



Considerations regarding the meaning of toponym Făgăraș

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Abstract. The article highlights opinions about the meaning of the name *Făgăraș* (attested both as a toponym and as an anthroponym). In order to explain its meaning, the sources, which are extremely diverse, are documented (collections of documents, statistical and fiscal records: urbaria, conscriptions, catagraphics, parish registers, yearbooks, telephone books, internet sites, topographic maps etc.). Also, taking into account the (predominantly) meaning of the anthroponym, we have highlighted its spatial distribution, in conjunction with other words (appellatives) related to beech charcoal production (Romanian: *cărbunar*, *mangalagiu*). Based on the chrono-spatial distribution, it seems that the toponym was similar to *făget* (beech forest), and the anthroponym refers to the production of beech charcoal from beechwood. In both cases, both the appellative and the name (toponyms, anthroponyms) are Romanian creations (if not entirely, at least in most of them). The distribution of toponyms is closely related to the spread of the beech forests, and that of the anthroponyms is also closely related to this forest vegetation.

Keywords: beech forest, făgar, beech charcoal production, mangalagiu, cărbunar

Résumé. L'article met en évidence les opinions liées à la signification du nom *Făgăraș* (attesté à la fois comme toponyme et comme anthroponyme). Pour expliquer sa signification, des sources extrêmement diverses ont été recensées, dans lesquelles il est mentionné (collections de documents, registres statistique-fiscaux : urbaria, conscriptions, catagraphics, registres paroissiaux, annuaires, annuaires téléphoniques, sites Internet, cartes topographiques, etc.). Aussi, compte tenu de la signification (principalement) de l'anthroponyme, nous avons mis en évidence sa distribution spatiale, en lien avec celle d'autres noms liés à la production du charbon du bois (en Roumain : *cărbunar*, *mangalagiu*). Sur la base de la distribution chrono-spatiale, il semble que le toponyme ait une signification similaire au *făget* (forêt de hêtres), et l'anthroponyme fait référence à la production de charbon de bois à partir de bois de hêtre. Dans les deux cas, tant l'appellation - *făgar* - que le nom (toponymes, anthroponymes) sont des créations roumaines (sinon entièrement, du moins dans la plupart d'entre elles). La distribution des toponymes est étroitement liée à l'extension des forêts de hêtres, et celle des anthroponymes est également étroitement liée à cette végétation forestière.

Mots clés : forêt de hêtres, făgar, production du charbon de bois, mangalagiu, cărbunar

The history of research / opinions related to the name *Făgăraș* is rich enough. Thus, on the popular chain, of Hungarian origin, a legendary etymology was advanced that supported the origin of the toponym from the Hungarian terms *fa* = wood and *garas* =

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thick (pennies), suggesting that, at the construction of the fortress of Făgăraș (1310), in the time of the voivode Ladislau Apor, the workers who were building the fortress were allegedly paid with wooden coins (Parászka, 1913, p. 107; 1915, p. 448-449). The idea is criticized and argued by Ioan Cavaler de Pușcariu (1895).

Scheiner (1926) was of the opinion that the name came from *fuvar* (cart) = *Wagen* > *fuvaros* > *fuharos*. The problem is that the term *fuvar* is rather recent in German, so even this opinion cannot be scientifically supported. In addition, the German name of the city is *Fogarasch*, an obvious adaptation of the Romanian toponym.

Starting from the form in the Slavo-Romanian documents, *fugraș*, the idea of a diminutive *fugaraș*, derived from a Romanian word *fugar* = *fugitive*, was advanced, but also this etymology, fanciful (also advanced by Scheiner), is struck by the fact that the radical of the name is *fag*.

Kisch (1931) opines that the name derives from a German patronymic - *Fagar*, *Fager* or *Fugger* - completed with the Romanian suffix *-aș*, but this explanation is struck by the registration, in 1300, of the *Fogar* variant and the position of the city in an area devoid of German inhabitants and toponyms.

There is also a more recent opinion about the formation of the name in the Pecheneg linguistic realm, advanced by Vofkori (1994), according to which the name comes from the terms *Fagar šu* = *the brook with ashes*¹. In addition to the linguistic difficulties (how did they appear, from an Pechenego-Romanian form **Fagar-šu*, both *a* after *r*, and the change of the vowel *a* in *ă*?), there are also geographical impediments: from our field documentations (1995-1996), the toponyms attesting the presence of ashes are found in the western extremity of Olt Country – at Turnul Roșu (Porcești) and Avrig, not in the area of Făgăraș municipality².

The explanation with the Romanian words *fag* = *beech* and *oraș* = *city* was also tested. However, there is no attestation of any other toponym that includes both of these terms.

Nonetheless, the term *fag* = *beech* remained as such, from which an explanation was attempted, the toponym being derived from *făgar* = *beech forest*, to which the suffix *-aș* would have been added, so *făgăraș* would mean *o pădurice de fagi, un făget mic* = *a small beech forest*. The hypothesis was supported since the beginning of the last century, by Iorga (1906, p. 61) and Moldovan (1911, p. 74).

In support of the opinion advanced by the last two authors – quoted, like most of the issuers of other opinions, by Drăganu (1933, pp. 562-565) – we also bring the statements of the linguist Iorgu Iordan, in the only book of this kind in Romania, *Toponimie românească*, Bucharest, 1963, p. 84. In the same year, N. A. Constantinescu published *Dicționar onomastic românesc*, in which, on p. 272, he mentions both toponymic as well as anthroponymic attestations for Făgăraș, also strengthening the etymology advanced by Iorga (1906).

After 1989, we added an argument collected in the field, in the spring of 1996, on the occasion of the documentation for the bachelor's thesis. Thus, on the occasion of the investigation with the toponymic questionnaire of Marius Sala (published in the journal *Limba română*, no. 3, 1964), we found out from the local Oană Măței from Cârțișoara, that within the former village of Streza-Cârțișoara, there is a place called *Frăgar*, where there is a strawberry bush with relatively thick stems, dating back at least to the time of his grand-grandparents. We concluded that, if *frăgar* means *tufiș bătrân de fragi* = *old strawberry bush*, then *făgar(iu)* can have the meaning of *pâlc de fagi bătrâni*, *loc cu fagi bătrâni* = *a cluster of old beeches, a place with old beeches*. As the extent of that cluster of beeches was not too large, the suffix *-aș* was added and thus the toponym *Făgăraș* came out (I. Boamfă, *Reflectarea realităților geografice în toponimia Țării Făgărașului*, Iași, 1996, pp. 46).

About a decade ago, Alexandru Ungureanu advanced, however, the hypothesis that the mentioned name could have the meaning of *producer of beech charcoal / cărbunar / mangalagiu*. The hypothesis seems credible, the only impediment being, as we stated more than 10 years ago, the absence of onomastic mentions derived, not from the diminutive *făgăraș*, but directly from *făgar*. But (re)reading the mentioned work of the Cluj scientist Nicolae Drăganu, we came across that mention from 1300. First, he quotes B. P. Hasdeu, talking about Negru Vodă, in *Etymologicum magnum Romaniae*, vol. IV, pp. CLXXV (1898). He reminds that in the municipal chronicle of Făgăraș there exists the text ‘1300. Ist Fogaras abermahl erbaut’, in the same year the construction of the settlement was mentioned in the annals of the Franciscan Monastery: ‘Anno 1300 *Fogar* denuo aedificata’ (our emphasis).

This last form, mentioned in the annals of the Roman Catholic monastery, called by the locals *La Pateri*, is probably a deformation from a toponym *Făgar*, which will be circulated, at first, in parallel with the shape that derived from it and until in the end, it was imposed, not only here, but in all the names – toponyms and anthroponyms – that resulted from it: *Făgăraș*. This is another confirmation of the justice of Alexandru Ungureanu's opinion. The form mentioned in the annals, in 1300, derives from the appellative *făgar*, which also disappeared, being the proof – the only one, for the time being – that it existed. In fact, on May 24, 2009, we stated: “It seems that the main area of its spread was the central-southern part of Transylvania, with “branches” to the north (Maramureș), northeast (Moldova) and south (Oltenia) but its great antiquity also seems to be proven, as it appears to have disappeared somewhere after the years 1200-1300”³.

From what was written above – we do not know if it is necessary to “confuse” things –, we came across a fragment from a document issued by the chancellery of Evstratie Dabija Vodă, in 7171 (1663) April 9, Iași, by which it was strengthened “To the monastery of Aron Vodă from the county of Iași with great uric all the gifts and mercies of estates, living and gypsies from different lords and church faces”, in *Surete*

și izvoade, vol. IV: “a prairie with orchards” that is in *făgărișul* = the beech wood of the Hlincea monastery⁴ (our emphasis). This *făgăriș* includes a term *făgar* - with spatial meaning (Romanian: *loc cu fagi* = place with beeches) as *frăgar* = strawberry bush (mentioned above) or *umbrar* = bower – meaning “shelter of leaves” (Șăineanu, 1929), or “place away from the sun”⁵, to which the suffix *-iș* is added, as in *zmeuriș* = place with raspberries, *stejăriș* = place with oaks, *cărpiniș* = place with hornbeams, *plopiș* = place with poplars, *molidiș* = place with spruces, etc., in each case being places occupied by plant associations represented (mainly) by raspberries, oaks, hornbeams, poplars, spruces, etc. So, in the 17th century, the term *făgar* was still circulating in Moldova, meaning, spatially, beech forest. In this case, it is possible that, between the statement in the bachelor's thesis (which this *făgăriș* from Iași supports) and the opinion of Alexandru Ungureanu, both have... credit!

In support of this idea comes another document, about a century older, issued by the Wallachian authorities, under the reign of Alexandru II Mircea, in Bucharest, in 1571 (7079) January 30, published in *Documente privind istoria României. Veacul XVI. B. Țara Românească, vol. IV (1571-1580)*, Editura Academiei, Bucharest, 1952, p. 5. Here it is shown that “That is why Comcea, Piprea's sister, the daughter of Cârstea, of Piprea, from Rogoz, the third part also in *Făgăraș* (our emphasis), again the third part and in <Hrăborul>, again the third part, because she gave Cârstea and Piprea dowry Comcea, to be his alms forever”. It seems to be a part of the estate, called *Făgăraș*, attested in the area of Lipia-Bojdani village (united, during the communist period, with Gruicul, the residence of the homonymous commune from Ilfov county), which attests an old beech forest. Although we are in the central-northern part of the Romanian Plain, the wetter climate of the past allowed, for a long time, the development of forest associations in which, as in the Jijia Plain, beech was present, mixed with other species. This fact is confirmed by the Romanian, interwar and post-war, topographic maps, which show that, although much fragmented, the old *Codrul Vlăsiei*, in the area of the Ialomița river, is represented, in our times, by mixed forests, with oak, ash, hornbeam and beech. We mention, however, this documentary attestation with caution, because, in *Documenta Romaniae Historia. B. Țara Românească, vol. VII (1571-1575)*, Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 1988, p. 9, the toponym is located in the area of the current commune Reviga from Ialomița county⁶.

In such a situation, it is possible that *făgar* initially had the meaning of “place with beeches”, of “făget” = “beech forest” (a term that competed with and replaced it) and was “translated” later to the meaning of “worker who produces beech wood charcoal”, taking into account the fact that the raw material (beech wood) was obtained from *făgar* / *făget*. It may be that the toponyms *Făgăraș* are explained (and) by the first meaning (or, especially by this), and the anthroponyms (especially) by the second... In support of the idea, comes the fact that both in the intra-Carpathian area (Transylvania), as well as in the extra-Carpathian one (hilly, sub-Carpathian and / or

plateau, less often, even plain) where the toponym is attested (Oltenia, Muntenia, Moldova and, especially, Bucovina), to have existed in the past (but also today) beech forests (which appear, long before the occupation, by the Habsburgs, of the north-western corner of the Principality of Moldova, in numerous Moldovan documents, under the name of *bucovină*⁷, a Romanian popular term similar to *făget* and / or *făgar*).

If *făgar*, with the meaning of *beech forest*, was still mentioned, in the second half of the 17th century, the second meaning, that of *producer of beech charcoal* seems to be strengthened by the anthroponym *Făgărel*⁸, recorded in the Russian catagraphy of 1774 at Onut, on the Nistru, in northern Bucovina⁹. Perhaps the patronymic *Fogor*, recorded today in Bucharest and Padina¹⁰ (Buzău county) also refers to this form (*Făgar*), although it is curious (at least) as an anthroponym, with the modified form¹¹ in an area, continuously, under Romanian administration (Muntenia), appears (only) in the Romanian Plain.

In any case, one thing seems obvious: *făgar* is a Romanian creation and, from this term, *făgăraș* was derived, with the plural form *făgărașe* – if it are mentioned (toponymically) *făgete* / *beech forests*, respectively *făgărași* – in the case if we remember (anthroponymically) *cărbunari* / *mangalagii* = the beech charcoal producers. The existence of the form in Romanian, evolved from a popular Latin **fagarius*, in the initial form **Făgariu*, seems to be confirmed onomastically, even today, in other Romance languages, in which we recorded the anthroponyms *Fager* (attested in Canada, France and Spain), *Hayar* (from Spanish *haya*, recorded in Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Dominican Republic, France), *Faeiro*, *Faeira*, *Faieira* (derived from the Portuguese *faia*, presents in Brazil).

In addition to the linguistic argument – the derivation from Latin, as a legacy from the time of the Thracian-Dacian Romanization –, we bring, in support of the Romanian origin of the term *făgar* (with its derivative, *făgăraș*), the geographical argument: almost all toponyms and anthroponymic forms developed in regions with Romanian ethnic majorities and even toponyms / anthroponyms that appeared outside the borders of the Romanian space – those in present-day Transcarpathia – have developed in an area where, in past centuries, until the modern era, the Romanian presence was significant, notable. So, any (alleged) Hungarian, German, Slavic and / or Pecheneg etymology, in addition to the linguistic difficulties, is struck by the impossibility of the emergence of so many toponymic and, especially, anthroponymic forms in areas where we do not know for sure whether allogeneic influence (Hungarian, German, Pecheneg, Slavic) manifested itself (Basarabia, Bucovina, Moldova, Muntenia, Oltenia), but in which there is both evidence of *beech forests* (which could generate Romanian onomastic forms) and ancient, continuous attestations, of the Romanized Thracian-Dacian element, which became Romanian at the beginning of the Middle Ages. It is added, from the point of view of the frequency of derived anthroponyms, the numerical argument, as we will see further

downstream: *Fogor / Făgăraș* has, both at the level of the Romanian space and at the world level, the largest number of bearers of some names, related to *cărbunărit* = *beech charcoal production*, this being an indication of the older age of the term (along with *Cărbunar*, also derived from a Latin term).

Because we mentioned *cărbunari* and *mangalagii* = *beech charcoal production*, the terms from which they appeared “competed”, over time, with *făgar / făgăraș*. We think that a comparative analysis of the chrono-spatial distribution of the names derived from these terms would be interesting. For objective reasons, for the time being, we have tried to highlight their statistical-geographical distribution, only for our days. Thus, in the entire Romanian space, the anthroponyms *Fogor / Făgăraș* (with many variants) total 445 bearers, *Cărbunar* – 355, and *Mangalagiu* – only 63¹². It turns out that, at least for the current period, *Făgar / Făgăraș* has the primacy (having more bearers even than the sum of the bearers of the other two surnames) and, with all the “competition” made by them – taking into account, first of all, the fact that it lost, not only its meaning, but probably even this root – we suspect that things were the same in previous eras, starting with the Middle Ages.

According to the data at the level of the countries of the world¹³, *Cărbunar* totals, in Romania, the Republic of Moldova and the Cernăuți / Chernivtsi region¹⁴ (taken together), 1343 bearers, and *Mangalagiu* – 313. At this level too, *Fogor / Făgăraș* totals more than the other two names: 1395 bearers.

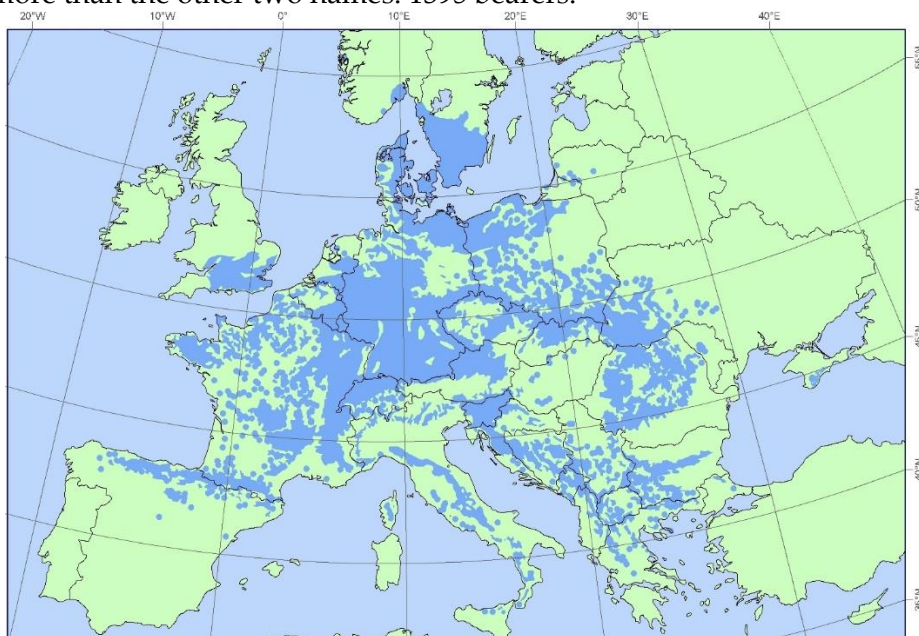


Figure 1. The natural distribution of *Fagus sylvatica*

Source of the map: EUFORGEN (2009)

Figure 1 shows the spatial distribution of *beech* (*Fagus sylvatica*) in Europe. The distribution of beech forests is (was) compact in Transcarpathia, but also in a large

area of Transylvania, as well as in many areas located east and south of the Carpathians (in Bucovina, Moldova, Muntenia and Oltenia). In fact, Bucovina is (completely) covered, as are the western and central parts of Moldova west of the Prut (with an extension in the central part of Basarabia).

We introduced on a single map (Figure 2) the toponyms derived from *Făgăraș*. These names appear, several times, in most regions of the Romanian space. Thus, next to *Făgăraș* – the name of the municipality on the Olt, of a part of the estate in the area of Ilfov commune Gruicul (or of a village in the area of Ialomița commune *Reviga*), we noted several toponyms *Pârâul Făgăraș*, little rivers (two in Mehedinți county, another one in Sâmbăta de Sus¹⁵, attested in the Middle Ages, and another one in the area of the Făgăraș suburb of Galați, north of Olt), *Piscul Făgărașului* = *Făgăraș Peak* (also in the area of the Galați neighborhood), a *Grindul Făgărașului* (disappeared settlement, in the area of Urziceni municipality, Ialomița), one *Dealul Făgărașului* (in Vaslui county) and two *Pădurea Făgăraș* (one, between Dumbrăveni and Verești and the other, in the area of Dracșani village – both, in the interwar county Botoșani). A toponym *D(ealul) Fogaraș* also appears on the interwar Romanian topographic map, to the NW of Cesari village, E of Săcălaia, ESE of Bonț and V of Sântioana, on the territory of the former Someș county¹⁶. We suspect that, although it was recorded by Romanian topographers, the *Fogaraș* form is a Hungarianized one before 1918, from an older *Făgăraș*.

The name *Făgărașul Nou* is also added (a village, noted on the map, plus a valley and a hill, all in the current Tulcea county, toponyms created, however, by officials). Except for the toponyms of Ialomita and Dobrogea (which, official or not, refer, to some extent, to a migration of some people from Făgăraș Country / Olt Country, or, in the case of those from Bărgan, maybe, some *beach charcoal producers / fâgari* from the mountainous, Carpathian area of Buzău, or, which, coming from the south of Transylvania, passed through there), all the others are found in areas where there were (and still are today) beech forests. So, in our opinion, the toponyms in question refer, most, if not all, to *făgare*, meaning *beech forests*.

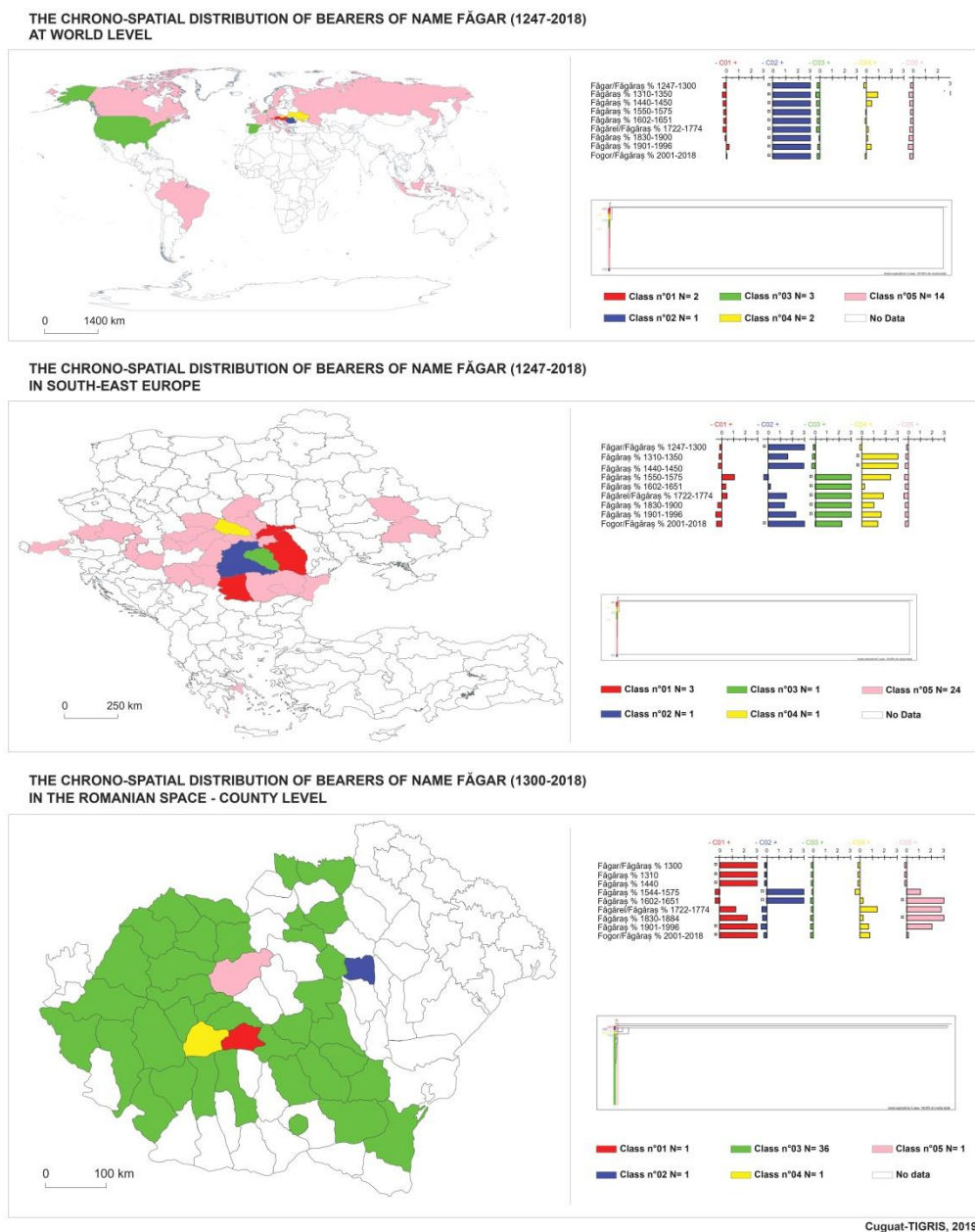
Another oiconym is *Beregfogaras / Fogaras* from Transcarpathia (named, after 1945, until today *Зубівка / Zubivka, Мукачівський район / Muncaci / Mukačevo* district). Probably here the toponym is a Romanian creation, because, when crossing the Nordic Carpathians of the Hungarians, towards Pannonia (end of the 9th century), a *Duca / Duke* is mentioned in the area (probably a Romanian voivode, mentioned with the title derived from the old Romanian term *duca*, evolved, through Greek intermediary, from the Latin *dux / ducis*)¹⁷, and in the middle of the 14th century, a document from August 6, 1351, mentions a *Karachun, woyuade de Bilke*, in Romanian: *Crăciun, voievod de Bilca* = *Crăciun, voivode of Bilca*¹⁸, also in the former Hungarian county Bereg, with reference to a Romanian leader, mentioned at the time when the toponym *Fogaras* appears in this area (attested in 1400).



Figure 2. The distribution of names derived from *Făgăraș* in the Carpathian-Balkan space
Source: own elaboration. Data sources shown in Annexes 1-3

The former, much more significant presence of the Romanian element in this former Hungarian county is proved by toponymy – by names like *Repede*, *Șerbovăț*, *Chicernii* – deformation from *Chicera* (villages), *Tomnatic*, *Menciul* – a deformation of the Romanian *Muncel*, *Kolibica* - *Colibița* and others, attested both during the Hungarian rule (before 1918)¹⁹ and more recently, under Ukrainian administration²⁰. We do not have data older than the end of the 19th century, but in 1880, after the Hungarian census, in Bereg county the Romanians still represented 0.07%, reaching, at present, about 0.02%, according to the data of the last Ukrainian census (2001). The entry, in the 14th century, of the old voivodship under the control of the Hungarian Kingdom, which transformed Bereg into a “royal domain”²¹ probably meant the beginning of the Romanian decline here, the royal gifts and colonizations leading, in parallel, to both the Hungarianization and, especially, the Ukrainianization of the Romanian element (especially after 1596, when, through the Union of Brest, the Orthodox believers here were transferred to the ‘union’ with Rome, by the establishment of the Greek Catholic Diocese of Mukačevo, controlled by Ukrainians). The Hungarian state and nobility and the Ukrainian ecclesiastical authority made that, in the 17th-18th centuries, a large part of the Romanian element in Bereg to be assimilated.

We represented the same toponyms at the level of the Romanian space (except for the one in Transcarpathia), on a map with the administrative division of the current communes (Figure 3). The largest concentrations – 3 toponyms each – appear in Făgăraș and within the commune of Topolog in Tulcea (where the village of Făgărașul Nou is located), while all the other administrative units have only one such


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If we analyze the chrono-spatial distribution of the anthroponym *Făgar* / *Făgăraș*, it is observed that it is attested, continuously, much above average in Romania and, slightly above it in Ukraine. In Hungary, the presence of some forms derived from this patronymic is evident only from the last century, and in the other

countries – from Europe, North America, South America – the attestations, which are rather recent, are related to the migration there of some bearers of the name (Figure 4). On the other hand, the attestation of the *Fagar* form in Indonesia is explained by a simple formal coincidence.

Following the detailing of the analysis, at the level of the regions Carpatho-Balkan space, in Figure 5 it is observed that, in Transylvania, the mentioned patronymic appears, almost continuously, much above average, the more modest presence from the 16th-17th centuries being explained not by the absence or the reluctance to use the patronymic, but through its (quasi-)absence from the documentary sources to which we had access²². The same is true for Szeklerland, after 1500, but also for Transcarpathia, even earlier, starting in the 14th century. Oltenia, Moldova and the current Cernăuți / Chernivtsi region are also temporarily highlighted (16th-18th centuries). In all the other regions where variants and derivatives of *Făgar* / *Făgăraș* appear, it seems to be about recent migrations from one of the areas with high frequency, from the medieval era, of the name.

Going a little more in detail, at the level of the (interwar) counties in the Romanian space (Figure 6), it is highlighted, not surprisingly, first of all the former Făgăraș county (with the same reduction for the 16th-17th centuries²³). After 1500, Mureș county also stands out (through attestations from its northern area), and from the next century – Sibiu county (due to the presence of the name in the extreme western part of Olt Country). Also in the Middle Ages, but for a short time (16th-17th centuries), attestations of the name are recorded in the central part of Moldova, in Vaslui county. In all the other counties, these are either sporadic mentions or recent attestations (especially from the last two centuries), which are explained by migrations from high-frequency counties from the medieval period to the present day.

The most detailed level of analysis, by localities, is possible (for now) only for the Olt Country (Figure 5). The first documentary attestations of the name appear after 1600, although the toponymic mentions from Făgăraș (dating from 1291) and / or Sâmbăta²⁴ could be explained (also) by creating these place names from the anthroponym *Făgăraș*. Racovița village stands out with a continuous presence well above average, as well as Drăguș. Above average attestations also appear isolated, in the 18th century, in Iași, Săvăstreni and Copăcel, and in the last century, there are also higher than average records in Voivodeni and Ludișor, which would be explained, more probably, by migrations from Drăguș. In all other settlements, the patronymic is sporadically and / or below the average of the Olt Country.

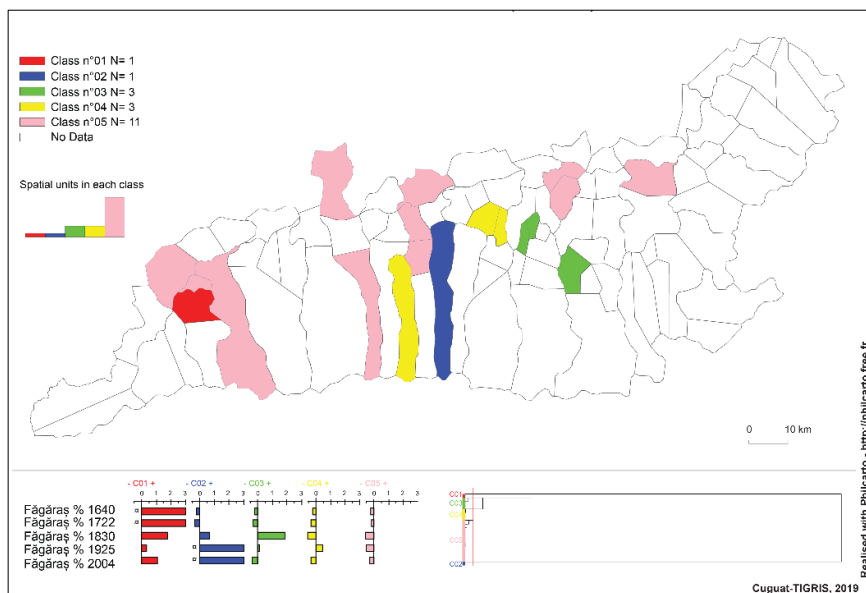


Figure 5. Distribution of bearers of name *Făgar* by localities in the Olt country (1640-2004).

Hierarchical ascent classification

Source: own elaboration. Data sources shown in Annexes 1-3

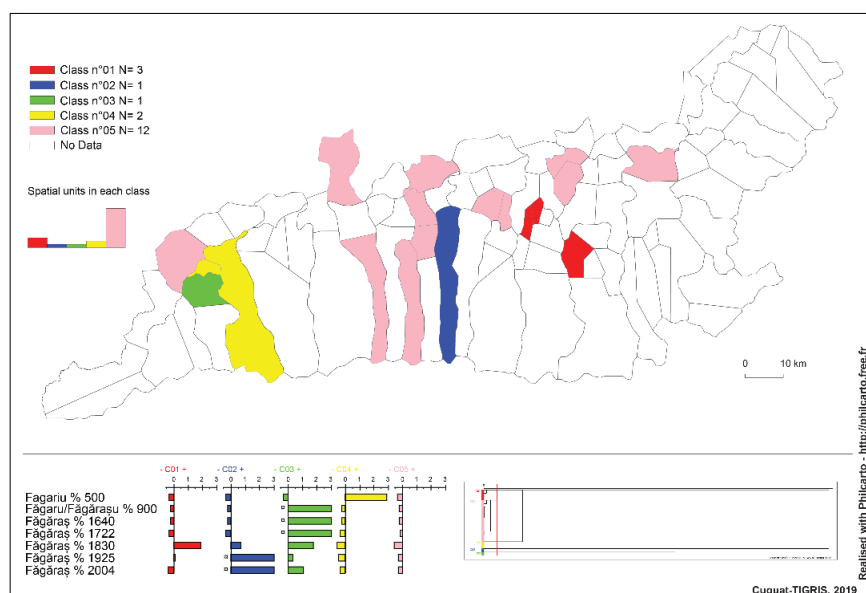


Figure 6. Distribution of bearers of name *Făgar* by localities in the Olt country (500-2004).

Hierarchical ascent classification.

Source: own elaboration. Data sources shown in Annexes 1-3

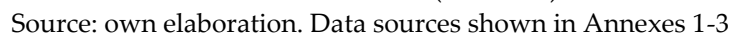
Based on estimates, we reconstructed the evolution of the name *Făgar* / *Făgăraș*, from a **Fagariu* form, appeared during the Romanization of the Thracian-Dacians,

which will have evolved towards *Făgaru* / *Făgăraș*, around the year 1000. Probably, at the same time, the differentiation of the meaning of the name started, for toponyms to *beech forest*, and for anthroponyms to that of *beech charcoal producers*. Taking into account the high frequency of the name in Racovița, we assumed that the patronymic had developed, in the 4th-7th centuries, in Avrig, based on the existence here of a settlement dating from the Daco-Roman period. From this locality the bearers of the name migrated to Racovița, where it was possible that the patronymic *Făgaru* / *Făgărașu* was worn by the locals, in the 8th-11th centuries, the chrono-spatial distribution of the name after this interval being the one mentioned above (Figure 6).

We tried to represent the chrono-spatial distribution of the name *Făgar* / *Făgăraș* in the Romanian space and at the level of communes (according to the current communal division), using the absolute values²⁵. With the necessary reservations, it appears from the first cartographic representations that the name would have appeared in the Olt Country, before 1500 (based on estimates, somewhere in the 4th-7th centuries, from the documentary attestations – in the 13th century). For the 16th century, the onomastic mentions are more frequent in the extra-Carpathian space, appearing, besides the Transylvanian ones (located in the north of Transylvania), in Oltenia, Muntenia and Moldova (Figure 7).

After 1600, Transylvania returns to the first position, in terms of the frequency of the anthroponym (but also of the higher number of settlements in which it is attested), being the only Romanian region where it is recorded, continuously, to this day. To the east and south of the Carpathians, records become sporadic: in Bucovina, in the 17th century and in Moldova, after 1900, almost continuously, except in the 18th century, in Basarabia, isolated, only in the 18th century, in Muntenia, only after 1900, in Oltenia, only in the 17th century and in Dobrogea, from the 19th century onwards (Figure 7). In addition to the fact that the intermittencies or absence of the name is explained by migrations of some name bearers (or by the absence of these movements), an explanation of the discontinuities of the mentions, is also related to the incomplete access to information from different documentary sources.

However, with the necessary caution, we can sketch some characteristics of the chrono-spatial distribution of the name *Făgar* / *Făgăraș*. Thus, both anthroponymically and toponymically, Transylvania (with the northern part of Szeklerland, which, in the northern third of interwar Mureș county, has, however, Romanian majorities) holds the first position in terms of presence and frequency of the name. A second area that stands out, but at a great distance from the first, is the northern half of Moldova (in a broad sense), which includes Bucovina and northern Basarabia. We mention, then, Oltenia, with toponymic attestations in its western part, while in Muntenia (with rare, sporadic attestations) and especially in Dobrogea, we are dealing, rather, with denominations related to migrations (mainly from



Transylvania, especially in its southern part, a proven fact, both documentary and ethno-folkloric and onomastic), the same seems to be true for Crișana, Banat and Maramureș²⁶. In Transnistria, but also in most of Basarabia and Maramureș, we did not note such names.

If the patronymic *Făgar / Făgăraș* is explained by “producers of beech wood charcoal”, it is useful to see how the anthroponyms are related to *cărbunărit* = *beach charcoal production*. In this sense, we made another series of maps, with the distribution, only for the current period (for now), of the three names (used by Romanians) that are related to this activity: *Făgar / Făgăraș*, *Cărbunar* and *Mangalagiu*. The first two are of Latin origin, while the third is of Turkish origin.

At the level of the states of the world, we encounter two situations: the first – the one in which these patronymics (at least one of them) is autochthonous (which is valid, to a large extent, for the states of the Carpatho-Balkan space) and the second – in which the mentioned anthroponyms are brought by immigrant bearers from the first category of countries. Thus, *Făgar / Făgăraș* is present, above average, only in Romania (where, as we mentioned before, the patronymic has numerous attestations for a long time), to which would be added Hungary, Austria and the Czech Republic (but, in these countries, we consider that the name was brought by immigrants from central and western Romania), the surname being taken (in most cases by Romanian bearers of the name) and in Italy, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, Russia, United States and Brazil (Figure 8).

The name *Cărbunar* seems to be more frequently attested, as an autochthonous patronymic, in the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Serbia, Albania, Greece²⁷, maybe also in Belarus, countries where it was spread in Turkey, Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, R. of South Africa, Australia, Argentina, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The name *Mangalagiu*, less common, is recorded, above average, in Romania and Bulgaria²⁸, from where it spread to Italy and Sweden (in both countries we recorded only Romanian forms).

Overall, the three surnames total almost 5,400 bearers, of which over 1,800 have the name *Făgar / Făgăraș* (33.7%), over 3,200 bear names related to *Cărbunar* (60.2%) and only 330 have names derived from *Mangalagiu* (6.1%).

In the Carpatho-Balkan space, the greatest significance is also *Cărbunar*, present above average in Greece, Albania, eastern and northern Serbia, southern Hungary, and Romania, much of Republic of Moldova, southern and western Ukraine and Belarus. This patronymic totals 1,761 bearers (73.6%) of the almost 2,400 with names related to beech charcoal production. From these regions, bearers of the name migrated to Cyprus, west of Turkey and of the Czech Republic (Figure 8).

The bearers of the name *Făgar / Făgăraș* occupy the second position, with 558 occurrences (23.3%). The patronymic is more common in Transylvania and Bucovina, but also in western Ukraine. From these regions it migrated to western and south-

eastern Romania (Crișana, Dobrogea), eastern Ukraine, much of Hungary, eastern and western Slovakia and Austria.

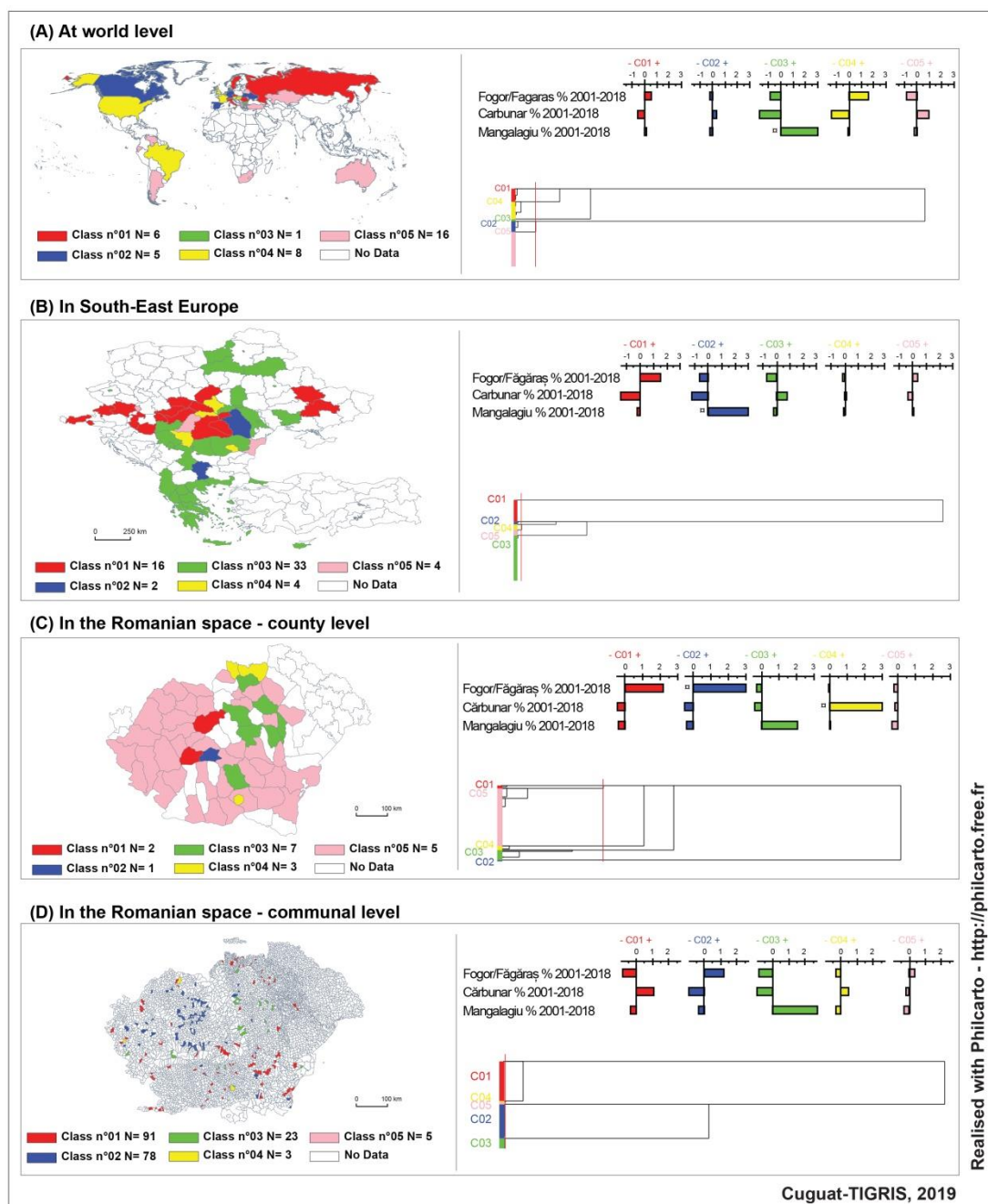


Figure 8. The spatial distribution of bearers of names related to producers of charcoal (2001-2018). Hierarchic ascendent classification at four different geographical scales.

Source: own elaboration. Data sources shown in Annexes 1-3

Related to the name *Mangalagiu*, it is attested above average only in eastern Romania (Moldova region) and south-western Bulgaria. There are 75 bearers of the name (3.1%).

At the level of the Romanian space, things are changing. Thus, as seen in Figure 8, the most common anthroponym becomes *Făgar / Făgăraș*, with 445 bearers of the name (51.6%), followed by *Cărbunar* – with 355 bearers (41.1%) and *Mangalagiu* – 63 bearers (7.3%). Thus, *Făgar / Făgăraș* are attested above average only in Transylvania (including Secuimea / Szeklerland), in Făgăraș, Sibiu and Mureș counties. *Cărbunar* stands out above average in northern Basarabia and Bucovina (Hotin, Cernăuți) and in the Capital, and *Mangalagiu* stands out especially in Moldova (Dorohoi, Iași, Neamț, Bacău, Vaslui, Fălciu) and, isolated, in Muntenia (Prahova). All other counties where these anthroponyms appear (either just one or more) have below average values.

The detailing of the data at local (communal) level largely confirms the findings made at county level. Thus, Transylvania is highlighted by the significant presence of *Făgar / Făgăraș*, which has isolated extensions in Maramureș, Crișana, Banat, Muntenia, Dobrogea, Moldova and southern Bucovina. *Cărbunar* stands out in northern Bucovina, the northern half of Basarabia, but also in Dobrogea, Muntenia, Oltenia, Banat, Crișana and Maramureș. Instead, *Mangalagiu* is recorded mainly in Moldova and isolated in other regions (Dobrogea, Muntenia, Transylvania and Banat) – largely as a result of migratory flows (Figure 8).

We conclude these considerations with appreciations at the level of the Romanian historical-geographical regions. Thus, over 95% of the anthroponyms related to *beech charcoal production* in Transylvania (including Szeklerland) are related to *Făgar / Făgăraș*. With values over 50%, only Crișana (55%) can be noticed, based on migrations from Transylvania.

In contrast, in Basarabia and Oltenia, the distribution of current anthroponyms related to *production of beech charcoal* highlights the presence of only the surname *Cărbunar* (100% in both regions), with percentages over 60% including Bucovina, Muntenia (with Bucharest-Ilfov area), Banat and Maramureș. In Dobrogea, a region of Romanian immigration (older – in the medieval era, especially from Moldavia and Muntenia, and more recently – after 1700 and, especially after 1878, mainly from Transylvania, but not exclusively), this patronymic has the relative majority (46.9%), slightly above the share held by *Făgar / Făgăraș* (43.8%).

On the contrary, Moldova is the only region where the vast majority of coal mining anthroponyms derive from *Mangalagiu* (74.6%)²⁹. In all other regions mentioned, this patronymic has values lower than 10%. Probably, the inventory and mapping of the attestations related to these patronymics from the previous centuries (including the toponymic records), will contribute to the clarification of the aspects of

linguistic geography related to the chrono-spatial distribution of these anthroponyms and the names from which they evolved.

We also note that, in Transnistria, we have not recorded (at least nowadays) any anthroponym of this kind, which can also be explained by the physical-geographical conditions (relief with low altitudes, continental climate and initial vegetation mainly of silvo-steppe with meshes forest consisting of species other than beech: oak, sessile oak, lime, etc.), features confirmed by toponymy too.

In conclusion, it follows, as a main idea, that the name *Făgăraș* was initially linked, as a toponym, to the attestation of the presence of *beech forests*. The toponym, similar in meaning to that of *Făget*, came from a popular Latin **fagariu(s)*, which initially became in Romanian **făgar(u)* and, diminutively, *făgăraș*, a form preserved in many toponyms. The root **făgar(u)* seems to have disappeared, somewhere after the year 1300, its only toponymic mention being that of *Fogar* (deformed from a *Făgar*), attested by the annals of the Franciscan Monastery of Făgăraș. All toponyms appear in the Romanian space, plus the (Hungarianized) *Fogaras*, attested in western Ukraine (probably a deformation of a Romanian form), in an area with old Romanian voivodship presences and with a Romanian toponymy (still) significant, until today. From the toponymic form *Făgăraș*, gradually, also in the areas with *beech forests* probably developed the new anthroponymic meaning of this form, similar to that of *producer of charcoal* (from *beech*). Although competed both by the other term inherited from Latin, *cărbunar*, and (less often) by the one of Ottoman influence, *mangalagiu*, it maintained its significant frequency, especially inside the Carpathian arc and in southern Bucovina, being present in Transcarpathia (western Ukraine). In all these areas, in addition to the significant presence of *beech forests*, we also noted toponymic attestations. If in the Carpatho-Balkan space it approaches a quarter of the bearers of anthroponyms related to coal mining – being surpassed by *Cărbunar* –, at the level of the Romanian space, *Făgar* / *Făgăraș* holds a little over half of the total recorded anthroponymic forms.

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Notes

¹ <http://www.mek.iif.hu/porta/szint/tarsad/muzeum/acta98/html/ro/documente/vofkori.html>, accessed at August 8, 2021.

² Ionel Boamfă, *Reflectarea realităților geografice în toponimia Țării Făgărașului*, „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University, Iași, 1996, pp. 51.

³ <https://paganelis.wordpress.com/2009/05/24/despre-fagaras/>, February 22, 2019.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, pp. 184.

⁵ *Dicționarul limbii române literare contemporane*, vol. IV, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1957, p. 586.

⁶ It is supported the opinion of the location of the Făgăraș estate in the area of Gruicul commune and not in Reviga the following arguments: in the central part of the Romanian Plain, in the Middle Ages, forest associations included beeches, along with hornbeams, oaks, which was even more possible with as, at the time of the documentary attestation of the toponym, we were in the peak phase of the small glaciation that affected Europe in the XIV-XVIII centuries. In the same area, there are many colder springs, which also contribute to the presence of beech, including today, north of Bucharest. Also, on the pre-war and interwar topographic maps, in the area of Scroviștea village, not far from Gruicul, appears an oiconym Hărăbocul, close, as a form, to one of the other estate bodies mentioned in 1571 – Hrăborul.

⁷ The first mention of such a *bucovina* is from the time of Roman Vodă Mușat, appearing in a document issued on March 30, 1392, in Roman: *Documenta Romaniae Historia. A. Moldova*, vol. I (1384-1448), Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 1975, p. 3. The mention is for a place on Siret, in the western part of the former interwar county Dorohoi (in the area of the current communes Zvoriștea and Vârful Câmpului). So, the term *bucovina* (meaning “beech forest”) circulated in the common language of Romanians for at least four centuries, before the Austrians occupied the northwestern corner of Moldova. The term also created numerous toponyms, in areas located at a great distance from the future Habsburg province: thus the work written by Alexandru I. Gonța and Ion Caproșu, *Documente privind istoria României. A. Moldova. Veacurile XIV-XVII (1384-1625). Indicele numelor de locuri*, Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 1990, p. 45, appear toponyms of *Bucovina* form, for several forests, from the area of the villages Cucoreni, Hârlău county (today, Botoșani county), Rebricea (Iași county), Filipeni, Tutova county (today, Bacău county), all dated in the 17th century, a century before the Austrian annexation of the northwest of the Principality of Moldova.

⁸ In the same area, in Marșinți, in the previous century, an Ionașcu Făgăraș is attested. Also, the north of historical Moldova (Bucovina, northern Basarabia and northern Moldova) stands out, in the onomastic records of the last three centuries, by the presence of names that highlight occupations – *Butnar*, *Rotar*, *Olar*, *Morar* / *Murar*, *Ciubotar*, *Scripcar*, *Cojocar* – with diminutive forms with the suffix -aș: *Butnăraș*, *Rotăraș*, *Olăraș*, *Morăraș* / *Murăraș*, *Ciubotăraș*, *Scripcăraș*, *Cojocăraș* (from *Olar* there are also derivatives in Transcarpathia, in *Mukacevo*, close to *Fogaras* village, attested on Czech interwar maps). The records of the anthroponymic (and toponymic) forms of Făgăraș in the east of the Romanian space are located, from the 17th century, also in the northern half of historical Moldova, in the former counties *Roman*, *Baia*, *Suceava*, *Cernăuți*, *Hotin*, *Botoșani*, *Vaslui*. On a smaller scale, a similar situation is noticeable in Transylvania, where, from the form *Piuar*, we noted the derived form *Pioraș*, recorded in Mureș county, in *Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari* (1925), name present today too, including the counties Cluj and Năsăud. Such a name could explain, by the predisposition of the inhabitants to derive the name with the suffix -aș, the derivation of *Făgar*, in Făgăraș. The disappearance of the not-derived form, *Făgar*, remains a mystery.

⁹ Although it could be a deformation (?) from *Făgurel*, patronymic attested even today, both in the Cernăuți / Chernivtsi region and in the Republic of Moldova. In support of the cited form (*Făgărel*), as a derivative, probably, from a *Făgar* form (with another suffix than the one used for Făgăraș), come both the anthroponym *Rotărelu* (Bucharest) and the forms *Dogărel* (Bran, Brașov county), as well as *Cojocărel* (Marpod, Sibiu county, *Șuici*, Argeș county, *Berte* and *Câmpina*, Prahova county, *Dărmănești*, Bacău county – here, in Bacău, also appears the form *Cojocărașu*), and *Cojocărelu* (*Perșinari*, Dâmbovița county), all of which are recorded today. The first form derives from a *Rotărel* and, because this derivative appears together with the form (also derived) *Rotăraș*, explains, as evolved from *Rotar*, as it resulted, from *Cojocar*, both *Cojocăraș* and *Cojocărel* (both present in Bacău county) and as *Făgar* could have given, both *Făgăraș* (attested more frequently) and *Făgărel* (noted, for the time being, only once). We also support the statement of that Făgăraș form, already mentioned, in Marșinți, a century earlier. Probably, several clarifications could bring an inventory, followed by a mapping of the (chrono-)spatial distribution of the patronymics with these suffixes, if not at local level, at least at the county level. We add, on the other hand, that, in the conscription from 1721-22, in *Comăna de Jos*, in the eastern part of the Olt Country, a *Făgurel* form is attested, a sign that this patronymic (*Făgurel*) circulated over a wider area, in the Romanian space.

¹⁰ The presence of the anthroponym here can be linked, with caution, to the attestation, in a document from 1571 (issued by the ruler Alexandru II Mircea), of a (former) village Făgăraș, near Reviga (Ialomița county) - see *Documenta Romaniae Historia. B. Țara Românească*, vol. VII (1571-1575), Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 1988, p. 9. Probably, the toponym (derived, perhaps, from a Făgăraș patronymic), disappeared, but its root, *Făgar*, remained, immediately to the north (*Padina*), where the

anthroponym was changed, at a certain moment, in *Fogor*. In both cases – at *Reviga* and *Padina* – it seems to be a migration from the mountain area, which is probably reinforced by the toponymy: southwest of *Reviga* is the village of *Munteni-Buzău*, whose probable meaning of the name is a locality founded by natives from the mountain area from Buzău (county). The former oiconym *Făgăraș* seems to derive, here, from an anthroponym because, in the middle of Bărăgan Plain, it is unlikely to have had, in general, forests, and, even less, beech forests. They appear a little further west, north of Bucharest, if the toponym mentioned, at the same time, in *Gruul* (Ilfov county), as a part of an estate is not one and the same.

¹¹ Although it seems surprising, such a distortion of the name could be possible if, at a time when the official documents of the Romanian administration were written by hand, the name *Făgar* will have appeared written (out of... convenience, indolence...) as *Fagar*, and if, another official, later, not knowing the meaning of the name, confused it a with o, it came to the form *Fogor*...

¹² In Neamț, appears the form *Mangalariu*, extremely rarely (2 bearers).

¹³ Taken from the site [ul https://forebears.io/surnames](https://forebears.io/surnames), accessed in February 2, 2019.

¹⁴ Centralizing separately, from Ukraine, the data at regional level, here we noted, mainly, the name *Cărbunar* (with several variants) and a single bearer of the name *Mangalagiu* (in the city of Cernăuți / Chernivtsi).

¹⁵ We think that the name of this stream also starts from an anthroponym. The hydronym, attested in the 15th century, is not recorded later. Instead, after 1600, bearers of the *Fogoroș* patronym appear (both in the neighboring village, *Drăguș*, and in the west of Olt County, in *Racovița*, where they may have migrated from the central part of the mentioned area). We suspect that, at least in the first case, the anthroponym is a Hungarianization of the *Făgăraș* form, proving as evidence the recording of the *Drăguș* patronymic also in the *Fogoraș* and, especially, *Fogăraș* forms, in the 19th century.

¹⁶ Topographic sheet 3070 Gherla-Bistrița, published in 1938. Administratively, at present, the place is located on the territory of Fizeșul Gherlii commune, close to the border with Țaga commune, both – in Cluj county.

¹⁷ N. Drăganu, *România în secolele IX-XIV pe baza toponimiei și a onomasticeii*, Cluj, 1933, pp. 360.

¹⁸ *Documenta Romaniae Historica*. C. Transilvania, vol. X (1351-1355), Editura Academiei Române, București, 1977, p. 55.

¹⁹ https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comitatul_Bereg#/media/Fi%C8%99ier:Bereg_county_map.jpg, accessed in August 8, 2021.

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https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9C%D1%83%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%87%D1%96%D0%B2%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BE%D0%BD, accessed in August 8, 2021. The site includes the component localities of the (new) Mukačevo district, among which there are some with (still) Romanian names.

²¹ Radu Popa, *Țara Maramureșului în veacul al XIV-lea*, Editura Enciclopedică, Bucharest, 1997, pp. 166.

²² If for the extra-Carpathian regions the publication of medieval documents reached around the middle of the 17th century, in Transylvania, where the number and diversity of languages in which the documents were issued are higher, the editing of these documents advanced a little harder, reaching only the end of the 14th century.

²³ Given that we have inventoried (almost) all the anthroponyms from Olt Country from Daco-Roman antiquity to the present day, for centuries, at the level of localities, this reduction is explained, at least in part, by the modest documentary attestation of the patronymic. In fact, for example, in the 16th century, the sum of anthroponyms recorded in the Olt Country represents a little over 3% of the total (estimated) population of the area.

²⁴ The name *Pârâul Făgăraș*, already mentioned (attested in the 15th century), could explain the form, later, *Fogoroș* (probably a Hungarianization of the Romanian form), attested, frequently, until today, in the neighboring village *Drăguș* (with Sâmbăta de Sus). The same form, present, nowadays, in large numbers and in *Racovița*, could be explained (also) by a migration (more plausible from *Drăguș* to the west of the Olt Country, if we mention the attestation, within the Sibiu settlement, of a toponym *Pârâul Uceanului*).

²⁵ For objective reasons, we cannot achieve, at this (communal) level, the chrono-spatial distribution of the name on a single map. Multivariate analysis (by hierarchical ascending classification) needs standardized data (in percentage format) and, unfortunately, we do not have, for all analyzed periods, data, either demographic (total population, or it is estimated) or onomastic (total bearers of all anthroponyms, from all localities), for the entire network of settlements in the Romanian space. It is (and this) a desideratum to be put into practice in the not too distant future (hopefully).

²⁶ In this case, the (quasi-)absence of such onomastic mentions is somewhat surprising, given the presence, both toponymically and anthroponymically, of such forms in the former Bereg county (today, in the Ukrainian region of Transcarpathia), located immediately at west of the old Country of Maramureș.

²⁷ We are convinced that a large part of the more than 1300 inhabitants registered in Greece on the site <http://forebears.io/surnames>, with the name *Karvounaraki* / *Karvounarakis* / *Karvounari* / *Karvunari* / *Karvounaridis* / *Carvounaris* / *Karvounaris* / *Carvunaris* / *Karvouniari* / *Karvouniaris* / *Karvouniarsis* / *Karvounieris* / *Karvounieri* *Galiatsou* are

Aromanians, more or less assimilated. Under the influence of the Greek language, *b* intervocalic passed into *v*, a process reported since the Middle Ages, even in the northern Balkan Peninsula, controlled by the Byzantine Empire, where one of the Romanian precursor formations of the independent state Dobrogea (united with Wallachia, during the reign of Ivanco) was called the *Țara Cărvunei* = *Cărvuna Country*. This *Cărvuna*, modified from an initial, Romanian form, *Cărbuna*, evolved, later, by the proximity (primarily spatial) to *Varna*, in *Cavarna*, recorded today.

²⁸ Where, we recorded the forms *Мангалджиев / Mangaldzhiev / Мангалджиева / Mangaldzhieva*.

²⁹ The attestations – toponymic and anthroponymic – from *Făgar / Făgăraș*, quite frequent until the 18th century, justify us to suspect that the name that created such patronymics was replaced, in the creation of anthroponyms, in the Phanariot period, by the one of Turkish origin, which is the basis of anthroponyms of the form *Mangalagiu*, less often – *Mangalaru* (form recorded only in Neamț county).

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Annex 2. Data sources by figure

No	Data sources
Figure 2	Harta topografică românească interbelică, 1919-1939; Marele Dicționar Geografic al României, 1900; N. Drăganu, 1933; Documente privind Istoria României. B. Țara Românească, 1956; Gh. Dragu, 1969; Documenta Romaniae Historica. B. Țara Românească, vol. VII, 1988; I. Boamfă, 1996;
Figure 3	Harta topografică românească interbelică, 1919-1939; Marele Dicționar Geografic al României, 1900; N. Drăganu, 1933; Documente privind Istoria României. B. Țara Românească, 1956; Gh. Dragu, 1969; Documenta Romaniae Historica. B. Țara Românească, vol. VII, 1988; I. Boamfă, 1996;
Figure 4	<p>Map on the top: DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului; Analele parlamentare ale României; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari; http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19; http://www.moldtelecom.md; http://www.nomer.org; http://www.paginialbe.ro; http://forebears.io/surnames;</p> <p>Map on the middle: DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului; Analele parlamentare ale României; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari; http://hpdt.ro:4080/tlooks; http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19; http://www.moldtelecom.md; http://www.nomer.org; http://www.paginialbe.ro; http://www.shqiperia.com/numeratori.php; http://www.bhtelecom.ba/index.php; http://www.telekomsrpske.com; http://phone.fin.cz/; http://www.tportal.hr/imenik; http://www.whitepages.gr/en/; http://www.diadiktion.com/diadiktiondirectory-whitepagescyprus.htm; http://www.telekom.me/Phonebook.aspx; http://www.herby.com.pl/indexslo.html; http://www.yellowpages.com.mk/default_en.aspx; http://tis.telekom.si/; http://www.belestrane.988info.rs/site/; http://www.11811.rs/BeleStrane/Index; http://www.zoznam.sk/hladaj.fcgi?co=telzoznam; http://www.telefonkonyv.hu; http://forebears.io/surnames; http://nomer-org.me/allukrainal/; tps://www.herold.at/telefonbuch/;</p>

Map on the bottom:

- DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului; Analele parlamentare ale României;
<http://hpdtd.ro:4080/tlooks>; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari;
<http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19>;
<http://www.moldtelecom.md>; <http://www.nomer.org>; <http://www.paginialbe.ro>;
- Figure 5 <http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/home>; Urbaniile Țării Făgărașului din 1632-1648; Conscriptia din 1721-1722; Conscriptia din 1819-1820; Ioan Pușcariu, 1907; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari, 1925; C. Stan, 1928; Ștefan Pașca, 1936; Listele electorale, 2004.
- Figure 6 <http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/home>; Urbaniile Țării Făgărașului din 1632-1648; Conscriptia din 1721-1722; Conscriptia din 1819-1820; Ioan Pușcariu, 1907; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari, 1925; C. Stan, 1928; Ștefan Pașca, 1936; Listele electorale, 2004.
- Figure 7 DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului; Analele parlamentare ale României;
<http://hpdtd.ro:4080/tlooks>; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari;
<http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19>; <http://www.moldtelecom.md>;
<http://www.nomer.org>; <http://www.paginialbe.ro>;
- Figure 8 **(a)**
 DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului; Analele parlamentare ale României; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari; <http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19>;
<http://www.moldtelecom.md>; <http://www.nomer.org>; <http://www.paginialbe.ro>;
<http://forebears.io/surnames>;
- (b)**
 DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului;
 Analele parlamentare ale României; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari; <http://hpdtd.ro:4080/tlooks>;
<http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19>; <http://www.moldtelecom.md>;
<http://www.nomer.org>;
<http://www.paginialbe.ro>;
<http://www.shqiperia.com/numeratori.php>; <http://www.bhtelecom.ba/index.php>;
<http://www.telekomsrpske.com>; <http://phone.fin.cz/>; <http://www.tportal.hr/imenik>;
<http://www.whitepages.gr/en/>;
<http://www.diadiktion.com/diadiktiondirectory-whitepagescyprus.htm>;
<http://www.telekom.me/Phonebook.aspx>;
<http://www.herby.com.pl/indexslo.html>; http://www.yellowpages.com.mk/default_en.aspx;
<http://tis.telekom.si/>;
<http://www.belestrane.988info.rs/site/>; <http://www.11811.rs/BeleStrane/Index>;
<http://www.zoznam.sk/hladaj.fcgi?co=telzoznam>;
<http://www.telefonkonyv.hu>; <http://forebears.io/surnames>; <http://nomer-org.me/allukrainal>;
<https://www.herold.at/telefonbuch/>;
- (c)**
 DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului; Analele parlamentare ale României;
<http://hpdtd.ro:4080/tlooks>; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari;
<http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19>; <http://www.moldtelecom.md>;
<http://www.nomer.org>; <http://www.paginialbe.ro>;
- (d)**
 DIR.; DRH; Moldova în epoca feudalismului; Analele parlamentare ale României;
<http://hpdtd.ro:4080/tlooks>; Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari;
<http://georgi.unixsol.org/diary/archive.php/2006-01-19>; <http://www.moldtelecom.md>;
<http://www.nomer.org>; <http://www.paginialbe.ro>;
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Annex 3. List of online data sources

Source	Link	Data collected during:
White Pages of Russia and some ex-soviet countries (Belarus, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, etc)	http://english.spravkaru.net	28.06-28.10.2018
Search for Meanings & Distribution of 31 Million Surnames	http://forebears.io/surnames	15.02-29.04.2016
Historical Population Database of Transylvania	http://hpd.ro:4080/tlooks	29-30.06.2018
Phone Book of Croatia	http://imenik.tportal.hr/show	29.06.2018
Phone Book of Ukraine	http://n0mer.org/allukraina/	27-29.06.2018
Ionel Boamfă's Blog	https://paganelis.wordpress.com/2009/05/24/despre-fagaras/	22.02.2019
Phone Book of Czech Republic	http://seznam.1188.cz/	29.06.2018
Behind the Name – the etymology and history of surnames	http://surnames.behindthename.com/	15.02-29.04.2016
Phone Book of Transnistria	http://tiraspol.telkniga.info/	12.11.2013-17.08.2014
Phone Book of Greece	https://www.11888.gr/search/	27.06.2018
CartoMundi (Université Paris 8) – online topographic interwar maps of Romania	http://www.cartomundi.fr/site/E01.aspx?FC=43785	31.07.2016, 10-15.05.2021
EUFORGEN – European Forest Genetic Resources Programme	http://www.euforgen.org	04.02.2019
Serwis heraldyczny-genealogiczny/ Heraldic-genealogical Service (Poland)	http://www.herby.com.pl/indexslo.html	9-20.10.2010, 29.06.2018
Phone Book of Austria	https://www.herold.at/en/telefonbuch/	19.03.2017
Phone Book of Slovenia	https://www.itis.si/	29.06.2018
Locate my Name	http://www.locatemynname.com	15.02-29.04.2016
Phone Book of Republic of Moldova	http://www.moldtelecom.md/Information1188	17.10.2012-18.08.2014, 09.01-29.04.2016, 29.06.2018
Namepedia. The Name Database	http://www.namepedia.org/en/lastname/	15.02-29.04.2016
Phone Book of Ukraine (old version)	http://www.nomer.org	12.07.2010-15.08.2014
Statistical Office of Bulgaria	http://www.nsi.bg	13.08-14.09.2014
Phone Book of Romania	http://www.paginalbe.ro	17.10.2012-15.08.2014