería	Macedo
+Borballa	+Coria	+Herrerías	+Madero
+Bretón	Cuesta	Herrero	+Medraza
+Bribiesca	Cueva	+Hierro	Madrid
Briones	+Chapa	+Huesca	+Magallanes
Brito	+Chavarría	+Ibarrola	+Malo
Buendía	+Daniel	+Iturbe	Mancilla
+Buenrostro	+Diego	+Itúrbide	+Manjarrez
Burgos	Durand	Iturriaga	Manrique
Bustos	Echevarría	Izaguirre	+Manzanilla
Cabello	Elizalde	Jaime	Manzano
Cáceres	+Espíndola	+Jaimes	Marcos
+Cacho	+Esponda	Jara	+Margain
+Calva	España	+José	+María
+Calvillo	+Esqueda	+Junco	+Marrón
+Calleja	Fajardo	Laguna	Marroquín
+Camarillo	Falcón	+Lagunes	Mayer
Campero	Farías	+Lamadrid	Mezza
Campo	+Félix	Lanz	+Medellín
Campuzano	Ferreira	+Laris	Medrano
Canseco	Fierro	+Lascuarín	Melgar
+Caraza	Gaitán	Lastra	Mendiola
+Carral	+Gama	Lavín	Meyer
Carreño	Gámez	Lazcano	Michel
+Carreón	Garcés	Lazo	Mier
Casanova	+Góngora	+Lebrija	+Mizrahi

+Moctezuma	+Peón	+Rosado	Unda
+Moguel	Perea	+Saad	Uriarte
Moncada	+Pereda	+Saldivar	+Urquiza
+Montemayor	Peredo	Sanabria	Urrutia
Miller	+Pichardo	San Martín	+Valadéz
Monterrubio	Pino	Santamaría	Valverde
Moral	Pinto	Santibañez	Valladares
Mota	Pizarro	+Santiesteban	+Valles
Moya	Plata	Santillán	Vela
Muñiz	Posada	+San Vicente	+Verdusco
Narváez	Pozo	+Senties	Vertíz
Niño	Preciado	Simón	+Vidales
+Novelo	Puga	+Soverón	Vigil
Olea	Quevedo	+Solana	Villagómez
Oliver	+Quintanar	Soria	Villagrán
Olivera	Quintanilla	Sotelo	Villamil
+Oliveros	Quiñones	Tavera	+Villasana
Olmos	Quiroga	+Tawil	Villavicencio
+Ontoveros	Real	+Teja	Villazón
+Ordaz	+Reballo	+Templo	Villena
Orellana	Rebolledo	+Tena	Vivanco
+Oseguerra	+Rebollo	Tenorio	+Viveros
Oviedo	Revilla	Terrazas	+Zaga
Páez	Rey	Tinajero	Zambrano
Palacio	Riquelme	Tinoco	Zayas
Palomino	Riva	Tirado	+Zendejas
Pantoja	+Riveroll	Toro	Zenteno
Parada	Rizo	+Trueba	+Zermeño
Pastor	Roa	Ugarte	Zúñiga
Pavón	Roca	+Ultramarinos	Zurita
Peñalosa			

APPENDIX IV-9 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Montevideo¹

List A²
(N=12)

Álvarez	Fernández	Martínez	Rodríguez
Castro	González	Pereira	Varela
Díaz	López	Pérez	Vásquez

List B
(N=50)

Acosta	Domínguez	Moreira	Romero
Aguirre	Durán	Moreno	Rossi
Alonso	Ferreira	Muñoz	Ruiz
Barreiro	García	Núñez	Sánchez
Bianchi	Hernández	Olivera	Silva
Blanco	Iglesias	Otero	+Silveira
Cabrera	Lorenzo	Piñeyro	Sosa
Calvo	Machado	Ramos	Suárez
Cardoso	Márquez	Rey	Torres
Correa	Medina	Reyes	Vidal
+De León	Méndez	Rivas	Vila
Delgado	Moral	Rivero	Villar
+De los Santos	Morales		

List C
(N=150)

+Abal	+Aguerre	Antelo	Barrios
Abella	Aguiar	Arias	Bello
Acevedo	+Alves	+Arocena	Benítez
Acuña	Alzamora	Barvieri	Bermúdez

¹These lists give the 518 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Montevideo, Uruguay.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 518 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=167

Bonilla	Ferreiro	Molina	+Revello
+Bonino	Ferrer	Molinari	Rial
Bruno	Flórez	Montero	Ríos
Camacho	Fontana	Montes	Risso
Campos	Fraga	Navarro	Rocca
+Cancela	Franco	Nieto	+Rovira
Cánepa	Freire	Ortiz	Rubio
Carballo	Fuentes	Pacheco	Salvo
Carbone	Galli	+Panizza	Sanguinetti
Carrasco	Gallo	Pardo	San Martín
Carrera	Garrido	Parodi	Santos
Casal	Gatti	+Pastorino	Sanz
Casas	Gil	Patrón	Saravia
Castiglioni	+Gioraldo	Paz	Seonane
Castillo	Gómez	Pazos	Serra
+Caviglia	Guerra	Peirano	+Sica
Colombo	Hermida	+Peluffo	Sierra
+Collazo	Herrera	Pena	+Silvera
Costas	Ibarra	Peña	Solarí
+Cotelo	+Laborde	Perdomo	Soler
Cruz	Lamas	Perrone	Soto
+Curbelo	Lema	Pintos	Souto
Chiesa	Mariño	+Piriz	+Tejera
De la Fuente	Martín	Podestá	Terán
Delfino	Mas	+Ponce de León	+Terra
Díez	+Mato	Pons	Valdés
Duarte	+Mattos	Posse	Valverde
Echeverría	Mazza	Prieto	+Vallarino
Espósito	Mendoza	Puig	Vega
Estévez	Menéndez	Queirolo	Vera
Etcheverry	Mesa	+Rama	+Vieira
Fariña	Migues	Ramírez	+Vignoli
Ferrando	Miranda	Repetto	Zunino
Ferraro			

List D

(N=157)

Aguilar	Calcagno	+Garbarino	Pascual
Alfonzo	+Camaño	+Genta	+Pedemonte
+Algorta	Cano	Graña	Pesce
Almeida	+Caorsi	+Hughes	+Piñerúa
+Amaro	Capurro	Irigoyen	Pizano
+Amores	Carbajal	Jiménez	Porta
Andrade	Carbonell	Kaplan	+Porro
Arteaga	Casella	Lago	Prado
Artigas	Castelli	Lanza	+Puppo
+Artola	Ceballos	+Lerena	Quintana
+Baccino	+Cibils	Levy	Raffo
Bacigalupi	+Comesaña	+Levrero	Raggio
+Bado	Conti	Lezama	Ricci
Balbi	Coppola	Linares	Rico
Barboza	+Corbo	+Lista	Rizzo
Barrera	Cortés	Lombardi	+Robaina
Barreto	+Couto	Lombardo	Rojo
Basso	+Crosa	+Luzardo	Romano
+Bazzano	Cúneo	Martino	Rosso
+Betancor	Devoto	+Mautote	Ruggiero
Bernasconi	+Doldán	Miller	Saavedra
+Berro	+Dutra	+Misa	Sacco
+Bonifacio	Espinosa	+Montaldo	Salgado
+Bonomi	+Facal	Mora	+Salgueiro
Borges	+Falco	+Moratorio	Salomón
Bosch	Ferro	+Mussio	Santoro
Botta	Fierro	+Nin	+Sassón
Braga	+Figueredo	Nogueira	+Savio
Brito	Figueroa	+Noya	+Scarone
+Brum	+Fossati	Oliver	+Sena
+Bruzzone	+Gadea	+Ottonello	Serrano
Caballero	Galán	Pagani	+Servetti
Cabezaz	+Gallinal	Paladino	Simón
Cáceres	Gandolfo	Parada	+Siri

Souza	Toledo	Valle	+Viña
+Speranza	+Torrano	Velásquez	Viola
+Tabárez	+Tosi	Vicente	Yáñez
+Techera	Trigo	Villalba	+Zaffaroni
+Tellechea	Trujillo	Villamil	+Zas

List E

(N=149)

+Abellanda	Brea	+Folle	Mata
Abreau	+Britos	Font	Mayer
+Aicardy	Brum	+Franchi	+Mondino
+Álvaro	+Buela	Garibaldi	+Montans
Alberti	Burgos	+Gambetta	Montañés
Almada	+Burgueño	Garmendia	Monteverde
+Amestoy	Cabral	+Giorello	Mosquera
+Amoroso	+Cal	Greco	Muñiz
Antúnez	+Canabal	Guerrero	Musso
+Arigón	+Carlebaro	Guido	Nápoli
Arregui	+Carnelli	Gutiérrez	+Novo
Arroyo	+Carvalho	Herrero	Novoa
+Badano	+Carrara	Ibáñez	Ojeda
+Baldomir	+Carrau	+Lagomarsino	Osorio
Banchero	Castellanos	+Lapido	+País
+Barlocco	+Cerviño	Larrañaga	Paredes
+Barreira	+Comas	Latorre	+Pascale
+Batista	Cosentino	Leal	Patiño
Beltrán	+Crespo	Lemos	+Patrone
+Bellini	Cuello	+Levy	+Pera
Berger	Del Campo	Lima	+Pereiro
+Berta	Del Castillo	+Loureiro	Perera
+Berrutti	Del Río	Lucas	Pinto
Bianco	De Sousa	+Maeso	+Pírez
+Bocage	+Dodera	+Magariños	+Pitamiglio
+Borras	Echevarría	Manríquez	+Pizzorno
+Borrazás	+Etchegaray	+Marengo	Poggi
Bravo	Firpo	Marrero	Portela

+Quartino
+Regueira
+Keguaire
+Ribeiro
Ricaurte
+Riet
Rinaldi
+Roig
Rojas
+Rolando

Román
Rosa
Rosas
Sáez
Santana
+Sapiro
+Scalone
+Scasso
+Secco

Seijas
+Seré
+Sienra
+Soca
Solís
Solórzano
Sotelo
+Tomé
Traverso

+Trias
+Umpiérrez
Urrutia
Vargas
Villa
Villanueva
Vitale
Zabala
Zorrilla

APPENDIX IV-10 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Quito¹

List A²
(N=28)

Almeida	Espinosa	Herrera	Pérez
Álvarez	Flórez	Hidalgo	Proaño
Andrade	García	Jaramillo	Rodríguez
+Burbano	Gómez	López	Salazar
Cevallos	González	Maldonado	Sánchez
+Chiriboga	Guerrero	Martínez	Torres
Dávila	Gutiérrez	Muñoz	+Yepes

List B
(N=66)

Acosta	Díaz	León	+Pazmiño
Aguirre	Donoso	Mena	+Peñaherra
Alarcón	+Egas	Molina	Pinto
Arias	Endara	+Moncayo	Ponce
Borjas	Enríquez	+Montalvo	Ramos
Cabezaz	Fernández	Mora	Reyes
Calderón	Freyre	Morales	Rivadeneira
Cárdenas	Garcés	Moreno	Romero
Carrera	+Guarderas	Mosquera	Ruiz
Castro	Guerra	Naranjo	Salgado
Córdoba	+Jácome	Narváez	Serrano
Cruz	+Jarrín	Noboa	Silva
Chaves	Jiménez	Ortiz	Suárez
Dávalos	Larrea	Paredes	Vallejo
De la Torre	Lazo	Paz	+Vascónez

¹These lists give the 555 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Quito, Ecuador.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 555 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=172

Vásquez
Velasco

+Villacreses
+Viteri

+Yanez

Zambrano

List C

(N=122)

Aguilar	Castellanos	Hernández	Román
+Albán	Castillo	Iturralde	+Rosero
+Albuja	Cisneros	+Izurrieta	+Ruales
Altamirano	+Cobo	+Jijón	Rueda
Alvarado	Contreras	Luna	Sáenz
Araújo	Cornejo	+Mancheno	Sandoval
+Arboleda	Coronel	Mantilla	Santos
Arcos	Corral	Medina	Sevilla
Arellano	Correa	Mejía	Sosa
+Argüello	Crespo	+Mera	Tamayo
Arroyo	Cueva	Merino	Tapia
Ávila	Delgado	+Miño	Tobar
Avilés	+Del Pazo	Miranda	Troya
Ayala	Domínguez	Montenegro	Vaca
Baca	Dueñas	Montero	Valdivieso
Baquero	Duque	Moscoso	Vargas
Barriga	Durán	Moya	Vega
Bastidas	Echevarría	Navas	Vela
Beltrán	+Eguez	Nieto	Velásquez
Benítez	+Erazo	Núñez	+Velástegui
Bonilla	Escobar	Ordóñez	Vergara
Bravo	+Estrella	Ortega	+Villacís
+Bucheli	+Fabara	Padilla	Villagómez
Bueno	Falconi	Puente	Villalba
+Buitrón	Franco	Ramírez	Villavicencio
Bustamante	Galarza	Recalde	+Vinueza
Cabrera	Gallegos	+Ribadeneira	Zabala
Cadena	Garzón	Rivera	+Zambudine
Camacho	+Granja	+Robalino	Zapata
Carrillo	Guevara	Rojas	Zurita
Carrión	Guzmán		

List D

(N=158)

+Aguinaga	+Campana	+Gordón	+Morejón
Albornoz	+Campaña	Granda	+Muerragui
Alvear	Campuzano	+Grijalba	+Murillo
Araúz	+Canelos	+Guayazamín	Navarro
Arévalo	Carvajal	+Guerrón	Navarrete
Armas	+Casares	Guillén	+Oleas
Armendariz	Castañeda	Haro	+Orbe
Arteaga	Cepeda	+Herdoiza	Orellana
+Arteta	Cifuentes	Heredia	Orozco
Astudillo	+Coba	Hinojosa	Pacheco
+Autestia	Cordero	Holguín	+Pallares
+Ayora	+Cordovez	Hurtado	Pareja
Báez	Cortés	Ibarra	Parra
Bahamonde	+Custode	Jara	+Pasquel
+Banderas	Chacón	+Játiva	Patiño
Barahona	Checa	+Jervis	Peña
Barba	+Darquea	Landazuri	Peñafiel
Barragán	Del Castillo	Lara	+Pesantez
Barreiro	+Del Hierro	Larco	Pino
Barrera	Escalante	Larenas	Portilla
+Batallas	Escudero	Leiva	Pozo
+Bayas	+Espín	+Lizarzaburú	Prado
Becerra	+Estupiñán	Loayza	Puga
+Benalcázar	Fierro	Loza	+Racines
+Bermeo	Figuroa	Llerena	Reinoso
Betancourt	Flor	Marín	Rendón
Boada	Fuentes	Márquez	+Ríofrío
Bolaños	+Gabela	Maya	Rivas
Brito	Galarraga	Meneses	Robayo
Burgos	Gallardo	Merizalde	Romo
+Burneo	+Gangoneta	Mogollón	Ron
Caicedo	Garrido	Monge	Rosales
Calero	+Gavilanes	+Montúfar	Samaniego
+Calisto	Gordillo	+Moréano	Santamaría

Segovia	Tinajero	+Valarezo	+Verdesoto
Solano	Toledo	+Vasco	+Villacres
Soria	Toro	+Veintinilla	+Villamar
Soto	Trujillo	Vélez	Vivanco
Sotomayor	Ulloa	Vera	+Vizcaíno
Tello	Uribe		

List E

(N=181)

Abad	+Cañizares	+Gómezjurado	Manrique
Abarca	Carcelén	+Gross	Manzano
Acuña	+Cartagenova	+Guamán	Mata
Aguayo	Carrasco	+Guaña	Melo
Aguilera	+Cazar	+Guijarro	Mendizábal
Alfaro	Cedeño	Herrero	+Mesías
Alzamora	Cervantes	+Hervas	+Montesdeoca
+Amorín	Cobos	+Hidrobo	Moral
+Armijos	Coello	Hinostroza	Morán
+Arroba	Coloma	+Icaza	+Moreta
Balarezo	+Constante	+Idrobo	Muller
+Baldeón	Corrales	Illanez	+Murgueytio
+Balseca	+Costales	Irigoyen	Neira
+Barona	+Chediak	+Iza	+Nicolalde
+Basantes	Eguiguren	Izquierdo	+Nolivos
Bejarano	Estrada	Jáuregui	+Norona
Bedolla	+Ferri	+Kohn	Obando
Bilbao	+Fiallos	+Landeta	Ochoa
Briones	Fonseca	Ledesma	Ojeda
Buendía	+Galiano	Lozada	Oliva
Cáceres	Galindo	+Lovato	Olmedo
+Cajiao	Galvez	Lucero	+Ona
+Calveche	Gallo	+Lupera	+Ontaneda
Calle	Gamboa	+Luzurriaga	+Oquendo
Campos	+Gándara	Madrid	+Ormaza
Cano	+Gaybor	+Mancero	+Ortuño
+Cañadas	Godoy	+Manosalba	Osorio

Otero	+Raza	Santillán	+Utreras
Oviedo	+Rea	+Saona	+Vacas
Palacio	Real	Sarmiento	Valdéz
Pastor	+Revelo	+Sarzoza	Valverde
Pavón	Ríos	Sierra	Valladares
Pazos	+Ripalda	Solá	+Vallas
Peralta	Robles	+Suasnavas	Valle
+Pico	Rodas	Tejada	+Varea
Piedra	Saa	+Terneus	+Veloz
+Polanco	Saavedra	+Tipán	Villafuerte
+Pólit	Salcedo	+Toapanca	Villamarín
Porras	+Salguero	Toscano	Villegas
+Posso	Salinas	Troncoso	+Villota
Poveda	+Sampedro	+Tufiño	+Vivar
+Punina	Santacruz	Unda	Vivas
Quevedo	Santana	+Uquillos	+Vizueta
Quintana	Santander	Urbina	+Yeroni
Quintero	+Santiana	+Urresta	Zúñiga
Quiroz			

APPENDIX IV-11 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Santiago¹

List A²
(N=29)

Álvarez	Gómez	Pérez	Sepúlveda.
Bravo	González	Ramírez	Silva
Castro	Gutiérrez	Reyes	Soto
Contreras	López	Rodríguez	Torres
Díaz	Martínez	Rojas	Valdés
Espinosa	Morales	Ruiz	Valenzuela
Fernández	Muñoz	Sánchez	Vergara
García			

List B
(N=76)

Aguirre	Cortés	Hernández	Moreno
Ahumada	Correa	Herrera	Navarro
Arancibia	Cruz	Hurtado	Núñez
+Aravena	De la Fuente	Infante	Olivares
+Araya	Domínguez	Jara	Orellana
+Arriagada	Donoso	Jiménez	Ortiz
+Baeza	Echeverría	Lagos	Palma
Barros	Escobar	+Larrain	Peña
Bustos	Figueroa	León	Pinto
Cáceres	Flórez	+Letelier	Pizarro
Campos	Fuentes	Lira	+Poblete
Carrasco	+Fuenzalida	Marín	Prieto
Castillo	Gallardo	Miranda	Riquelme
Cerda	Godoy	Molina	Rivera
+Concha	Guzmán	Montero	Romero

¹These lists give the 668 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Santiago, Chile.

²List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 668 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=240

Rubio	Salinas	+Undurraga	Vásquez
Saavedra	Tapia	Urrutia	+Vial
Salas	Toro	+Urzua	Vidal
Salazar	Ugarte	Vargas	Zúñiga

List C
(N=151)

Acevedo	+Cañas	Ibáñez	Moya
Acuña	Carvajal	Ibarra	Mujica
Aguilera	+Carvaldo	Illanes	Muller
Alarcón	Carreño	+Inostroza	Navarrete
+Aldunate	Cifuentes	Izquierdo	Ojeda
Alfaro	+Claro	Jaramillo	+Opazo
Alonso	Cornejo	+Jorquera	Ortega
Alvarado	Costa	+Labbé	+Ortúzar
Andrade	+Covarrubias	Lara	Osorio
Arce	+Cristi	La Torre	Ossa
Arellano	Cuevas	Leiva	Ovalle
Arenas	Chávez	+Lobos	+Oyarzún
Arias	+De la Maza	+Lorca	Pacheco
Avendaño	Del Campo	Maldonado	Palacios
Barahona	Del Río	+Manríquez	Parada
Barrera	Durán	+Marchant	Paredes
Barrientos	+Errázuriz	Mardoxies	Parra
Barrios	Eyzaguirre	Márquez	+Pavez
+Bascuñán	Farías	Martín	Pino
Berríos	Ferrer	+Maturana	Ponce
Blanco	+Gaete	Medina	Prado
Briones	+Gajardo	Mena	Quesada
Burgos	Galvez	Méndez	Quintana
Bustamante	Garcés	Meneses	Quiroz
Cabello	Garrido	Merino	Ramos
Cabrera	+Grez	Meza	+Retamal
Calderón	Guerra	Montes	Ríos
Calvo	Guerrero	Mora	Rivas
+Calzados	Henríquez	+Moraga	Román
Canales	Hidalgo	Morán	Sáez

Salgado
Sandoval
+Sanhueza
San Martín
Santa María
Santander
+Santelices
Serrano

Solarí
Sotomayor
Suárez
Tagle
Toledo
Troncoso
Ureta
Valdivia

Valdivieso
+Varas
Varela
Velasco
Venegas
+Vicuña
Videla
Villalobos

Villanueva
Villarroel
Vivanco
Yáñez
+Yrarrazabal
Zamora
Zamorano

List D

(N=190)

Abarca
Acosta
+Aedo
Aguilar
+Alamos
Albornoz
Alcalde
Alegría
+Alessandrini
Allende
+Alliende
+Amunátegui
+Anguita
Aranda
+Araneda
+Aránguiz
Arteaga
Arredondo
Arroyo
+Astaburruaga
+Astorga
Astudilla
Ávila
+Awad
Ayllón
+Azócar

+Balmaceda
Barraza
Barriga
Becerra
+Becker
+Benavente
Benavides
Benítez
Bianchi
+Bórquez
Briceño
+Bunster
Caballero
Cabezaz
+Café
+Camus
Candia
+Canessa
Cárdenas
Carmona
Caro
Carrillo
Casanova
Castaño
+Catalán
Ceballos

+Celedón
Celis
Céspedes
Cid
+Cisternas
Cohen
+Contador
Cubillos
Chacón
Chaparro
Dávila
+De la Barra
+De la Cerda
+Del Canto
Delgado
+Del Solar
Del Valle
Díez
+Droguett
Duarte
+Echenique
Eguiguren
+Elgueta
+Encina
Escudero
Espejo

+Faúndes
Fernandini
Fierro
Fischer
+Fontecilla
Frías
+Fuentealba
+Gacitúa
+Galleguillos
Gamboa
+Gana
Garay
+Gatica
Gil
+Hermosilla
+Herreros
+Hevia
+Hormozábal
Huerta
Iglesias
Iturriaga
+Jofré
Katz
+Labarca
+Labra
Lama

Larenas	+Munizaga	+Ravera	+Ubilla
Lavín	+Nazar	Rebolledo	Ulloa
+Lecaros	Neira	+Riesco	Urbina
Levy	+Neumann	Roa	+Valdebenito
Leyton	Nieto	Robles	Valderrama
+Lillo	Novoa	Rojo	Valencia
+Lizana	Olea	Romo	Valle
Loyola	Olgún	Rosales	Vallejos
+Lyon	Oliva	Rosenberg	Vega
+Madariaga	Olivos	+Rozas	Velásquez
Madrid	Orrego	+Ruz	+Veliz
+Manzur	+Ossadón	Sáenz	Vera
+Marambio	Pardo	Santacruz	Vilches
+Matte	Pereira	Santibañez	Villegas
+Mella	Pineda	Santos	+Vives
Mendoza	+Pinochet	Segovia	+Zañartu
+Mery	Piña	Segura	Zapata
Meyer	Plaza	Solar	+Zarala
Millán	Pozo	Solís	+Zaror
Montecinos	+Puelma	+Soza	+Zegeros
Montenegro	Quinteros	Tobar	Zunino
+Munita	Quiroga		

List E
(N=222)

Abad	Altamirano	Artigas	+Baltra
+Abarzúa	Alvear	+Arrau	+Bañados
Abreau	+Amenábar	+Arriaza	+Baraona
+Abumohor	Ampuero	Arrieta	Barra
+Abusleme	Angulo	+Asenjo	+Barría
Aguayo	Antúnez	Avalos	Basso
Agüero	+Aracena	+Avaria	+Bastías
+Aguiló	+Araos	Avilés	+Basulto
+Alcayaga	Arévalo	+Badilla	+Beas
+Alemparte	+Argandoña	Bahamonde	+Belmar
Aliaga	+Aristía	+Bahamondes	Beltrán
+Almarza	+Armijo	+Balbontín	Bello

Berger	+Del Pedregal	+Jerez	+Parraguez-
Bernales	+Del Villar	Jordán	Pascual
+Besa	+Doren	Juárez	+Pastene
+Besoain	Dueñas	+Konapp	Peñalosa
+Bezanilla	+Echavarría	+Larrondo	Peralta
Bobadilla	+Espina	Lazcano	Pinentel
Brito	Esquivel	Leal	+Portales
+Bruce	Estévez	Lemus	+Prat
+Bruna	+Fabres	+Luco	Puga
Bueno	Fajardo	Llanos	Puig
+Bulnes	+Feliú	Llona	Quevedo
+Busquets	Ferrari	Mancilla	Quintanilla
+Cádiz	Ferraro	+Mendiola	+Ravanal
+Callejas	+Fredes	Meléndez	+Recabarren
Campuzano	+Galaz	+Menares	+Retamales
+Cancino	Gallegos	Menéndez	+Reveco
Cano	+Gandarillas	Mesa	+Risopatrón
Carbonell	+Gárate	+Moller	Rivadeneira
+Cárcamo	+Garretón	+Monreal	Rocha
+Casanueva	+Gazmuri	+Montalva	Rosas
Casas	+Giacamán	+Morandé	+Rosende
Castañeda	+Goycoclea	+Morel	Rossel
+Cavada	+Gracia	+Morgado	Rossi
+Caviedes	+Grau	Moyano	Saa
Cepeda	+Greene	+Nagel	+Sabat
+Cereceda	Guajardo	Naranjo	+Sagredo
Cerón	Guevara	+Nazal	Salamanca
Corona	+Gumuchio	Negrete	Salcedo
+Cruzat	Haddad	+Norambuena	+Saldías
Cuadra	Hinojosa	+Olabarría	Salvo
Chamorro	+Honorato	Olmedo	+San Fuentes
+Davis	+Humeres	+Ordenes	Santana
+De la Cruz	+Ilabaca	+Osses	+Santís
+De la Cuadra	Iñiguez	Otero	Sanz
+De la Vega	+Jadue	+Oyadanel	Sarmiento
+Del Pino	+Jarpa	Parodi	+Seguel

Serra	Torrealba	Villagran	Zambrano
Sierra	Trujillo	+Villalón	Zamudio
Simón	+Urrea	Villar	Zárate
Soler	+Velooso	+Villaseca	Zelada
+Tala	Ventura	Villavicencio	Zenteno
+Telías	+Vicencio	+Yarur	Zepeda
Téllez	Vila	+Yavar	Zule+a
+Tocornal	+Villablanca		

APPENDIX V A Methodological Note on Priority Lists of Names

We discovered in our field observations that the Americans needed to expand their vocabulary of personal names to facilitate social relations with Latin Americans. But this seemed to be a formidable task when we found that there were over 30,000 apellidos and about 3,000 nombres in current use in Latin America. It became obvious that the only practical solution was to find a list of the high-frequency names selected from those in current use.

In our search for existing priority lists, we discovered that although lists of Spanish names can be found in Spanish-English Dictionaries and in some Spanish language texts, these are usually only first names, with no attempt to include the surnames. These lists of first names do not exceed 300 for both male and female names, yet our research shows that a list of even 500 first names does not nearly cover those currently used in Latin America. Also, among the 300 or fewer nombres usually listed are many that are rarely used in Latin America such as Arquímedes, Eustaquio, Jenofonte, Nabucodonosor, Salustio, Sigismundo, Veremundo. On the other hand such commonly used names as Héctor, Oscar, Raúl, and Víctor, which are among the 20 most popular male names in Latin America, are omitted.¹ It is never clearly specified how these lists are derived. Also, these traditional lists do not give equal weight to the feminine names. For example, the latest Velázquez Dictionary lists 196 male and only 102 female nombres. Yet there is no evidence that there are any fewer female nombres in use in Latin America today.

Such lists are neither representative, comprehensive, nor systematically selected by priority. On the other hand there are a few specialized dictionaries of names which are comprehensive, but they do not provide any basis upon which

¹For example, Mariano Velázquez de la Cadena (et al) New Revised Velázquez Spanish and English Dictionary, New York: 1966, pp. 695-696

to select from among the thousands of names. Also, although there are dictionaries of nombres which give fairly adequate coverage,¹ there are no comprehensive dictionaries for apellidos and those that exist² do not assign any priority for the popularity of names in Latin America.

We had to construct our own priority lists selected from the names of over 1,700,000 people listed in the telephone directories of 10 national capitals in Latin America.

Representativeness of the sample. The population which we want to represent is (a) the Spanish speaking people, (b) of the middle class, (c) in urban Latin America. The purpose underlying these three criteria is to represent the Latin American a North American is most likely to contact directly. The importance of the middle class as a channel of international or cross-cultural communication is stated well by John P. Gillin, who says:

"Its members, the intellectuals and professionals, are the articulate people who speak to the outside world for Latin America, and the outside world must speak to Latin American through them. And despite their heterogeneity and other problems ... the middle groups constitute beyond doubt the segment of society most in touch with the modern world, most susceptible to influences for change, and most potent in the internal and international affairs of their own nations."³

In order to represent only the Spanish speaking peoples we eliminated the capital cities of Brazil, British Guiana, French Guiana and Surinam. Also due to the problems

¹For example, Gutierre Tibón, Diccionario Etimológico Comparado de Nombres Propios de Personas, Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1965.

²For example, Alfred Souto Feijoo, Apellidos Hispano-americanos, Madrid: Seler, 1957; and Gutierre Tibón, Onomástica Hispanoamericana, Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1961.

³John P. Gillin, "Some Guideposts for Policy," Social Change in Latin America, New York: Harper & Bros., 1960, p.26.

of obtaining telephone directories for Central American countries, we were forced to omit Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. However, the omission of these six countries represents only about 5% of the total population of Latin America and less than 1.0% of the total population in the Spanish speaking countries.

In an attempt to evaluate the extent to which the capital city telephone directories represent urban middle class Latin Americans we must keep in mind that in Latin America a national capital city contains a much larger portion of the total population of the country than in the U.S. As shown in Table 4, Column A, on the next page the proportion of the total population of the country found in the capital city ranges from 8% for Quito, to 45% for Montevideo. The average portion of the population found in the capital cities for the 10 countries is 19% as compared to the U.S. where only 0.43% of the country's population is found in Washington, D.C. In the U.S. capital cities for each of the states are usually relatively small compared to major industrial cities in that same state. For example, New York City has 46% of the State's population; but Albany, the capital, has only about 8%. Los Angeles has about 16% of California's population while Sacramento, the capital, has about 1%. On the contrary the Latin American capital city is almost without exception the largest city in the country.

Since we are interested in the extent to which the urban population of each country is represented, we have calculated the figure for the proportion of the urban population of each country found in the capital city. This is given in Column B of Table 4. As shown by the unweighted average of this column, exactly one third of the urban population of these 10 countries is found in the capital cities.

Of course not all of the population of the capital cities is middle class. One of the best single indicators of middle class status in Latin America is the possession of a telephone. This contrasts sharply with the United States where most of

Table 4

Percentage of each country's total population, urban population, and telephones found in each capital city, plus the proportion of total urban population growth due to immigration.

Capital City	% of total pop. (A)	% of urban pop. (B)	% of tele-phones (C)	% of urban growth (D)
1. Asunción (Paraguay)	16	45	54	55
2. Bogotá (Colombia)	11	28	52	68
3. Buenos Aires (Argentina)	31	50	54	a
4. Caracas (Venezuela)	19	35	61	71
5. Lima (Perú)	13	35	45	a
6. Mexico City (Mexico)	8	19	26	42
7. Montevideo (Uruguay)	45	a	80	a
8. La Paz (Bolivia)	10	28	81	a
9. Quito (Ecuador)	8	26	62	a
10. Santiago (Chile)	27	44	55	47
Unweighted averages	19%	33%	57%	57%

^aInformation not available

Column A: Both the numerator and denominator for this percentage were obtained from Norris B. Lyle and Richard A. Calman, (eds.) Statistical Abstract of Latin America, University of California at Los Angeles, Latin American Center, 1965.

Column B: The figures for the proportion of the total population of each country which is urban upon which these figures were calculated was obtained from Alexander T. Edelman, Latin American Government and Politics, Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1965, p. 79.

Column C: Op. cit. Lyle & Calman

Column D: Op. cit. Edelman, p. 81.

the lower socio-economic class also have telephones. The fact that the middle class in Latin America is concentrated in the large capital cities is clearly demonstrated in Column C of Table 4 which shows that the proportion of each country's total telephones found in the capital city varies from 26% in Mexico City to 81% in La Paz, Bolivia. On the average for these ten countries 57% of all the telephones are found in a single city.

Even if we grant that the capital city telephone population might contain 57% or more of the middle class in the country, we still need to make some estimate of whether the population of the capital city might not be a cultural island (with respect to the family name represented) isolated from the rest of the country. Even though there may be considerable economic isolation and lack of communication between the capital and the outlying areas, this does not result in the absence of certain names in the capital which are prevalent in the smaller towns, because Latin American capital cities grow mainly by migration from outlying areas. Although quantitative measures of this migration are not available of for all Latin American countries, we are able to report the percentage of urban population growth due to in-migration for five of the ten cities in our sample. This is reported in Column D of Table 4.

All of the indirect measures of the degree to which our capital city telephone directory population represents the Spanish-speaking, middle class, urban population seem to add up to support the idea that the sample is highly representative, especially with regard to the inclusion of the total range of currently used names. It might be less representative with regard to the precise order of popularity of the names. At any rate these telephone books constitute the best single source of names of contemporary Spanish-speaking, urban, middle-class Latin Americans.

Procedure for selecting names from the directories.

Different methods of selection were used for nombres and for apellidos. In the case of the nombres we took a sample of

1,000 persons at random from each of the 10 directories giving a total sample of 10,000. For the apellidos we examined every one of the 5,020 pages in the 10 alphabetical directories and recorded every apellido which occurred more than 10 times per 100,000 names. Therefore, the minimum frequency needed for an apellido to be recorded would depend upon the total number of names appearing in a particular directory.¹

This system of skimming off the most popular names from each city was necessary to reduce the labor by an estimated 75%. Then a sampling was done of these names which had not been included because they did not meet the minimum frequency criterion. On the basis of this sample it was estimated that the 2,840 most popular apellidos we had selected accounted for over 75%² of the telephone directory population. Approximately 27,000 additional apellidos would be required to cover the remaining 25% of the population.

¹The minimum frequencies were as follows: Asunción (3), Bogotá (20), Buenos Aires (95), Caracas (18), La Paz (3), Lima (7), Montevideo (19), Quito (5), Santiago (15) and Mexico City (20).

²This calculation is being checked by another method.

APPENDIX VI-1 Self-test on Spanish Personal Names¹

RECOGNITION OF PARTS OF THE NOMBRE COMPLETO

Indicates the types of nouns in the list below using the following key:

F = First names (nombres)
S = Surnames (apellidos)
N = Neither

___ (1) Abandono	___ (21) Díaz	___ (41) Navarro
___ (2) Acevedo	___ (22) Enrique	___ (42) Ortega
___ (3) Adela	___ (23) Felipe	___ (43) Padilla
___ (4) Agustín	___ (24) Filomena	___ (44) Prado
___ (5) Alejandrina	___ (25) Francisca	___ (45) Ramón
___ (6) Alejandro	___ (26) Franco	___ (46) Raúl
___ (7) Angela	___ (27) García	___ (47) Ríos
___ (8) Aníbal	___ (28) Gonzalo	___ (48) Rodillo
___ (9) Armando	___ (29) Guadalupe	___ (49) Rodríguez
___ (10) Aurora	___ (30) Guillermo	___ (50) Ruiz
___ (11) Blanca	___ (31) Herrera	___ (51) Sánchez
___ (12) Blanco	___ (32) Ignacio	___ (52) Sergio
___ (13) Bustamante	___ (33) Jesús	___ (53) Soto
___ (14) César	___ (34) Josefina	___ (54) Susana
___ (15) Concepción	___ (35) Lapa	___ (55) Tapón
___ (16) Consuelo	___ (36) Lara	___ (56) Torres
___ (17) Cortés	___ (37) Maruja	___ (57) Vega
___ (18) Cruz	___ (38) Mercedes	___ (58) Vicente
___ (19) Dévila	___ (39) Miranda	___ (59) Yolanda
___ (20) Día	___ (40) Moreno	___ (60) Zapata

¹The correct answers will be found in Appendix VI-2. If some of your answers are not correct, you should re-read that particular section of this chapter.

(68) Indicate which of the following names in the form given are commonly used for men, women, both, or neither using the following key:

M - men
W - women
B - both
N - neither

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ___ (a) Blanca | ___ (f) Amparo | ___ (k) Marina |
| ___ (b) María | ___ (g) Estrella | ___ (l) Esperanza |
| ___ (c) Jorge | ___ (h) Cristo | ___ (m) María José |
| ___ (d) Jesús | ___ (i) Eva | ___ (n) José María |
| ___ (e) Ángel | ___ (j) Adán | ___ (o) Rosario |
| | | ___ (p) Diablo |

THE NOMBRE COMPLETO IN THE KINSHIP SYSTEM

(69) If Srta. Ana Cabrera León married Sr. Alejandro Otero Márquez, what would be the full names attached to the following persons.

- (a) Wife: Sra. _____
- (b) Husband: Sr. _____
- (c) Son: Juanito _____
- (d) Daugh: Elvira _____

(70) Which of the following pairs of persons could be first cousins?

- ___ (a) Carmen González Pardo + Ana García Pardo
- ___ (b) Juan Gómez Pardo + César Gómez López
- ___ (c) Jaime González Blanco + César Gómez López
- ___ (d) Juan González Pardo + Alejandro Vega Pardo

(71) If two first cousins are named Juan Gómez Pardo and Alejandro Vega Gómez, then which of the following are true?

- ___ (a) Juan's father and Alejandro's mother are brother and sister.
- ___ (b) Juan's father and Alejandro's father are brothers.
- ___ (c) Juan's mother and Alejandro's mother are sisters.
- ___ (d) Juan's mother and Alejandro's father are sister and brother.

ALPHABETIZATION OF FULL NAMES

(72) When a Spanish name is put in any alphabetized list, the order of the parts of the full-name must be re-arranged on the line. For example in English the name John Paul Jones becomes Jones, John Paul. Rearrange the Spanish names below to be alphabetized.

- (a) Alberto Mendoza Márquez _____
- (b) Ernesto Emilio Ramírez Otero _____
- (c) María Cristina Peña León _____
- (d) Margarita Soto de Vargas _____
- (e) Manuela Eva Ramos de Reyes _____
- (f) Ana Molina de Ríos y Vega _____
- (g) Francisco Ruiz del Bosque _____

In each of the four groups of names below re-write the name for alphabetization as you did above; then indicate the appropriate alphabetical order by numbering the names from 1 to 5 in the blanks in front of the names. Alphabetize each group of five names separately.

(73) Group I

- (a) ___ José Mario García González _____
- (b) ___ Alberto García González _____
- (c) ___ José García González _____
- (d) ___ José Víctor García González _____
- (e) ___ José Raúl García Bermúdez _____

(74) Group II

- (a) ___ María Mendoza de Jiménez _____
- (b) ___ Ana Quintero de Jiménez _____
- (c) ___ Ana Cristina Romano de Jiménez _____
- (d) ___ Ana María Romano de Jiménez _____
- (e) ___ Ana Elena Vásquez de Jiménez _____

(75) Group III

- (a) ___ Aníbal Correa Molina _____
- (b) ___ Adolfo Gálvez Ríos _____
- (c) ___ Alfredo Cortés Mendoza _____
- (d) ___ Benjamín Gallardo Vega _____
- (e) ___ Benito Delgado Guerrero _____

(76) Group IV

- (a) ___ José Peñafiel Muñoz _____
- (b) ___ Andrés Cháves Flórez _____
- (c) ___ Roberto Penagos Martínez _____
- (d) ___ Miguel Cruz Silva _____
- (e) ___ Enrique Espinosa León _____

MEANING OF SPANISH NAMES

(77) Below are some common Spanish apellidos which are derived from nombres. Supply the nombre form of each in the blanks provided.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Álvarez _____ | (f) Fernández _____ |
| (b) Benítez _____ | (g) González _____ |
| (c) Díaz _____ | (h) Hernández _____ |
| (d) Domínguez _____ | (i) López _____ |
| (e) Enríquez _____ | (j) Rodríguez _____ |

(78) Give the most common Spanish equivalent for the following colors and check those that are commonly used as Spanish surnames.

- ___ (a) Black _____
- ___ (b) Blue _____
- ___ (c) Brown _____
- ___ (d) Gold _____
- ___ (e) Green _____
- ___ (f) Silver _____
- ___ (g) White _____
- ___ (h) Yellow _____

APPENDIX VI-2 Self-checking Answer-sheet on Spanish Personal Names

RECOGNITION OF PARTS OF THE NOMBRE COMPLETO

(1)	N	(11)	F	(21)	S	(31)	S	(41)	S	(51)	S
(2)	S	(12)	S	(22)	F	(32)	F	(42)	S	(52)	F
(3)	F	(13)	S	(23)	F	(33)	F	(43)	S	(53)	S
(4)	F	(14)	F	(24)	F	(34)	F	(44)	S	(54)	F
(5)	F	(15)	F	(25)	F	(35)	N	(45)	F	(55)	N
(6)	F	(16)	F	(26)	S	(36)	S	(46)	F	(56)	S
(7)	F	(17)	S	(27)	S	(37)	F	(47)	S	(57)	S
(8)	F	(18)	S	(28)	F	(38)	F	(48)	N	(58)	F
(9)	F	(19)	S	(29)	F	(39)	S	(49)	S	(59)	F
(10)	F	(20)	N	(30)	F	(40)	S	(50)	S	(60)	S

- (61) (a) Título (d) Primer apellido (Apellido paterno)
(b) Primer nombre (e) Segundo apellido (Apellido materno)
(c) Segundo nombre (f) Nombre completo

(62) Correct forms of address are (b), (d), (e), (f) and (h).

(63) a (64) d (65) c (66) d

(67) Correct phrases are (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f).

- (68) (a) W (e) M (i) W (m) W
(b) B (f) W (j) M (n) M
(c) M (g) W (k) W (o) W
(d) B (h) M (l) W (p) N

THE NOMBRE COMPLETO IN THE KINSHIP SYSTEM

- (69) (a) Sra. Ana Cabrera de Otero
(b) Sr. Alejandro Otero Márquez
(c) Juanito Otero Cabrera
(d) Elvira Otero Cabrera

(70) The pairs which could be first cousins are (a), (b) and (d).

(71) (a)

ALPHABETIZATION OF FULL NAMES

- (72) (a) Mendoza Márquez, Alberto
(b) Ramírez Otero, Ernesto Emilio
(c) Peña León, María Cristina
(d) Vargas, Margarita Soto de
(e) Reyes, Manuela Eva Ramos de
(f) Ríos y Vega, Ana Molina de
(g) Ruiz del Bosque, Francisco
- (73) (a) $\frac{4}{2}$ García González, José Mario
(b) $\frac{2}{3}$ García González, Alberto
(c) $\frac{3}{5}$ García González, José
(d) $\frac{5}{1}$ García González, José Víctor
(e) $\frac{1}{2}$ García Bermúdez, José Raúl
- (74) (a) $\frac{5}{4}$ Jiménez, María Mendoza de
(b) $\frac{4}{1}$ Jiménez, Ana Quintero de
(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ Jiménez, Ana Cristina Romano de
(d) $\frac{3}{2}$ Jiménez, Ana María Romano de
(e) $\frac{2}{5}$ Jiménez, Ana Elena Vásquez de
- (75) (a) $\frac{2}{4}$ Correa Molina, Aníbal
(b) $\frac{4}{1}$ Gálvez Ríos, Adolfo
(c) $\frac{1}{5}$ Cortés Mendoza, Alfredo
(d) $\frac{5}{3}$ Gallardo Vega, Benjamín
(e) $\frac{3}{2}$ Delgado Guerrero, Benito
- (76) (a) $\frac{5}{2}$ Peñafiel Muñoz, José
(b) $\frac{2}{4}$ Chaves Flórez, Andrés
(c) $\frac{4}{1}$ Penagos Martínez, Roberto
(d) $\frac{1}{3}$ Cruz Silva, Miguel
(e) $\frac{3}{5}$ Espinosa León, Enrique

MEANING OF SPANISH NAMES

- (77) (a) Alvaro (f) Fernando
(b) Benito (g) Gonzalo
(c) Diego (h) Hernando
(d) Domingo (i) Lope
(e) Enrique (j) Rodrigo
- (78) (c), (f) and (g) should be checked.