

Iberian Names in North America: the Case of Asturian

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1. Introduction

Family names in every culture constitute an element of the character of that culture and reflect aspects of its past. Among other features, they embrace elements of its current or past social organization, its tendency to use particular kinds of nicknames, and characteristic features of the geography where the culture is located. When analyzed as a collection, they also reflect part of its history. In North America, family names provide a record of migrations from every part of the world, including of course the Iberian Peninsula. The set of family names of Iberian origin currently found in North America reflects, to a certain extent the balances and unbalances among the different cultures and languages within the Iberian Peninsula, in spite of the masking effects that the complex nature of migratory processes could have played. The present article discusses the specific case of Asturian, taking advantage of the data provided by the *Dictionary of American Family Names* (Hanks, 2003).

2. The Dictionary of American Family Names: Goals and Methodology

The *Dictionary of American Family Names* ('DAFN': Oxford University Press 2003, 3 volumes) records the origin, meaning, and history of the 70,000 most frequent and important family names in the United States. The entries were chosen on grounds of frequency and historical or cultural importance in North America. The names of all listed residential telephone subscribers (88.5 million names, one third of the total population of the United States) were extracted from the 1997 electronic telephone directory (INFO-USA), counted, and arranged in frequency order. For purposes of the dictionary, all names with a frequency greater than 100 were automatically researched for entry. In addition, some famous historical names were added, even though they are now rare. There are, for example, only 74 listed telephone subscribers called Stuyvesant, but DAFN contains an entry for this name because of the historical importance of Pieter Stuyvesant, the 17th-century Dutch governor of New Amsterdam (the city which, in 1664, was taken over by the British and re-named New York).

For many American surnames, the spelling of the name itself is sufficient to identify the language of origin: thus, *Sniegowski* is clearly Polish, *Schneider* is German, *Snider* is normally Dutch, *Muñoz* is Spanish, *Mendonça* is Portuguese, *Mendizabal* is Basque, and

so on. In other cases, the origin of the name is not clear from its form. Here, correlation with the co-occurring forenames can sometimes shed light on the origin. Where does the surname *Ansbro* come from? It is found in the U.S. telephone directory with the forenames *Padraic* and *Kieran*, suggesting an Irish origin. More detailed local research shows that it is in fact a variant of Irish *Hanbury*, an English-looking name that is an Anglicization of Gaelic *O hAinmhire*. Where does the *Caram* come from? We do not know the etymology, but the cluster of forenames in America (*Carlos, Alberto, Ana María, Emelinda, Jorge, José, Manuel, Pedro, Ramón*, etc.) points unmistakably to origin in a Spanish-speaking country. A correlation of surnames and forenames was carried out systematically, as described in Hanks and Tucker (2000). In most cases, the correlations confirmed previous research, but in some cases it caused the researchers to change their minds or add an additional explanation. For example, the surname *Dam* was at first identified as Dutch, but the forenames (*Hung, Hoa, Ngoc, Thanh, Binh, Duc*, etc.) show that, in North America at least, it is far more often of Vietnamese origin.

In other cases, the International Genealogical Index (IGI) and other resources at www.familysearch.org can shed light on the origins of a name. The origin of the American surname *Aswegan*, with 116 listed telephone subscribers, is not immediately obvious. The American forenames are not distinctive, so they are no help. However, the resources at www.familysearch.org show, firstly, that outside North America the name is most common in South Africa, along with a few occurrences in the Netherlands and northwest Germany, and secondly, that up until the 19th century it was usually found in the form *van Aswegan*. Clearly it is of Dutch origin, and probably it was brought to America via South Africa.

Eventually, if research failed to identify the origin or meaning of a name, the name nevertheless appears in the book as “unexplained” or “unidentified”. Examples of unidentified names include *Avara, Boyda, Cobia, Donchez, Etue*, and *Fluty*.

3. Migration from the Iberian Peninsula to the American continent

Patterns of migration are often quite complex, and this is certainly true of names brought to North America from the Iberian Peninsula. After the arrival in America of Spanish conquistadors in 1492, the colonization of each additional piece of land added to the empire of the Spanish Crown was established through the religion, culture, and language of the newcomers. A steady flow of migrants—merchant adventurers and farming settlers, as well as conquistadors and missionaries—came from Europe to the Americas from 1492 onwards. Focusing specifically on medieval Spain, Gamba (2001) estimates that out of a population of less than 8 million people, approximately 35,000 emigrated to the so-called New World during the first forty years of the 16th century (an average of over 1,000 per year). The rate of emigration steadily increased, reaching around 4,000 people per year by the end of that century. According to Gamba, most of these emigrants were male (between 70% and 90%), who generally settled and married indigenous women, thus perpetuating in America their family names brought from Spain.

In other cases, the names of the owners or overseers of latifundios were adopted by slaves working there, both with and without any genetic relationship to the original bearers of the Iberian names. The Christianization of the indigenous population was another basic tool for the establishment of Spanish control in the continent, which left its

mark on Iberian American names. Among other things, what is of interest here is that this involved the baptism of indigenous people. Although the names acquired by the newly baptized indigenous people were not always of Christian tradition, in the vast majority of cases Spanish Christian names were used. This was a definitive legal requirement from 1853 on, when the *Concilio de Lima* decreed that ‘Indians’ (as they were called by the Spaniards) in their baptism should receive only Christian names and must therefore totally repudiate their original native American names¹ (Armas, 1953). In such cases, family names of Iberian origin were adopted more or less arbitrarily by members of the indigenous population, so there is of course no guarantee that a North American bearer of an Iberian name is actually descended genealogically from Iberian immigrants.

Spanish was the language of evangelization and indoctrination in America from the very beginnings of the conquest, just as it was also the language of the conquerors’ administration (see Briceño, 1987, among many others). It is therefore plausible to suppose that most of the new names and family names adopted by the indigenous population were of Spanish origin, leaving aside names originally from other Iberian languages—with the exception of Portuguese, which also became a language of colonization, most importantly in Brazil. However, this supposition needs to be qualified in the light of Iberian immigrant names of origin other than Spanish that are found in records and documentation from the earliest time of the Spanish conquest, including in particular Basque names (e.g. *Mendieta, Gamboa, Ochoa*) and Galician ones (e.g. *Quiroga, Sosa*) (Martinell, 1988; Armas, 1953). From this it can be concluded that at least a small population from Galicia, Asturias, and the Basque Country, bearing family names of origin other than Spanish, settled also in the Americas during those initial times and introduced their names there.

It is worth noting here that the settlement of St. Augustine, Florida, founded in 1565 by the Asturian sailor Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, is known to have had an explicitly Asturian original population. Menéndez’s fleet sailed from Xixón, Avilés, and Cádiz harbors, and was mainly made up by people from the Avilesan neighborhood of Sabugo. Its mission was to expel the French Huguenots who had established themselves in that part of Florida, an area of Spanish control. Some characteristic Asturian family names recorded among the sailors and settlers of that fleet are *Arango, Argüelles, Hevia, Miranda, Quirós, Solís, and Valdés*. A few years later, in 1572, Menéndez asked the Spanish king for authorization to bring over 50 more Asturian families, in order to reinforce and secure the population in the State of La Florida (Menéndez, 2000).

All in all, it is not until the second half of the 18th century that a significant number of emigrants from the northern regions of Iberia, where languages other than Spanish are spoken, start moving to America. This was due to the progressive breakdown of the monopoly of trade with the Americas by the southern trading ports of Sevilla and Cádiz. With the aim of remedying the disastrous condition of Spanish maritime trade inherited from his predecessors, Carlos III implemented a set of measures that favored the establishment of regular shipping from most of the northern maritime ports. The most remarkable of these measures was the *Decreto de libre comercio* (“Free Trade Decree”), according to which in 1778 thirteen ports were authorized to conduct unrestricted free trade with the Americas—a privilege until then held only by Sevilla and Cádiz. As a

¹ Concilio de 1583, Sección Segunda, cap. XII.

result, the way was now open for people from Galicia, Asturias, and elsewhere in northern Iberia to emigrate directly to the Americas.

The peak of the migration to the American continent started one century later, in 1880, and lasted until 1930. The size of the population that crossed the Atlantic during that period, around 5 million of people, is between two and three times bigger than the number of people that emigrated during the previous four centuries. Mostly, that population was from the northern part of the Iberian Peninsula (save for Catalonia) and the Canary islands (Eiras 1990, Tortella, 2000). Focusing particularly on the case of the Asturian migration, it is known that it was essentially from the coastal areas and well-communicated inland valleys (Barreiro 1990, Anes 1993).

Generally, Iberian names were taken first to Mexico and Central and South America. Only subsequently were they brought to the United States in significant numbers. However, a small proportion were introduced directly to the U.S. In most cases this is a distinction that is very difficult to trace precisely. However, there are particular well-known cases of concentrations of population originating from very specific areas, which went to the United States at particular dates. This was the case, for example, with migration from Asturias (mainly Avilés and Castrillón) to West Virginia at the beginning of the 20th century (Menéndez, 2003). The fact that the population came from such a clearly delimited area was fairly typical of Asturian migration, providing a good example of ‘chain migration’: people already established in the American continent acted as a hook for their relatives and acquaintances to follow them (Anes, 1993). Migratory behavior of this kind had a determining effect on the family names that were brought to the new land. In general terms, however, tracing the path of each family name brought to the U.S. (whether directly from Europe or via Latin America) is a task that was beyond the scope of the DAFN project.

4. Iberian names in DAFN

The Iberian languages considered here are almost all the autochthonous languages spoken nowadays in the Iberian Peninsula: namely, Aragonese, Asturian, Basque, Catalan, Galician, Portuguese, and Spanish.² Of these, Spanish is of course the most strongly represented in North American surnames. In DAFN, Spanish is identified as the language of origin for 2582 family names (constituting 49% of all the family names listed as being of Iberian origin). At the next lower order of magnitude there is Portuguese (18%, with 932 tokens) and Catalan (13%, with 687 tokens). These are followed by Galician (9%, 494 names) and Basque (7%, 355 names). Finally, there is Asturian (3%, 149 names) and Aragonese (1%, 56 names). The distribution of Iberian family names in DAFN is illustrated in figure 1.

Some observations need to be made here. First, the same name is sometimes traced to more than one language of origin, which means that the total number of names of Iberian origin does not correspond to the sum of the figures mentioned above (5255), but to a smaller number (3775). The percentages shown above have been computed taking the

² We are therefore excluding Aranese, the variety of Occitan spoken in Val d’Aran, together with the variety spoken in Val do río Ellas (also known as the Jálama area), in Extremadura, which has been classified by some authors as a possible third branch in the Galaico-Portuguese group (see Gargallo 2000 for a review on the topic).

first of these figures as the total. We have therefore interpreted names with more than one language of origin as polysemous, and calculated the representativity of each language on the basis of the total number of origins stated in DAFN. Secondly, the number of tokens given for each language does not distinguish between names that originate with certainty in a given language and names that might possible originate in that language³. And finally, the reader should be aware that the numbers shown in this and the following tables may contain errors, since they have been extracted from the dictionary text files using automatic processes. However, given that the techniques used for this purpose are based on standard strategies applied for information extraction on structured texts, the error rate is small enough to permit the figures to be taken as illustrating the relative behavior of each language fairly accurately.

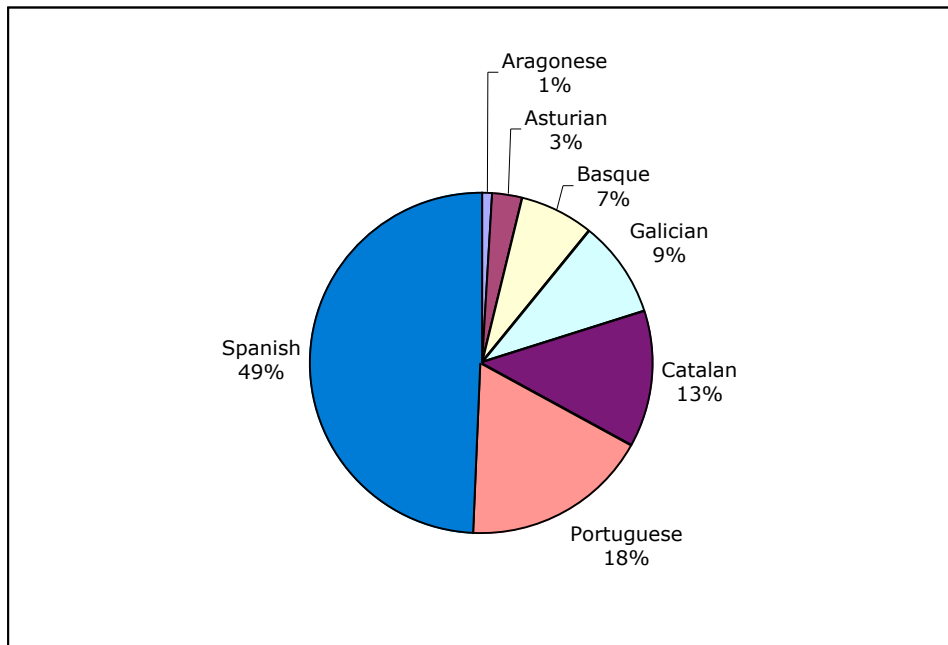


Figure 1: Distribution of Iberian family names in DAFN

5. The case of Asturian

The set of Asturian family names collected in DAFN presents two main features. First, it is admittedly small, especially when compared with other Iberian languages which (like Asturian) were not officially recognized at the main period of emigration to the Americas. Secondly, it is strongly biased in favor of family names of one particular kind—namely, names of locative origin. The combination of these two features suggests that the small number is a product either of the slow but inexorable process of Castilianization that began to affect formal written documents in Asturian as early as the end of the 14th century (Viejo, 2003a, 2003b); or of the considerable lexical and orthographic similarity between Asturian and Spanish; or a combination of both.

³ Three different levels of uncertainty have been distinguished within the DAFN project, which were indicated, from less to more certain, with the qualifiers: *perhaps*, *possibly*, and *probably*. Our counting in Table 1 does not differentiate among them.

The degree of Castilianization of Asturian administrative records is an issue that is hard to evaluate. On the one hand, Castilianization may be more apparent than real because of the similarities between the two languages. On the other hand, from the very beginnings of the Castilianization process, not all elements of Asturian had a specific written form that distinguished them from the corresponding Spanish one. For instance, the palatalization of Latin initial [l] as [ʎ] (a feature that distinguishes Asturian from Spanish) is not generally represented in Asturian written forms, which kept the traditional graph *l* instead of using the *ll* graph that is favored by present-day written Asturian.⁴ However, given that DAFN provides data about family names in all the Iberian languages, we believe that a comparative analysis of the distribution of Iberian family names in DAFN can contribute useful supplementary information to an understanding of the Asturian family naming system. For a complete list of family names in DAFN that are identified as specifically Asturian, see the Appendix.

As mentioned above, the number of family names in DAFN identified as being of Asturian origin is surprisingly small. A first, tentative hypothesis for this fact might be the possibility of lower migration to the American continent from Asturias than from other Iberian regions. But this is certainly not the case: together with Galicia, the Basque Country, Cantabria, and the Canary Islands, Asturias was one of the main regions of origin of Iberian emigrants to the American continent at the peak of the migration (see section 3). There is, therefore, a mismatch between the known rate of Asturian population migrating to the Americas and the comparatively low number of explicitly Asturian family names found in DAFN, which suggests a reason independent of migration size; i.e. one directly related to the actual conditions of the Asturian family name system at the period of migration.

A second feature of the Asturian name set in DAFN is the fact that most Asturian names that reached the United States are of a particular sort. All European family names are, broadly speaking, of four main types: occupational names, nicknames, patronymic names, and locative names. Of these types, only the last category can be traced with any confidence back from their current North American distribution to an origin in the regions of Asturias and Lleón. Compare the distribution of types of family names in the different Iberian languages, as shown in figures 2 and 3.

	Aragon.	Asturian	Basque	Galician	Catalan	Portug.	Spanish
place name	49	145	328	412	374	417	1374
habitational	44	133	107	331	213	290	1072
hab & top	4	7	125	39	52	59	109
topographic	1	5	96	42	109	68	193
patronymic	4	3	20	42	178	318	645
nickname	2	3	14	47	118	199	428
occupational	2	2	4	20	110	74	205
unexplained	4	0	21	22	24	60	199

Figure 2: Number of family names of each type in Iberian languages⁵

⁴ We are indebted to Xulio Viejo Fernández for providing this information. See additional data in Viejo Fernández (2003a).

⁵ As in figure 1, the total sum of names for each language in this figure is greater than the number of different names for each language. This is because a given name can be shared by more than one language.

Figure 2 gives the number of names in DAFN from each Iberian language belonging to the following classes:

- (i) **Local names**, including habitational names (names derived from towns and villages, such as *Bilbao* and *Quirós*), regional names (e.g. *Catalán*), and topographic names, such as *Olivar* ('olive grove'), as well as some that have been classified as both habitational and topographic, such as *Alameda*.
- (ii) **Patronymic names**, which includes family names originating either from a personal name (such as *Clemente* and the many variants of *Rodríguez*), and names derived from Marian names (names based on an aspect of the cult of the Virgin Mary), for example *Mercedes* and *Amparo*.
- (iii) **Nicknames**, which typically originate from a physical attribute of the original bearer of the name (e.g. *Moreno* 'of dark complexion'), a personality feature (*Alegre* 'happy'), or an object metonymically associated with the person (*Collar*, *Lazos*).
- (iv) **Occupational names**, for example *Ferreiro*, *Ferrer*, *Herrero* (all meaning 'blacksmith').

Figure 3 shows the corresponding percentages of the values in the table above:

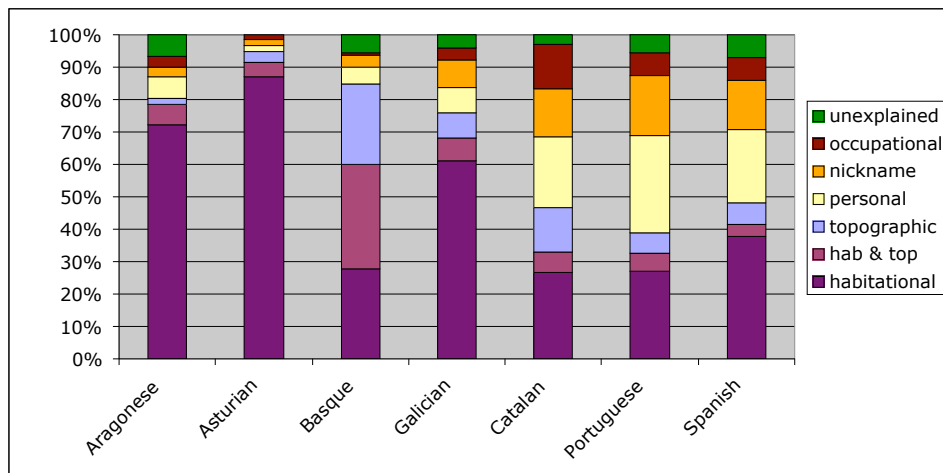


Figure 3: Distribution of name types in each language

The languages in the histogram above are ordered from the least frequent to the most highly represented in DAFN (cf. figure 1). Three languages taken together (Spanish, Portuguese, and Catalan) account for more than 75% of the names, and they behave in broadly similar ways, despite some minor differences. Portuguese, for instance, seems to have a stronger preference for names originated from nicknames or patronymics than Catalan and Spanish. Catalan is more heavily biased than the other two languages in favor of occupational names, and tends to generate its locative names more from topographic references.

Be that as it may, these three languages diverge from the others with regard to the proportion of locative names they contain. The fact that the other four languages—Aragonese, Asturian, Basque, and Galician—have a smaller data set, could be taken as

the explanation for the different distribution of name types in them as compared to the first three. There are, however, a couple of elements that allow us to consider the tendencies shown by the data as reflecting (at least partially) the natural distribution of family names in these other languages. First, the number of Galician family names is not that different from the number of Catalan ones. In fact, the set of Catalan names is only 4 points bigger than the Galician one, and yet the distribution of Catalan names is remarkably more similar to the Spanish one (which overpasses the double of its size) than to the Galician tendency. This seems to indicate that the difference in these distributions may well be caused by idiosyncrasies and conditions of each family name system, rather than the size of its sample.

A second factor suggesting the (partial) validity of those distributions is the fact that in all four cases (Aragonese, Asturian, Basque, and Galician), the difference with regard to the distribution of the other three languages follows exactly the same pattern: reduction of the number of names originated from patronymics, nicknames and occupational names, in exchange for a significant increment of locative names. If it was really the case that the samples were too small to be statistically valid, the distributions of name types in those languages would be more irregular. The pattern therefore shows again that, for whatever reason, the preference for locative names appears to be a tendency in each of those four languages, and not the accidental outcome from a not big enough data sample.

Assuming that, we need to take a closer look at the family name systems in each of these four languages (Aragonese, Asturian, Basque, and Galician). The question now is what features in each of them determine such distributions. Basque is the most distinctive of the lot, partly because it presents a different distribution of the locative name subclasses: the set of topographic names (including those that are both topographic and habitational) is proportionally bigger than for Aragonese, Asturian, and Galician. The distribution reflects the tendency of this language, rooted in a culture that is linguistically and culturally very different from the Romance cultures that surround it, to generate family names typically from topographic references.

We can therefore consider the different distribution of Basque family names, compared with Portuguese, Catalan, and Spanish, as a consequence of its singular tradition. But it is precisely this culture-based argument that makes now the difference between these three languages, on the one hand, and Aragonese, Asturian, and Galician, on the other, even more disturbing. If the three Iberian languages most represented in DAFN (Spanish, Portuguese, and Catalan) present a very similar pattern of name distribution, why is this not the case with the other Romance languages (Galician, Asturian, and Aragonese)? Of course, the sparseness of data may somehow have affected their name type distribution. But even if this is true, we have already seen (as the similarity in size between the Catalan and the Galician set seems to point out) that there must be an additional, stronger reason for the different behavior of names in these languages. What this bias in favor of habitational names seems to reflect is the degree of Castilianization in these languages, at least at the level of their administrative institutions, from an early date.

It seems likely that the increasing imposition of Castilianized forms in preference to autochthonous ones in the administrative and episcopal records of Asturias and Galicia affected family names generated from words in the regular dictionary: words denoting occupations, physical objects, physical or personality attributes, and also topographic

names—which are nothing else than descriptions of locations generated from common nominals. Such tendency would most probably have been followed by the Castilianization of personal names.⁶ In the case of Galician, the Castilianization process was not strong enough to supersede family names of occupational, nickname, or patronymic origin. That was not, however the fortune of Asturian, for which most of its names seem to have been assimilated to their Spanish counterparts. Just occasionally, a distinctively Asturian name form survives, for example *Calderín*, most probably a survival in view of the fact that it is formally recognizable as a possible Spanish name.

Pure habitational names, on the other hand, have managed to survive as a reminiscence of an autochthonous family name system. In some cases, this is due to the exact equivalence with the corresponding Spanish form (as happens with *Astorga* and *Avilés*) or because of the nonexistence of a Spanish variant (e.g. *Argüelles*). In most cases, however, the location of places from which habitational names are derived can be identified quite clearly, given the geographic specificity of their referents, even if the family name differs from the actual place name (*Pando* vs. *Pandu*, *Labra* vs. *Llabra*, *Cueto* vs. *Cuetu*).

In spite of the resemblance between Asturian and Spanish—the degree of which is differently estimated by different authors—the two codes are distinctive enough at the lexical level so that they can present different lexical solutions for generating family names of occupational, nickname, or topographic sort. As we have seen, this is not reflected in our data, where the number of Asturian family names of these kinds is very small. In addition to that, the majority of family names of Asturian origin in DAFN (of geographic sort), have not been identified as such because of the linguistic specificity of their forms, but rather on the basis of their geographical references. These two elements reflect the extent to which the process of Castilianization undergone by Asturian has affected its family name system.

6. Conclusions and future work

We have analyzed the Asturian names that are present in DAFN in the light of information from other Iberian languages. A brief overview of the history of Iberian names on the American continent discussed the limitations of our source data, which is a result of multiple layers of migratory movements (inter- and intra-continental) during and after the period of colonial imposition. However, the information that is available has been able to show, at least in part, how Asturian has been most affected historically by the process of Castilianization, at least at the administrative level, which in turn appears to have resulted into a serious impoverishing of the Asturian family name system. On the one hand, it caused a reduction in number of the autochthonous forms; on the other, it also simplified the characteristic typology of Asturian family names.

Additional potential lines of investigation following those initiated in this article could extend to analyzing to what extent the set of current U.S. family names of Iberian

⁶ This is actually speculation. In fact, we cannot be sure if in the case of Asturian the scarceness of family names of patronymic origin is the result of closeness of the patronymic systems in the two languages. In addition, it is not clear whether there has been any order among different family name types in their process of Castilianization, or whether it was a process particularized to each family name.

origin can be taken as, *mutatis mutandi*, a representative sample of the distribution of Iberian names in their original area.

Most of the Asturian family names found in the U.S. are of the locative class. Related to that, a further issue that deserves consideration is whether there exists any correlation between locative family names and the actual migrations to America from Asturias, which, as seen in section 3, are known to have been essentially from the coastal areas and inland, well-communicated valleys. In other words, it may be worth analyzing whether it is possible to establish geographical groupings of family names according to their origin, and whether they can provide additional data to the Asturian migration movements to America already studied from more standard approaches to population displacements

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APPENDIX

Below is a list of the North American names that are of Asturian-Leonese origin, with their frequency in DAFN (number of people listed in the phone directory bearing the name). They are classified according to the following types: topographic (top), habitational (hab), occupational (occ), patronymic (patr), and nickname (nick). In addition, the table also documents whether the family name is shared among other languages, and the estimated degree of certainty reported in DAFN:

NAME	FREQ	TYPE	OTHER LANGUAGES	COMMENTS	CERT-AINTY
Ambriz	544	hab	Spanish	variant of Ambres	perhaps
Antuna	162	hab		Antuña	
Arango	804	hab			
Arguelles	529	hab	Spanish	Argüelles	
Astorga	323	hab	Spanish		
Aviles	2109	hab	Spanish	Avilés	
Avilez	234	hab	Spanish	variant of Avilés	
Balbuena	257	hab			
Baldes	109	hab		variant of Valdés	
Ballin	318	hab	Danish, French, German, Jewish	Ballín, variant of Vallín	
Bango	191	hab	Hungarian		
Barcia	261	hab	Galician, Italian		
Brenes	217	hab	Galician	variant of Brañes	possibly
Buelna	131	hab	Spanish		
Bustin	247	hab	Basque	Bustín	
Busto	164	hab	Galician, Spanish		
Bustos	1560	hab, top	Galician, Spanish		
Cabrales	272	hab			
Calderin	112	top		Calderín	
Campa	585	hab	Galician, Slovenian, Spanish		
Cancienne	214	hab	French	from Cancienes	probably
Cancino	251	hab	Spanish	variant of Cansino	possibly
Carballo	470	hab	Galician, Spanish	variant of Carbachu	
Cardell	334	hab, top	Catalan, Italian, Irish, Scottish, German		possibly
Carreno	528	hab	Spanish	Carreño, variant of Carreñu	
Caso	514	hab	Italian	variant of Casu	
Castaneda	5244	hab	Spanish	Castañeda	
Castrillon	110	hab	Galician	Castrillón	
Caya	256	hab	French		possibly
Cayo	168	hab	Spanish	variant of Cayu	possibly
Cerra	549	hab	Italian		possibly
Cienfuegoss	128	hab			
Cobian	319	hab	Portuguese, Spanish	Cobián, var. of Covián	possibly
Colunga	406	hab			
Cortina	418	hab	Catalan, Galician, Italian, Spanish		
Cortinas	411	top, hab	Catalan, Spanish		
Cuadra	310	hab			probably
Cuadros	133	hab			
Cuba	364	hab	Galician, Portuguese, Spanish, noIdent		
Cue	367	hab	Irish		
Cuello	171	hab	Spanish	variant of Cuellu	
Cueto	475	hab	Basque, Galician, Spanish	variant of Cuetu	
De Pena	112	hab	Galician, Spanish	De Peña	

De Soto	637	hab	Galician		
Espina	161	hab	Catalan, Spanish		
Fano	133	hab	Danish		
Farina	1933	occ,nick	Catalan, Galician, Italian	Fariña	
Fierro	1938	nick	Italian, Spanish		
Fierros	219	hab			
Freije	139	hab			
Grado	242	hab	Aragonese, Italian	variant of Grau	
Granda	435	hab	Galician		
Hevia	136	hab			
Junco	213	hab	Galician, Spanish	from Xuncu	
Labra	108	hab		from Llabra	
Lamas	516	hab		variant of Llamas, Llamas, or L.lamas	
Linares	1591	hab	Aragonese, Spanish	variant of Llinares or L.linares	
Llamas	928	hab		for Llamas, Llamas, or L.lamas	
Llanas	179	hab	Catalan, Spanish	for Llanes or Llanas	
Llanes	520	hab	Catalan		
Longoria	2253	hab		variant of Llongoria	
Loredo	516	hab	Spanish	variant of Lloredo	
Loza	693	hab	Spanish	variant of Lloza	
Luera	358	hab		variant of Lluera	
Lueras	149	top		variant of Llueres	
Madera	852	hab, top	Czech, Spanish		
Mallo	297	hab	Italian		
Mancilla	440	hab	Spanish		
Mar	939	top	Catalan, Chinese, Galician, German, Hungarian, Portuguese, Spanish		
Marin	4214	occ	Croatian, English, French, Galician, Italian, Romanian, Serbian, Slovenian, Spanish		
Marines	171	hab	Catalan		
Mazo	220	hab	Galician, Jewish, Spanish		
Meraz	568	hab	Spanish	variant of Merás	possibly
Mestas	432	hab	Spanish	variant of Mestes	
Mieras	176	hab	Catalan, Spanish	variant of Mieres	
Mino	319	hab	Galician, Japanese, Spanish	Miño	
Mon	184	hab	Aragonese, Catalan, Chinese, English, German		
Mones	181	hab	Catalan, Galician		
Moran	25911	hab	English, Irish, Spanish	Morán	
Muniz	3291	patr	Galician, Portuguese, Spanish	Muñiz	
Nava	2641	hab	Catalan, Spanish		
Navas	497	hab	Catalan, French, Spanish	variant of Naves	
Naves	167	hab	French, Galician, Portuguese		
Navia	117	hab	Galician		
Nevares	123	hab			
Nevarez	1450	hab	Spanish	variant of Nevares	
Neves	1206	hab	Galician, Portuguese		
Nieves	3260	hab	Spanish		
Noriega	1454	hab			
Noronha	129	hab	Portuguese	originally from Noroña	
Nova	287	hab	Galician, Italian, Spanish		
Olivar	118	top	Spanish		
Otero	2587	hab	Spanish	variant of Uteru	
Oviedo	627	hab	Spanish	Spanish form for Uviéu	
Palacio	910	hab	Spanish	variant of Palaciu	
Pando	436	hab	Galician, Portuguese, Spanish	variant of Pandu	
Para	325	hab	Polish, Spanish		
Parada	674	hab	Galician, Portuguese		

Paras	449	hab	Spanish		probably
Pereda	260	hab	Galician		
Pico	388	hab, top nick	Catalan, Galician, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish		
Pineda	4043	hab	Catalan, Spanish	Piñeda	possibly
Pinedo	560	hab	Basque, Spanish		
Pola	125	hab	Catalan, Italian		
Pozo	308	hab, top	Galician, Spanish		
Quinones	3578	hab	Spanish	Quiñones	
Quintana	4583	hab	Catalan, French, Galician, Spanish		
Quiros	390	hab		Quirós	
Rayo	170	hab	Catalan, Spanish	variant of Rayu	
Remis	150	patr	Dutch, German, Greek	from Remicio	possibly
Restrepo	849	hab			
Riano	106	hab	Spanish	variant of Riañu	
Ronda	138	hab	Greek, Spanish		
Roza	249	hab	Spanish		
Rubiano	122	hab	Spanish	variant of Rubianu	
Sala	1001	hab	Aragonese, Catalan, French, Hungarian, Italian, Muslim, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish		
Salas	5775	hab	Aragonese, Catalan, Galician, Portuguese, Spanish, Hungarian	variant of Sales	
Sales	2266	hab	Catalan, English, French, Portugue		
Salvador	1454	hab	Catalan, Galician, Portuguese, Spanish		possibly
Sama	188	hab	Catalan, Indian, Italian, Japanese		possibly
Sanzo	262	hab	Italian, Spanish		
Sarabia	726	hab	Galician		
Saravia	372	hab	Galician	variant of Sarabia	
Solano	2078	hab	Aragonese, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish		
Solar	479	top	Aragonese, Catalan, Galician, Jewish, Spanish		
Solares	274	hab	Spanish		
Solis	6710	hab	English, Spanish	Solís	
Sotello	128	hab	Spanish	variant of Sotiel.lo	possibly
Soto	12087	hab	Spanish	variant of Sotu	
Tamargo	140	hab			
Tapia	3902	hab	Galician, Jewish, Spanish		
Terrero	135	hab, top			
Teston	313	nick	French, Occitan	Testón	
Tineo	176	hab	Spanish	variant of Tineu	
Toral	105	hab	Spanish		
Toribio	352	patr	Spanish		
Toriello	104	hab	Italian		
Torio	115	hab		Torío	
Trejo	2602	hab	Spanish		
Valadez	1822	hab		variant of Valdés	probably
Valcarcel	139	hab	Galician, Spanish	Valcárcel	
Valdes	3037	hab	Catalan, Spanish	Valdés	
Vara	502	hab	Galician, Portuguese, Spanish		
Vigil	5468	hab			
Villa	5124	hab	Italian, Spanish		
Villacorta	161	hab	Spanish		
Villamar	132	hab	Spanish		
Villamil	205	hab			
Vina	116	hab	Catalan, Galician, Spanish	Viña	