

RUSSIAN SURNAMES
IN CANADA

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
University of Manitoba

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by
William Moodrey
1983

RUSSIAN SURNAMES

IN CANADA

BY

WILLIAM MOODREY

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of
the University of Manitoba in partial fulfillment of the requirements
of the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

© 1983

Permission has been granted to the LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA to lend or sell copies of this thesis, to the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA to microfilm this thesis and to lend or sell copies of the film, and UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS to publish an abstract of this thesis.

The author reserves other publication rights, and neither the thesis nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.

ABBREVIATIONS

1. Cities and Towns in Canada

Abbreviations of cities and towns where Russian surnames were located via various telephone directories (dating 1969-1976 from all across Canada), are given in the order generally of West to East. Other places not abbreviated in the inventory have been written in full.

a - area

Arms.B.C.	Armstrong B.C.	Gr.Fks.	Grank Forks B.C.
Brand.	Brandon	Ham.	Hamilton
Calg.	Calgary	Kamp.	Kamploops
Camp.R.	Campbell	Kel.	Kelowna
	River	Kit-Ter.	Kitimat-Terrace
Can.	Canora Sask.	Kit-Wat.	Kitchener-Waterloo
Cast.	Castlegar	Leth.	Lethbridge
Crest.	Creston	Lond.	London Ont.
Dart-Hax.	Dartmouth-	Med.Hat	Medicine Hat
	Halifax	Mont.	Montreal
Edm.	Edmonton	Nak.	Nakusp B.C.
Gatt.	Mrs. Gattinger	Nanaimo	Nanaimo
	of Selkirk Col-	Nels.	Nelson
	lege in Castle-	N.Batt.	North Battleford
	gar B.C.	Niag.F.	Naigara Falls

Ott.-Hull	Ottawa-Hull	St.Cath.	St. Catherines	ii
Pent.	Penticton	Sudb.	Sudbury	
P.Alb.	Port Alberni	TH.	Thunder Bay	
P.R.	Peace River	Thrms.	Thrums B.C.	
Que.C.	Quebec City	Tor.	Toronto	
Reg.	Regina	Van.	Vancouver	
Salmon Arm.	Salmon Arm	Victo.	Victoria	
Sask.	Saskatoon	Vern.	Vernon	
Selk.	Selkirk Man.	Wpg.	Winnipeg	
Sloc.	Slocan B.C.	Yorkt.	Yorkton	
S.Sloc.	South Slocan B.C.			

2. Provinces

Alta.	Alberta	Ont.	Ontario
B.C.	British Columbia	Que.	Quebec
Man.	Manitoba	Sask.	Saskatchewan
N.S.	Nova Scotia		

3. Languages

Arab.	Arabic	Cz.-Sl.	Czechoslovakian
Arm.	Armenian	Eng.	English
Bulg.	Bulgarian	Fr.	French
B. Ru.	Byelo-(White)	Gen.Slav.	General Slavic
	Russian	Ger.	German
Chin.	Chinese	Gk.	Greek
Croat.	Croatian	Heb.	Hebrew
Cz.	Czech	Hung.	Hungarian

Lat.	Latin	Slav.	Slavic	iii
Latv.	Latvian	Slovak.	Slovakian	
Lith.	Lithuanian	Sloven.	Slovenian	
Pol.	Polish	Tart.	Tartar	
Scot.	Scottish	Turk.	Turkic	
Serb.	Serbian	Ukr.	Ukrainian	
Serb-C.	Serbo-Croatian			

4. Accents

1st. syl. acc.	first syllable accent
2nd. syl. acc.	second syllable accent
3rd. syl. acc.	third syllable accent
4th. syl. acc.	fourth syllable accent
5th. syl. acc.	fifth syllable accent

5. Categories

Bapt. n.	baptismal of christian name
Ni	
Nick. n.	nickname
Occ. n.	occupational name
Patr. n.	patronymic name
Pl. n.	place name

6. Primary Sources and Primary References for this Work

In giving the definitions of these abbreviations only the name of the author, and the title of the work are given. For a more detailed mention of each work - place published, publisher, year etc., see the bibliography found

at the end of this study under the title Primary Sources,^{iv}
Primary References, and Secondary References for this
Study.

Bens. Benson, M. Dictionary of Russian Personal
Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology.

Dal. Dal', V.I. Tolkovyj slovar živogo velikorus-
skogo jazyka. (defining Dictionary of the
Great-Russian Language)

*Gatt. Gattinger's list of Russian Surnames, Selkirk
College, Castlegar, B.C. (approximately 250)

Kalin. Kalinovich, M.Ia. Russko-ukrainskij slovar'.
(Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary)

Mull. Muller, V.K. Anglo-russkij slovar'. (English-
Russian Dictionary)

Petrovsk. Petrovskij, N.A. Slovar russkikh lichnykh i-
mën. (A Dictionary of Russian Personal Names)

Smirn. Smirnickyj, A.I. Russko-anglijskij slovar'.
(A Russian-English Dictionary)

Smith Smith, Elsdon C. New Dictionary of American
Family Names.

Smith-Treasury Smith, Elsdon C. Treasury of Name Lore.

St.Clair St. Clair-Sobell, James. "Some Remarks on the
Pronunciation of Russian Surnames in the Eng-
lish Speaking World". Three Papers in Slavon-
ic Studies.

St.Clair-Carls St. Clair-Sobell, James, and Irina Carl-

son. The Structure of Russian Surnames. The Canadian Slavonic Papers.

Tarn. Gerus-Tarnawecky, I. Anthroponymy in the Pomian-
yk of Horodyšče of 1484.

*Tel.Dir. Telephone Directories (from across Canada
ranging from the dates 1969 - 1976). For abbrevi-
ations of the cities see the title under Abbrevi-
ations - Cities and Towns in Canada.

Unb. Unbegaun, Boris O. Russian Surnames.

Vasm. Fasmer, M. Etymologičeskij slovar' russkogo ja-
zyka. (Etymological Dictionary of the Russian
Language)

*Primary Sources are marked with an asterisk.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	vi
Table I Alphabetical Order Used in This Thesis	viii
Table II Transliteration Systems of the Russian Alphabet	x
CHAPTER I	
Introduction	1
a) Aim and Scope of Study	3
b) Method of Procedure	4
c) Present State of Research	6
d) A Note on Surnames in General	14
e) The Russian Canadians	18
f) Characteristics of Russian Surnames	26
g) A Note of Surname Changes	33
CHAPTER II	
An Inventory of Russian Surnames in Canada	35
CHAPTER III	
Conclusion	255
Bibliography	261
APPENDIX A	
Index of Surnames Possibly Slavic and As Yet to be Explained	290
APPENDIX B	
References on Names in General	293

ABSTRACT

To date no collection or analysis of Russian surnames in Canada has been made. Although Canadians of Russian ancestry make up still another unique facet of our multicultural and bilingual country, the amount of material on the Russian ethnic group in general, and Russian surnames in particular, is minimal. It is with this in mind that this work is presented.

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate Russian surnames in Canada. The aims are:

1. to make as complete a collection of Russian surnames in Canada as possible;
2. to analyze each surname stem as to meaning on the synchronic level, to give the prevalent accent, where possible, to list the places where it is found, to give the variations in spelling, and give the type of category;
3. to make an inventory in alphabetical order of the Russian surnames that are explained.

All remaining surnames appearing to be possibly Slavic, but whose stems are unexplained have been put into the Appendix under the title of "Index of Surnames Possibly

'slavic but as Yet to be Explained."

vii

Over 2000 surnames were collected and scrutinized.

As a background for this study, there is also given a note on Russian Canadians and the characteristics of Russian surnames.

The conclusion summarizes the findings.

Alphabetical order Used in This ThesisA B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P (Q)* R S T U V W (X)* Y Z¹

H and W are rarely used to begin Russian surnames, and likewise are hardly found in the surnames themselves. But a few cases of the H and W occur probably because to some ears the Russian К (Kah) and Х (Khah) and Г (Geh) may have been spoken softly and interpreted lightly, thus to the ear giving the 'Hah' sound, and the Russian В (Veh) may have been interpreted lightly thus giving the 'Whch' sound, especially as it appears visually that no one transliteration system of the Russian letters into English and French equivalent sounds was officially formulated for consistency sake, or accepted on a broad basis, or used, by various officials (or immigration officers). To go further it is interesting to note that the sounds of some Russian letters such as Ж (Zheh), У (Oo), Ц (Tseh), Ч (Cheh), Ш (Shah), Щ (Shchah), И (i as in hit), Ю (Joo), and Я (Jah) were trans-

¹No Russian surnames have been found in Canada thus far (though a few may exist) beginning with the letters Q and X, and only a few have been found with H or W.

literated in the Latin alphabet in a variety of ways ^{ix}
instead of one fixed letter design.* A sample of the
transliterations that were used to possibly represent
the Russian letters on the previous page, plus remain-
ing Russian letters of the whole alphabet, is given in
Table II.

*It should be emphasized that "...surnames under-
go change or deformation in the transliterative process
simply because no universally accepted system of trans-
literation has yet developed, second, the Cyrillic al-
phabet has more graphemes than the Latin alphabet and
some of them do not have a corresponding equivalent in
English. Third, the attempt by some transliterators to
give a phonetical transcription of surnames added to
the transliterative problem by introducing different
clusters for the same consonants" A. Vlasenko-Bojcun
"Ukrainian Surnames", America, No. 139, (Philadelphia,
Oct. 2. 1975), p. 6.

Table II

x

Transliteration Table of Possible Transliterations* of the Russian Alphabet¹

А а - a	М м - m	Ъ - (no sound, hardens a sound of the consonant before it; & iotizes the vowel after it)
Б б - b	Н н - n	
В в - v (also ff, f, and cases w)	О о - o	
Г г - g (in a few cases h)	П п - p	
Д д - d	Р р - r	
Е е - e (also je)	С с - s	Ы - y (i, ea, ee, ie)
Ё ё - jo (yo, e)	Т т - t	Ь - ' (no sound but softens the sound of the consonant before it)
Ж ж - zh (z, dz, z)	У у - oo (u, ou)	
З з - z	Ф ф - f	
И и - i (also ea, ee, ie)	Х х - kh (ch, and in cases h or x)	Э э - e
Й й - j (i, y)	Ц ц - ts (c, ch, c')	Ю ю - ju (also yu, joo, jou)
К к - k	Ч ч - ch (c, c)	
Л л - l	Ш ш - sh (s, s, sz)	Я я - ja (also ya, ia)
	Щ щ - shch (sc, sch)	

*Since surnames are capitalized, the first transliterated letter (any letter from above) that starts the Russian surname, is capitalized. (When the transliteration representing a Russian letter is in a cluster, it is the first letter in the give cluster that is capitized).

¹The Russian alphabet of 33 characters (capitalized letter followed by small letter) appears as follows:

Аа Бб Вв Гг Дд Ее Ёё Жж Зз Ии Йй Кк Лл Мм Нн Оо Пп Рр
Сс Тт Уу Фф Хх Цц Чч Шш Щщ Ъъ Ыы Ьь Ээ Юю Яя.

INTRODUCTION

It may seem to be a formidable, painstaking and almost unending task to present a systematized inventory of Russian surnames in Canada. From the linguistic point of view, Russian surnames in Canada have been hardly investigated.

Russian surnames have existed in Canada since at least the end of the nineteenth century, and the fact that they are written in Roman letters makes them Canadian.

Today Russian surnames are found throughout Canada. They are readily noticeable in the interior river valleys of southern British Columbia and the communities of northern Saskatchewan because of the heavier concentration of Russian settlement in these two areas. They are also plentiful in the industrial belt of the southern regions of Ontario and Quebec, but, they do not make as strong an impact there.

In the inventory each surname stem was explained on the synchronic level, and placed in alphabetical order. This inventory type of form was chosen for ready reference.

Admittedly the stems of some surnames defy explanation. When this was the case the surname was placed in

the Appenix under the title "Index of Surnames Possibly Slavic but as Yet to be Explained."

This study represents the first attempt to compile and make an analysis of Russian surnames in Canada.

The aim and scope of this work have been:

1. to make as complete a collection of Russian surnames in Canada as possible;
2. to analyze the meaning of each surname stem on the synchronic level, to give the prevalent accent where possible, to list the places where they are found, to give the variations in spelling, and to give the type of category as follows:
 - a) nickname
 - b) place name
 - c) occupational name
 - d) patronymic name
3. to make an inventory in alphabetical order of the Russian surnames that are explained.

Method of Procedure

Methods were considered for the collection of every possible Russian surname from every part of Canada. City directories were at first considered, but this would have required visits to practically every major city library. Church records of the Russian Orthodox church were considered, but this was beset with the same problems. The most practical method was that of the use of telephone directories, most of which are centrally located in the library of the Manitoba Telephone system in Winnipeg.

General lists were made from the directories, dating 1969-1976, of all possible Russian surnames; particular attention was paid to those with the typical Russian suffixes -ov /-off, -ev /-eff (fem. -ovna /-evna), -in (fem. -ina), -oj /-oy (fem. -aja /-aya), and -skij /-sky (fem. -skaja), from across Canada. Added to these lists were approximately 250 Russian surnames collected by the students of Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C. (Surnames with the -ik (fem. -ikova) endings were largely excluded as they are not typically Russian but are common to all Slavs. Surnames with the -ovich (fem. -ovna) endings were also excluded as they are common among all Slavs but most popular among Byelorussians and Yugoslavs). The names were then placed in alphabetical order.

Using such reference sources as B.O. Unbegaun's Russian Surnames, I.A. Smirnitsky's Russko-angliskij slovar' (Russian-English Dictionary), N.A. Petrovskij's Slovar' russkikh lichnykh imën (Dictionary of Russian Personal Names), M. Benson's Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology, and I. Tarnawecy's Anthroponymy in the Pomianyk of Horodyšče of 1484, etc., the stem of each possibly Russian surname was analyzed as to meaning on the synchronic level, and each surname was studied as to its variations in spelling, accent, and type of category.

After the Russian surnames and their stems were analyzed, they were put into alphabetical order in inventory form. Where a surname had a variation in spelling, the variation chosen to serve as the key variation was usually the one that was least distorted.

All remaining surnames which might possibly be Slavic, were included in the Appendix A under the heading of Index of Surnames Possibly Slavic and as Yet to be Explained.

Before 1951, very little attention was paid in Canada to the study of Canadian surnames or names of places.¹ This is surprising "because Canada is a country where the naming of places still continues and where family names of very recent introduction are resisting or undergoing change."² As Professor M.N. Scargill has pointed out, Canada is a "veritable laboratory for onomastic studies which yield valuable information of a type that can be obtained in no other country."³

In 1951 J.B. Rudnyc'kyj launched a series of publications known as Onomastica⁴ which was published from 1951 to 1975. This series contains articles by various scholars on many aspects of the study of names. In the Slavic field several of the articles are by J.B. Rudnyc'kyj*. In 1959 E. Borschak contributed "Les Noms de Famille Ukrainiens."

¹J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, Canadian Contribution to Onomastics (L'apport Canadian aux sciences Onomastiques) Onomastica 35 (Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1968), p. 5.

²⁻⁴Ibid., p. 5.

*J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, The Term and Name Ukraine, Onomastica 1, 1951, Canadian Place Names of Ukrainian Origin, Onomastica 2, 1952, Canadian Slavic Namelore, Onomastica 11, 1956, etc.

An example of a work on the descriptive analysis of Slavic personal (first) names is the partly published thesis of I. Tarnawecky's Pomianyk of Horodyšče of 1484⁵, which includes A-tergo dictionary making it the first A-tergo onomasticon in Slavic.

Yar Slavutych deals with the suffix -enko in Names⁶, -enko's origin, development, and role in the formation of Ukrainian surnames.

R.B. Klymasz's A Classified Dictionary of Slavic Surname Changes in Canada⁷ was published in 1961 (Onomastica 22). This work was based on his Master's thesis The Canadianization of Slavic Surnames: A Study in Language Contact, University of Manitoba, 1960. This work includes a few Russian surnames as well as the changes they have undergone in Canada.

Another work which took seven years to complete and contains a number of Russian surnames, although it focuses on Ukrainian surnames, is F. Bogdan's Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada. This project with some 30,000 sur-

⁵Gerus Tarnawecky, Anthroponymy in the Pomianyk of Horodyšče of 1484, Onomastica 30 (Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1965).

⁶Yar Slavutych, "Ukrainian Surnames in -enko", Names X, September, 1962, p. 22.

⁷R.B. Klymasz, A Classified Dictionary of Slavic Surname Changes in Canada, Onomastica 22 (Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1965).

names is the first of its kind on Ukrainian-Canadian surnames and onomastics in Canada.⁸

Like Benson's Dictionary of Russian Personal Names,⁹ Bogdan's dictionary does not give the meaning and origin of each surname.

What Bogdan gives is the Cyrillic version and accent of each surname, and the English or French spellings and variations as found in Canada. There is also the inclusion of a twenty-page introduction by Larysa Zales'ka-Onyshkevych which gives the characteristics of Ukrainian surnames and the statistics on the frequency and geographical distribution in the Ukraine of the main surname types.¹⁰ Also included is an eight-page description by J.B. Rudnyc'kyj of "Anthroponymic Changes in Canada and the U.S.A."¹¹ which gives an account of surname changes with some reference to Russian surnames.

A small but important contribution on the characteristics of Russian surnames has been made by James St. Clair

⁸F. Bogdan, Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada. (Winnipeg-Vancouver: Onomastic Commission of UVAN, and Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, 1974)

⁹M. Benson, Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964).

¹⁰F. Bogdan, op. cit. pp. 11-30.

Sobell and Irina Carlsen in their article "The Structure of Russian Surnames."¹¹ This work is based on a collection of approximately 5,000 Russian items. Attention is drawn to some of the most significant aspects of Russian surnames and it outlines the general principles governing stress. It is also pointed out that in some cases the stress seems to be ascertainable only by asking the bearer of the name what the personal preference is.

Another article by James St. Clair-Sobell, "Some Remarks on the Pronunciation of Russian Surnames in the English-Speaking World,"¹² is concerned with the correction of the "offensive mispronunciation of names of prominent Russian figures in music, art, the stage, politics, public life, etc."¹³

An article by Larry Geller on Russian surnames, though dealing mostly with first names, was published in the Winnipeg Free Press.¹⁴

There are several studies of the meaning of Russian

¹¹James St. Clair-Sobell and Irina Carlsen, "The Structure of Russian Surnames", The Canadian Slavonic Papers, IV: 1959, pp. 42-60.

¹²James St. Clair-Sobell, "Some Remarks on the Pronunciation of Russian Surnames in the English-Speaking World", Three Papers in Slavonic Studies, (Vancouver: The University of British Columbia, 1958), pp. 22-34.

¹³Ibid., pp. 24-25.

¹⁴Larry Geller, "People's names may help to assess a culture", Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg), Nov. 23, 1974, leisure section, p. 2.

surnames in Russian literary works. For example, a thesis by Walter Slipchenko,¹⁵ studies approximately a thousand proper names, many of them surnames.

Somewhat parallel to Slipchenko's work, but broader and shorter and in article form, is John P. Paul's "Names for Characters in Russian Literature", wherein is shown the adeptness of not only Gogol but other Russian writers, at bestowing descriptive names upon their characters.¹⁶

In the United States Elsdon C. Smith has produced a work on names in general, which includes as well a section on Russian surnames; this book is the Treasury of Name Lore.¹⁷

Here Smith estimates that over 70 per cent of all Russian surnames end in either -ov (-off) as in Malenkov and Molotov, -ev (-eff) as in Khrushchev and Brezhnev, and -in as in Pushkin. All these endings have feminine forms as well -ova, -eva, -ina,¹⁸ as in lady Malenkova, Brezhneva and Pushkina.

¹⁵Walter Slipchenko, Proper Names in the Literary Works of Nikolai Vasil'evich Gogol, (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, March 1966)

¹⁶John P. Paul, "Names for Characters in Russian Literature," Names, Vol. XI, Youngstown, Chicago American Name Society, (March, 1963)

¹⁷Elsdon C. Smith, Treasury of Name Lore. (New York: Harper and Row, 1967)

¹⁸Ibid., p. 198.

Smith also mentions the characteristics of the -sky (-skyj//-skij) endings as in Tschaikovsky, and Dostoyevsky, the -oy (-oj) ending as in Tolstoy and Polevoy. But the endings -ik and -ovich, though given mention as Russian endings¹⁹ have not been included to any significant degree in this thesis because these latter two endings are often found in Ukrainian and/or other Slavic languages, and the -ovich ending is very characteristic of the Russian patronymic name (middle name), rather than the surname.

Smith divides Russian surnames into four basic groups:²⁰

- a) those based on place (as in Kholmov 'hill')
- b) those based on occupation (as in Goncarov 'potter')
- c) those based on personal characteristics (as in Borodin 'beard')
- d) and patronymic surname based on the father's first name (as in Borisov 'son of Boris')

Smith has also written another work, a New Dictionary of American Family Names,²¹ on the surnames of the

¹⁹Ibid., p. 198.

²⁰Ibid., p. 198.

²¹Elsdon C. Smith, New Dictionary of American Family Names. (New York: Harper and Row, 1973)

numerous ethnic peoples in the United States, which includes about 150 Russian surnames. In this work every attempt appears to have been made to give the meanings to each surname, but no accents have been included, and the stems from which the meanings have come have in many cases been omitted.

Morton Benson's Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology is a collection of approximately 23,000 surnames drawn from the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, the Moscow telephone directory of 1960, and some Russian literary works.²² The author's interest lies in surname stress.* No meanings are given and the surnames are all written in the Cyrillic alphabet.

B.O. Unbegaun's Russian Surnames is an excellent survey of Russian surnames, with the stresses marked and with meanings given, as well as the sources of these mean-

²²M. Benson, op. cit. p. 1.

*Benson is careful to make the point clear that "even among educated speakers, no two persons when presented with any considerable number of surnames, will agree on all stresses..." "The Dictionary seeks to describe only the prevalent usage among educated speakers." Benson, op. cit., p. 1.

*On Russian stress see also James Forsyth's A Practical Guide to Russian Stress. Edinburgh and London, 1963, pp. 110-114, and G. Davydoff's and P. Pauliat's Precis d'accentuation russe, Paris, 1959, p. 44.

Unbegaun points out that surnames of Ukrainian and White Russian origin are close morphologically and semantically to pure Russian surnames with which they share common features, and they can easily be put into the Russian surname system by the addition of any of one the typical fossilized patronymic endings -ov /-ev, also spelled -off /-eff, or -in.²⁴

Unbegaun's book is one of the major sources for the meaning, origin, and stress of the Russian-Canadian surnames in this thesis.

²³Boris O. Unbegaun, Russian Surnames. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972).

²⁴*Ibid.*, p. 4.

A Note on Surnames in General

According to Elsdon C. Smith,¹ people in Europe began to feel the need for a surname in the sense of an extra name after the Crusades. The nobles and upper class, particularly those who had gone on the Crusades, saw the practical value as well as the prestige of adding an additional name - especially the name of the lands they owned.

In time the nobles and landowners increasingly wished the vassals on their feudal lands and manors to be given additional names to distinguish from each other persons with the same first names. In the meantime the people amongst themselves had the inclination to apply nicknames to others, and this, too, contributed to the idea of an extra name or surname.

Sometimes a clerk, in noting the vassal's name in the manor's records, added a brief description on his own initiative of the vassal, and thus created a surname on the spot. This descriptive name was usually different from the nickname the vassal was known by among his neighbours.²

Other surnames consisted of occupational names, such as William Cleric, because he was probably a clerk or a clergyman.

¹Elsdon C. Smith, New Dictionary of American Family Names. (New York: Harper and Row, 1973), p. xiii.

²Ibid., p. xiii.

Since the first surnames were usually different for each member of the family, they could hardly be considered family names or hereditary names. In some instances where a father and son had the same surname, it might appear the hereditary factor had set in. However, the son often followed the same trade as his father, and, therefore, might be referred to as Sam Smith while his father was also known as (Peter) Smith. Likewise if a son of George Armstrong had the same physical characteristics as his father's, strong and powerful arms, he, too, would probably be referred to as Armstrong.

In Europe, the nobility of Venice, were the first to adopt hereditary surnames, having done so as early as the 900's. In England surnames became hereditary by the end of the 1300's; in France, a little earlier, and in Germany, somewhat later. The development of the hereditary process in such countries as Norway, Sweden, Turkey, and the mountainous regions of Wales and Scotland is more recent.³

Basically most surnames can be divided into four categories:⁴

a) nicknames

³Ibid., p. xiv.

⁴Basil Cottle, The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames. (Middlesex, U.K.: Penguin Books Ltd., 1967), p. 7.

b) place names

c) occupational names

d) family relationship or patronymic names

These categories apply to the origin of surnames in various languages. Examples follow:

1. Nicknames - nick. n.

Eng. Read, Reid, Ruff, Russ, Russell, Ruddy;-
Fr. Rouse, Rousseau, Larouse;-It. Purpura,
Rossi;-Cz.Sl. Cervenka, Cerveyn;-Hung. Voros;-
Ger. Roth;-Ir. Flynn;-Gk. Cokinos, Pyrrhos;-
Ru. Krasnyj; meaning 'red'.

2. Place Names - pl. n.

Finn. Jarvi;-Ger. Kuhl;-Scot. Loch;-Eng. Lake;-
Ru. Ozeroff; meaning 'lake' and probably referring to one who lived at or near a lake.

3. Occupational Names - occ. n.

Ru. Kuznets;-It. Ferraro;-Bulg. Kovac;-Hung.
Kovars;-Ger. Schmidt, Schmid, Schmitt;-Dan.
Smed;-Fr. Lefevre, LeFebre, Faure, Ferrier, Ferrier, Ferron;-Arab. Khaddad;-Eng. Smith; meaning 'smith' and probably referring to one who worked as a smith.*

*Because of name changes, many English Smiths are really Ger. Schmidts, It. Ferraros, Bulg. Kovacs, Ru. Kuznetsoffs etc., but have been translated into English. Els. C. Smith, New Dictionary of American Family Names, p.xxii.

4. Family relationship or Patronymic names - 17

patr. n.

Eng. Johnson, Jackson; -Dan. Jenson, Jansen,

Hansen; -Wel. Jones, Johns; -Swed. Johanson; -

Po. Janowicz; -Scot. Ianson; -Hung. Janosfi; -

Du. Jantzen; -Ger. Janzen; -Ir. MacEoin; -Ru.

Ivanoff; meaning 'son of John' or 'Johnson'⁵

⁵Elsdon C. Smith, New Dictionary of American Family Names. pp. xv-xix.

The Russian Canadians

The first Russians to arrive in North America came in a Russian expedition under the Danish navigator Vitus Bering; the expedition sailed east from Siberia and made the first recorded landing in Alaska in 1741.¹ About forty years later, in 1784, Russians made the first permanent settlement in Alaska on Kokiak Island under the merchant G.I. Shelikhov.²

In 1799 Czar Paul I granted a monopoly making the United American Company, formed a year earlier, the Russian-American Company. The monopoly covered the northwestern coast of America from 55 degrees N. Lat. to the Bering Strait, including the Aleutians, Kurils, and other islands. The company was also given the right to make claim on lands not occupied by other powers. In 1804 New Archangel on Baranof Island, later to be named Sitka, became the Russian centre for America.³ The sea-otter, fur seal, and blue fox were well sought after, and in time, Russian settlement reached as far south as Fort Ross in northern California.⁴

¹The Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 1 (Danbury, Connecticut: Americana Corp. 1979), p. 473.

²Great Soviet Encyclopedia, a Translation of the Third Edition (New York: MacMillan Inc.) p. 194.

³*Ibid.*, vol. 22, p. 379.

⁴*Ibid.*, vol. 22, p. 379.

In 1821 Alexander I issued a decree forbidding foreign ships to sail along the shores of the Russian possessions in Alaska. But in 1824 and 1825 Russia was pressured to grant Britain and the United States favourable terms for the navigation and trade in this region. In 1839 the Hudson Bay Company received a favourable lease on the coastal strip from 54 40' N. Lat. to 58 20' N. Lat.⁵

In 1841 the Russian settlement of Fort Ross in northern California was abandoned.⁶

During the Crimean War of 1853-56 Russia lacked the strength to defend her Russian settlements in North America;⁷ this, along with the depletion of furs and the difficulty of maintaining communication,⁸ prompted Russia to sell Alaska to the United States in 1867.⁹

Though the Russians had left Alaska, many of their place names remain, and many examples can be sighted be they names of volcanoes (Venianminof, Shishaldin), islands (Andreanof, Baranof, Pribolof), mountains (Vsevidoff, Romanzof), lakes (Becharof), and towns (Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell).

⁵Ibid., vol. 1, p. 195.

⁶Ibid., vol. 22, p. 379.

⁷Ibid., vol. 1, p. 195.

⁸Ibid., vol. 22, p. 379.

⁹Ibid., vol. 22, p. 379.

In 1899, a Russian sect, known as Doukhobors, started to arrive in Canada.

The Doukhobors were non conformists and rejected most Orthodox Church practices, especially the worship of icons and the religious hierarchy and priesthood.¹⁰ Their beliefs centered on divine revelation and guidance which made church organization unnecessary. They also rejected government authority and the use of force in human affairs. To the Doukhobor the sword in the name of the Church and State was inconsistent with the original spirit of Christianity or any religion or philosophy which professed the welfare of others.¹¹

Canada was chosen as the country to go to after an article by the anarchist Peter Kropotkin, who visited the Mennonites on the Canadian prairies, came to the attention of the Tolstoyans in England. A fund-raising campaign began, and Tolstoy himself contributed the proceeds of his novel Resurrection.¹²

By an Order in Council of 1898 and further revisions, the Doukhobors were given exemption from military service in Canada. To claim exemption all a Doukho-

¹⁰ Harry B. Hawthorn, The Doukhobors of British Columbia (Vancouver: University of British Columbia and J.M. Dent and Sons Ltd., 1955), pp. 27, 34, 44.

¹¹ Koozma J. Tarasoff, A Pictorial History of the Doukhobors (Saskatoon: Modern Press, 1969), p. 13.

¹² Harry B. Hawthorn, op. cit. p. 8.

bor had to do was show certification in any one of the Doukhobor organizations.¹³

This privilege was somewhat similar to what the Mennonites in Manitoba had acquired in 1873. This privilege soon proved to be a major point of contention between the Federal Government and the Doukhobors.¹⁴

The first immigrants who arrived in 1899 totalled 7,427. They were followed in the years 1900 to 1920 by smaller numbers, and in 1927 an additional group arrived with the leader Peter Petrovich Verigin - the son of the first leader of the Doukhobors in Canada.¹⁵

The Doukhobors, also known as the CCUB (Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood), prospered during World War I and into the 1920's. Wartime shortages and high prices provided profitable markets for their products. Verigin imposed rigid austerity measures on himself and his followers in order to reduce consumer expenditure and devote the largest possible part of the community's income to paying off of their debt as well as expanding capital assets.¹⁶

¹³Ibid., p. 8

¹⁴Koozma J. Tarasoff, A Pictorial History of the Doukhobors, pp. 19, 29.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 30.

¹⁶Harry B. Hawthorn, The Doukhobors of British Columbia, pp. 50-51.

Things changed with the depression and unemployment²² of the 1930's. In 1937 there was bankruptcy and in 1938 foreclosure procedures were started.¹⁷

In order to prevent wholesale eviction, the B.C. government stepped in and without bargaining in the open market purchased the communal land for a fraction of the original cost. The Doukhobors continued to live on the land, and they paid small rental fees to the "Land Settlement Board."¹⁸

To help solve the problem of low morale among the Doukhobors living on land held under the trusteeship of the government,¹⁹ in 1950-52 the Doukhobor Research Committee and several land commissions brought forth recommendations to help remedy the situation.²⁰ Since 1961 a substantial part of the land has been purchased by the Doukhobors.²¹

¹⁷Ibid., pp. 51-53.

¹⁸Koozma J. Tarasoff, A Pictorial History of the Doukhobors, p. 33.

¹⁹Harry B. Hawthorn, The Doukhobors of British Columbia, pp. 71, 89.

²⁰Koozma J. Tarasoff, op. cit. p. 33.

²¹Ibid., p. 33.

The Doukhobor population of approximately 13,000* forms only about one-sixth of the Russian group in Canada.²² Many Russians are the descendants of the landless peasants who started to immigrate to Canada in the 1900's. Most of them were attracted to such cities and towns in central Canada as Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Timmins where many found employment in mining, railway and road maintenance, packing plants, and various other industries.²³

After 1917 Russian newcomers to Canada included many who fled the Revolution. Some had lived for several years in France, Britain, Switzerland, China, and other countries before reaching Canada. About 15,000 people of Russian origin came to Canada between 1920 and 1930.²⁴

²²Andrew Gregorovich, Canadian Ethnic Bibliography (Toronto: Citizenship Branch, Ontario Department of the Provincial Secretary of Citizenship, 1972), p. x.

²³Department of Citizenship and Immigration, The Canadian Family Tree (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967), p. 273.

²⁴Ibid., p. 273.

*The 1961 census shows 13,234 Doukhobors in Canada. Of this number 9,006 are in British Columbia, 3,202 in Saskatchewan, 800 in Alberta, 109 in Ontario, 58 in Quebec and 3 in the Maritimes. Source: Statistics Canada, 1961 Census of Canada, Vol: I, Part 1, Cat. 92-709.

The 1971 census shows a total of 9,170 Doukhobors in Canada, 1971 Census of Canada.

Mir (A Doukhobor Youth Publication) May, 1978, No. 16, p. 2, Mir Publication Society, Grand Forks, B.C. - has an article by Doctor J.I. Postnikoff "Doukhobors - An Endangered Species."

A smaller number of Russians arrived after the Second World War. They were refugees caught up in the great mass migration of people following the war.²⁵

Today Russians in Canada are urban dwellers for the most part and spread across the vast land, except for the Atlantic provinces where fewer than 1200 live. In central Canada there are over 28,000 Russian-Canadians in Ontario (with about half of these in Toronto), and about 14,000 in Quebec, mainly centered around Montreal. In the West British Columbia has a Russian population of over 27,000, about a third of whom are Doukhobors. There are over 22,000 Russians in Saskatchewan, about 18,000 in Alberta, and 9,000 in Manitoba with over half of these concentrated in and around Winnipeg.²⁶

For many Russians in Canada, the centre of their religious and social life is the Russian Orthodox Church.²⁷ One of the oldest parishes in Canada is the Church of St. Peter and Paul in Montreal, founded in 1907. About twenty years later, a second Montreal parish was organized, the Church of St. Nicholas.²⁸

²⁵Ibid., p. 273.

²⁶Ibid., p. 274.

²⁷Ibid., p. 274.

²⁸Ibid., p. 274.

In Toronto, the first Russian congregation was formed in 1920, and today there are two Russian Orthodox Churches in the city - Church of Christ the Saviour, and Church of the Holy Trinity.²⁹

Today there are two parishes in Winnipeg, the Russian Orthodox Cathedral, and the Russian Orthodox Church.

In all, the Russian Orthodox Archdiocese consists of more than twenty parishes spread across most parts of Canada.³⁰

Another cultural organization, the Russian Cultural and Educational Society of Toronto, founded in 1950, established a library of Russian books, and organized a Russian language school.³¹ Its programs include musical and literary evenings, lectures, plays, and social events.

In Montreal, the Dramatic Circle of Montreal has provided entertainment for the Russian community since 1959.³²

In many Russian communities across the country, the Federation of Russian Canadians has branches.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 274.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 274.

³¹ Ibid., p. 274.

³² Ibid., p. 274.

As stated previously, surnames can be classified into four basic and broad categories, namely: a) nickname, b) place name, c) occupational name, and d) patronymic name. Russian surnames fit this pattern with hardly any exception.¹

The meaning of the stem of a surname and the suffixal ending -off /-ov, or -eff /-ev, or -in usually determine its Russian identity. But other Slavs such as the Bulgarians and Serbs, and to a lesser extent the White Russians, use the -off type endings as well. In many instances Ukrainians in Canada use the suffix -sky /-skyj, which are also used in some Russian surnames to stand in place of the Russian suffix -skij. Therefore, many of the -sky type suffixes can also be classified as Slavic.

The typical Russian surname endings are:²

1. -off /-eff, also spelled as -ov /-ev, which are often used in:

- a) nicknames, as in Kotov (with the stem meaning 'tomcat'), Lebedev (with the stem meaning 'swan'), and Barinoff (with the stem meaning 'barin' 'gentleman' 'landown-

¹John P. Pauls proposes a similar classification for Slavic surnames in "Surnames of Soviet Russian Communist Celebrities", Names, VIII (December, 1960), p. 221.

²Elsdon C. Smith, Treasury of Name Lore. (New York: Harper and Row, 1967), p. 178.

er');

- b) place names, as in Krymov (with the stem meaning 'Crimea'), Morev (with the stem meaning 'sea'), and Ozeroff (with the stem meaning 'lake');
- c) occupational names, as in Melnikoff (with the stem meaning 'miller'), Shliapnikoff (with the stem meaning 'hat'), and Bochkaroff (with the stem meaning 'barrel');
- d) and family relationship names or patronymics, as in Ivanoff (meaning 'Johnson' or 'son of John'), Vasilieff (meaning 'Williamson' or 'son of William'), and Petrov (meaning 'Peterson' or 'son of Peter').

2. -in, also at times distortedly spelled as -een /-ean, as in Pushkin (with the stem meaning 'canon'), Kozin (with the stem meaning 'goat'), and Borodin (with the stem meaning 'beard'). Though this suffix is known among Slavs, it is used mostly by the Russians.³

3. -oy /-oj, which often designate nicknames, occupational names, and place names, as in Tolstoy (with the stem meaning 'fat'), Port-

³Walter Slipchenko, Proper Names in the Literary Works of Nikolaj Vasilevic Gogol. (Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1966), p. 22.

noy (with the stem meaning 'tailor'), and Tver-skoj (with the stem meaning 'Tver'). This ending is typically Russian.⁴

4. -skij, also distortedly spelled as -sky /-skyj, which often signifies place names as in Dostoyevsky (one from 'Dostoyevo'), and Chaikovskij (in Canada spelled as Tschaikovsky, Tchaikovsky, Chaikovsky, etc.) (one from 'Čajkov'). This latter surname is also general Slavic.

The four basic categories of Russian surnames are characterized as follows:

1. Nicknames. Surnames were often coined according to peculiar characteristics of a person. If a man was fat he was named Tolstoy, quiet - Smirnov, fast - Bystrev, long-legged - Nogin, etc.
The names of animals, birds, and fish were also used as nicknames if a person had a real or fancied resemblance.⁵ If one reflected the size of a bear, in Ru. he would be called Medvedeff; if he portrayed the daring and pride of an eagle, he accordingly would be Orloff, etc.

⁴Ibid., p. 22.

⁵J. St. Claire-Sobell, "Some Remarks on the Pronunciation of Russian Surnames in the English-Speaking World" Three Papers in Slavonic Studies. (Vancouver: University of British Columbia, 1958), pp. 29-30.

2. Place Names. Almost every city, town, or village at some time or other served to name a person. When a man left his village, where he had been known by some name or other, and moved elsewhere, people would likely refer to him by the name of his former residence, area or country. In some cases the name today may hardly be recognizable as it may no longer exist as a place.⁶

Many of these names also originated from places with certain topographical features such as Kholmov 'hill', Ozerov 'lake', and Kamenev 'stone', etc.⁷

Likewise a person living near an inn or public house, might acquire the name of the sign near these structures, with such signs as a swan producing Ru. Lebedev, fox - Lisin, leopard - Barsov, elephant - Slonov, wolf - Volkov, etc.

3. Occupational Names. To describe a person with reference to his or her occupation was most natural. But it must be pointed out that at the

⁶ Elsdon C. Smith, New Dictionary of American Family Names. (New York: Harper and Row, 1973), p. xiv.

⁷ Elsdon C. Smith, Treasury of Name Lore, P. 198.

time when many people were fishermen, tillers of the soil, etc., the occupation did not serve to describe the person since one's fellowman had the same occupation.⁸ But if a fisherman - Ribakoff, moved inland, or a tiller of soil - Krestjanin, moved to work among sheep raisers, his former occupation might well serve to become a means of identification.

Since people also lived in the numerous villages many occupations of the village were reflected in their surnames,⁹ be he a smith working in metals - hence Kuznetsoff, a woodworker - Plotnikoff, a miller - Melnikoff, a cook - Povaroff, etc.

Animal names also were at times used to describe one's occupation. For instance, a person who raised geese would probably be named Gusev, one who left port to hunt whales - Kit-off, one who captured furocious animals Zvereff, etc.

4. Patronymic Names. This type of name, derived from the father's first name, is as common in

⁸Elsdon C. Smith, New Dictionary of American Family Names, p. xvi.

⁹Ibid., p. xvi.

Russian as it is in many other languages. Many first names have their equivalent forms in the surnames of other languages. The Russian Ivan-off, meaning 'son of John' is also found in English as Johnson, Welsh as Jones, Danish as Jensen, Swedish as Jonsson, Irish as MacEoin, and Scottish as Ianson, etc.¹⁰ Indeed as Children grew up, it was only natural to often refer to them by the first name of the parent plus the Russian suffix -off /-eff, -ov /-ev meaning 'son of'.

In some cases where a mother came from an important family, or was a widow, or raised a child alone, the child might acquire a surname based on the first name of the mother,¹¹ as in Anutooshkin, 'son of Annie'. Such surnames are known as matronymics.

Traditionally, Russians have three names: the first name, the middle name or patronymic, and the surname. Some surnames have originated from patronymics.

The most obvious difference between the patronymic

¹⁰Ibid., p. xviii.

¹¹Elsdon C. Smith, Treasury of Name Lore, p. 117.

and the surname is the suffix -ovich /-evich (feminine -ovna /-evna) for the former, and the most frequently used suffix -off /-ov or -eff /-ev (feminine -ova /-eva) for the latter.¹² This can exemplified by such a name as Petr Petrovich Petrov (or feminine Fedora Petrovna Petrovna).

Russian surnames in Canada as a rule use only the masculine form. Likewise the Russian surnames are not declinable.

¹²Walter Slipchenko, Proper Names in the Literary Works of Nikolaj Vasilevic Gogol, p. 22.

A Note on Surname Changes

As in other countries,¹ Russian surnames in Canada have undergone various changes. Here, they have not only undergone the fundamental change of being put into the Latin alphabet from the Cyrillic, but many of the longer or more difficult surnames have been shortened or changed beyond recognition by omitting the suffixes or prefixes, or modifying the stems.

Some Russian surnames have undergone change by being translated outright. For example Portnoy became Tailor, Michaeloff - Michaels, Ivanoff - Johnson, Volkoff - Wolf, etc., thereby leaving hardly a trace of its Russian origin.*

Other Russian surnames have been abandoned altogether for a different name.

Some reasons may be suggested for the change of surnames:²

¹An account of surname changes with general reference to Ukrainian, Polish, German, Italian and Russian surnames etc., see J.B. Rudnyc'kyj's "Anthroponymic Changes in Canada and the U.S.A." in F. Bogdan's Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames (Winnipeg-Vancouver: UVAN, 1974), pp. 33-40.

²Elsdon C. Smith, Treasury of Name Lore, (New York: Harper and Row, 1967), p. 37.

*See also R. Klymasz's "A Classified Dictionary of Slavic Surname Changes in Canada" Onomastica 22 (Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1961).

J.B. Rudnyc'kyj's "Canadianization of Slavic Names as a Linguistic Problem" Slavistica 30 (Winnipeg, 1957)

- a) make it pleasing to the ear,
- b) make it easier to read or spell,
- c) make it easier to remember,
- d) prevent embarrassment,
- e) for opportunistic reasons.

But just as many Canadians of various ethnicity have by and large kept their surname intact, even if they may have weird and/or laughable meanings,³ many Russian Canadians likewise have retained their surnames more or less intact, and are not discouraged to learn for example that Blochin is derived from 'flea', Grob-ov from 'coffin', Kljukin from 'walking stick', etc.⁴

³Samuel L. Brown, Surnames are the Fossils of Speech (U.S.A., 1967), p. iii.

⁴Elsdon C. Smith, Treasury of Name Lore, pp. 198-199.

AN INVENTORY OF
RUSSIAN SURNAMES IN CANADA

This inventory gives the analysis of each stem synchronically as to meaning, gives the prevalent accent where possible, lists the places where the surnames are found, gives the variations in spelling, and gives the type of category - Nick.n. Pl.n. Occ.n. or Patr.n.

ABRAMOFF (N. Battle. Tor. Oshawa)

36

'Son of Abram' or 'Abrams'

From Heb. Abram meaning 'high father' (Withyc. 2)
or 'father or height or elevation' (Yonge XIX-11);
var. Abramov; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 14).
Patr. n.

ABRAMOV (Tor.)

see Abramoff.

ABROSIMOFF (GrFks. S. Sloc. Nels. Kimberly. Sask.)

'Son of Ambrose'

Fr. Gk. Ambrosios 'immortal' (Yonge XXIV-109.
Withyc. 18); var. Abrossimoff, 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 58, 65). Patr. n.

ABROSSIMOFF (Thrms.)

see Abrosimoff.

ADAMIN (Van.-a)

'Adam'

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 15 - Adamov). Bapt. n.
For meaning of Adam, see Adamov.

ADAMOV (Wpg. Tor.)

'Son of Adam'

from Adam and -ov 'son'. Adam is from Heb. Adama
which means 'man of the red earth' (Yonge XIX, 10)
or 'red' (Withyc. 3) and referring to the colour of
skin; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 15). Patr. n.

AHARINOFF (Tor.)

'Moslem' 'Turk'

from Slavic agarianin 'Moslem' 'Turk', which in turn
is from Old Church Slavic 'Agar' - illegitimate wife
of Abraham (Vasm. I, p. 60), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 15 - Agarin). Nick. n.

ALEKSEIEV (Van.)

see Alexeef.

ALEXANDROFF (Tor. Mont.)

'Son of Alexander' or 'Alexanders'

from Gk. Alexandros 'Helper of mankind' (Smith-Dict.
5, Yonge XXiii-85). 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 16).
Patr. n.

ALEXEEF (Tor. Mont.)

'Son of Alexis' or 'Son of Aleksej'

from Gk. Aleksios 'helper, defender' (Tarn. 43).
var. Alexeeff, Alekseiev; 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 16);
Patr. n.

ALEXEEFF (Edm.)
see Alexeef.

37

ALEXOFF (Ham.)
'Son of Alex'
from Gk. Alexandros 'Helper of mankind' (Smith.
Dict. 5, Yonge xxiii-85). Derived from the
diminutive form of Aleksander, Aleks (Unb. 99),
var. Alexov; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 16, Unb. 99).
Patr. n.

ALEXOV (Tor.)
see Alexoff.

ALLENTOFF (Tor.)
Prob. equivalent to Ru. Alentjev meaning 'Stag',
from Ru. olen 'stag' (Unb. 99. Smirn. 371).
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 16, Unb. 99). Nick. n.

ALPATOFF (Mont.)
'Supreme' 'Highest' 'Uppermost'
from Alpat Evpat Ipat, and in turn Gk. Ipatos
'supreme' 'highest' (Divry 717), 'uppermost'
(Lidd-Scott. v. II.). 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 57,
67). Patr. n. Also equal to Ru. Lipatjev, Lipatov.

ANASTASOFF (Tor.)
'Son of Anastasia'
from Anastasij Gk. Anastasias 'resurrection'
(Withyc. 21-22). 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 18,
Unb. 49). Patr. n.

ANDREEFF (Tor.)
'Andrews' or 'Son of Andrew'
Andrew is from Andrej Gk. Andreios 'brave, valiant,
courageous' (Divry 416) or 'manly' (Withyc. 23).
var. Andreof, -eev. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 17,
Unb. 46-47). Patr. n.

ANDREEV (P. R.-a)
see Andreef.

ANDREOFF (Wind. Tor.)
see Andreef.

ANDROSOFF (Van.-a. GrFks. Cast. Nels. Calg.-a. Sask.)
'Son of Androsij' 'Son of little Andrew'
from Androsha/Androsij/Androsha - dim. forms of
Andrej, for meaning of Andrej see Andreeff.
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 17, Unb. 89). Patr. n.

ANGELOFF (Qualicum Beach B.C.)

38

'Angel'

from Ru. angel 'angel' (Smirn. 31. Unb. 223).
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 223). Nick. n. Sample of an
artificially created surname based on the inspiration
of the Christian tradition and applied to the clergy
(Unb. 223).

ANTONOFF (Tor. Mont.)

'Son of Anthony'

from Slav. Anton/Antonij Lat. Antonius 'inestimable,
priceless, flourishing' (Weiden. 23); distorted var.
Andonoff, also var. Antonovs; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 17). Patr. n.

ANTONOV (Tor.)

see Antonoff.

ANUTOOSHKIN (Van. Mission. Cast.)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Anushkin 'Annie'
from Heb. Anna/Hannah/Hanani 'He (God) has favoured
me' (Withyc. 25, 26, 145). 'Grace, mercy' (Tarn.
36). 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 105). A metronymic
(feminine) surname signifying the relation of
daughter to mother.

ARANOFF (Fred.)

'Aronson' or 'Son of Aron'

from the Heb. Aaron 'High mountain' (Weiden.)
'Lofty mountain' (Smith-New Dict. 12). var. Arnoff;
2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n. Unb. classifies this name
as a Ukrainian surname (Unb. 340).

ARESHENKOFF (Gatt.)

see Arischenkoff.

ARISCHENKOFF (Cast.)

'Nut tree'

from Ru. oreshnik 'nut tree' (Smirn. 376).
var. Areshenkoff. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

ARISHEFF (Van.)

'Nut'

from Ru. orekh 'nut' (Smirn. 378). Prob. 2nd. syl.
acc. Pl. n.

ARISHENKOFF (GrFks. Ham.)

see Arischenkoff.

ARNOFF (Wind.)

Prob. a variation of Ru. Aranoff.
see Aranoff.

AROUTCHEFF (Mont.)

Possibly a distorted var. of Obruchev 'hoop'
(of a cask), from Ru. obruch 'hoop' (Smirn. 359).
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ARSHINOFF (Mont.)

'Yard' (of measurement) from old Ru. arshin 'yard',
(Smirn. -Ru. yard of 28 inches, p. 34). 2nd. syl.
acc. (Bens. 19, Unb. 304). Nick. n.

ARTAMONOV (Tor.)

'Foresail'
from Gk. Artamon
Artamon 'forsail' (Unb. 56, Lidd-Scott, v. i-248).
3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ASTRAHANTSEFF (Cast.)

'Astrachan' 'Inhabitant of Astrachan'
from Ru. Astrakhanets 'Inhabitant of Astrachan'
(Unb. 133), 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n. -tsev endings
often pertain to the name of the town in which an
inhabitant lived. (Unb. 133).

ASTROFF (Ott. Hull. Mont.)

'Aster' (flower)
from Ru. astra 'aster' (Smirn. 42). Gk. aster
'star' (Vasm. I-94). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 19).
Nick. n.

ATANASOFF (Edm. Wpg. Tor.)

'Son of Afanasij'
from Ru. Afanasij which in turn is from Gr. athanasia
'immortality' (Petrovsk. 61). Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.
Patr. n.

AZIMOV (Mont.)

'Wintercrop'
from Ru. ozimyj 'winter crop' (Smirn. 369),
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 30). Nick. n.

BABAKAEFF (S. Sloc.)

1. 'Steppe Marmot'
from Ru. bajbak 'steppe marmot' (Smirn. 36).
var. -aiff, -eiff, -ioff. Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 30). Nick. n.
2. 'Lazybones'
from Ru. bajbak 'lazybones' (Smirn. 36).
var. as above. acc. as above. Nick. n.

BABAKAIEFF (Van. Salm.Arm. Vallican. Cast. Edm.)
see Babakaeff.

BABAKEIFF (S.Sloc.)
see Babakaeff.

BABAKIOFF (GrFks. Gatt.)
see Babakaeff.

BAGDANOFF (Van.)
'Godgiven'
from Ru. Bog 'God' (Smirn. 52), and 'dat' -dannyj;
'given' (Smirn. 141). var. -ov. 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 26). Patr. n.

BAGDANOV (Sask. Mont.)
see Bagdanoff.

BAKUN (Van. Sask. Wind.)

1. 'Strong Tobacco' or 'Coarse Tobacco'
from Ukr. bakun 'strong or coarse tobacco'
(used mostly by peasants). (Rudnyc-Etym. 59).
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 20). Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Rudnyc-Etym. 59).
2. In some cases prob. shortening of Ru. Bakunin
meaning 'Chatterer' (Unb. 156 -Bakunin).
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 20). Nick. n.

BALANOFF (Tor.)
see Belanoff.

BALKIN (Van.)

1. 'Valley in the Steppe'
from Ru. dialect balka 'Valley in the Steppe'
(Rudnyc-Etym. 65). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 21)
Pl. n.
2. 'Beam', 'Baulk', or 'Loft'
from Ru. balka 'beam', 'baulk' or 'loft'.
(Rudnyc-Etym. 65). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 21).
Pl. n.

3. 'Valley' or 'Ravine'
 from Middle High German balke 'Valley or Ravine'
 (Rudnyc-Etym. 66). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 21).
 Pl. n. An example of a Russianized German surn.

BARESINKOFF (Calg.)
 see Borisinkoff.

BARINOFF (Van.)
 'Barin'
 from Ru. barin/bojarin and Old Eastern Slavic
bojarin meaning 'barin' or 'groom's man' (at a
 wedding). (Rudnyc-Etym. 187). 1st. syl. acc.
 (Bens. 21). Occ. n.

BARISENKOFF (Van. GrFks.)
 see Borisinkoff.

BARISENKOV (GrFks.)
 see Borisinkoff.

BARISINKOFF (Yorkt.)
 see Borisinkoff.

BARISOFF (Van. Thrms. GrFks. Vallican. Calg. York.
 Leaf Rapids-Man.)
 see Borisoff.

BARISOV (GrFks.)
 see Borisoff.

BARSOFF (Van.)
 'Snow Leopard'
 from Ru. bars 'snow leopard' (Smirn. 38).
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 22). Nick. n. see also
 Borisoff, and Barsoff.

BARTSOFF (Cast. Kimberley)
 'Beard'
 from Ger. bart 'beard' 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 22
 -Bartseff). Nick. n.

BASOV (Mont.)
 'Bass'
 from Ru. bas 'bass' (deep sounding) (Smirn. 38).
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 22, Unb. 234). Nick. n.

BAYKAL (Van.)
 'Baikal' (lake)
 from Ru. Bajkal and in turn Turk. Baiköl (Vasm.
 IV, 128) 'rich lake', 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 725);
 Pl. n.



BAYOFF (Thrms. Sask.)

42

'Rich' landowner-in-Central Asia'
from Ru. Bai 'rich landowner in Central Asia'
(Smirn. 36) Acc. unverified. Nick. n.

BAZAR (Edm. Th. Tor.)

'Market' or 'Bazar'
from Ru. bazar 'market' or 'bazar' (Smirn. 36);
2nd. syl. acc.; Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 9).

BEDA (Th. Tor.)

'Misfortune'
from Ru. beda 'misfortune' (Smirn. 39).
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 39); Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 12).

BEESTRA (Cast.)

'Fast'
from Ru. bystro 'fast' (Smirn. 62); 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 62); Nick. n. Perhaps also a Dan. surname.

BELANOFF (N. Battl.)

1. 'Fair' or 'White'
of Romanian origin, from Ru. belyj 'white'
(Rudnyc-Etym. 62, Unb. 345); var. Balanoff;
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 23); Nick. n.
2. 'Bather'
from Heb. Balan 'bather' (Unb. 345); var.
Balanoff; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 23). Occ. n.
An example of a Russian-Jewish surname (Unb. 345).
"Occupational Surnames of Hebr. origin that do
not refer to religious tradition are few in
number." (Unb. 345).
3. Ukr. 'White Ox'
from Ukr. balan 'white ox', which in turn is from
Romanian balan, which in turn is from Sl. belo
meaning 'white' plus the Ru. ending -off.
(Rudnyc-Etym. 62). var. Balanoff; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 23), Nick. n. An example of a Russianized
Ukrainian surname.

BELCHIKOFF (Mont.)

'White one' or 'Dear White one'
from the diminutive of affection form of Ru. belyj
'white' (Smirn. 44).
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 24); Nick. n.

BELEY (Edm. Sask. Tor.)

43

'White'

from Ru. belyj 'white' (Smirn. 44, Unb. 240).
var. Bely, Belley. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 280,
Smirn. 44); Nick. n. Prob. pertaining to one who
had light hair or a light complexion. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 16).

BELIAEFF (Van.)

'White'

from Ru. belyj 'white' (Smirn. 44, Unb. 153);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 24); Nick. n.

BELINA (Kt. Wat.)

1. 'White'

from Ru. belyj 'white' (Smirn. 44). var. Bellina.
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. 'Bylina' (Russian Epic)

from Ru. bylina 'Russian Epic' (Smirn. 62).

BELKIN (Van. Wpg. Lond. Ott-Hull. Mont.)

'Squirrel'

from Ru. belka 'squirrel' (Smirn. 43, Unb. 89).
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 23); Nick. n. and in some
cases most probably a Pl. n.

BELKOV (Ott-Hull)

'Squirrel'

from Ru. belka 'squirrel' (Smirn. 43);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 23); Nick. n.

BELLEY (Edm.)

see Beley.

BELLINA (Wind.)

see Belina.

BELOBRAD (Van. Tor.)

'White beard'

from Ru. belyj 'white', and Ru. boroda Old Church
Slavic brada (Smirn. 45, 55) 'beard', prob. 1st.
syl. acc. Nick. n.

BELOF (Van.)

see Beloff.

BELOFF (Reg. Wpg. Tor. Mont.)

'White'

from Ru. belyj 'white' (Smirn. 44). var. Bialovs;
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 23); Nick. n. and pertaining
to one with light hair or a light complexion.

BELOKOPITOV (Van.)

44

'White hoof'

from Ru. belyj 'white' (Smirn. 44), and kopyto
'hoof' (Smirn. 250); 4th syl. acc. (Bens. 23),
Pl. n.

BELUKOFF (Tor.)

'White'

from another dim. of affection form of the simple
adjective belyj 'white' (Smirn. 44); 1st. syl. acc.
(Be.s 23 -Belikoff), Nick. n.

BELY (Van. Mont.)

see Beley.

BELYEA (Van. Calg. Ott-Hull. Niagara Falls-a. Mont-a.
Fredericton.)

'White'

from Ru. belyj (Smirn. 44); 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Prob. pertaining to one who has light hair or
complexion. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 16).

BELYK (Van. Calg. Edm. Sask. TH. Leamington, Ham. Tor.
Mont.)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Belych 'white, from
Ru. belyj 'white' (Smirn. 44, Unb. 175). 2nd. syl.
acc. (Bens. 24); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Bogd. 10),
but according to Bogdan a 1st. syl. acc.

BERCOV (Van. Edm.)

'Tibial' (bone)

from Ru. bertsovyj 'tibial (bone)' (Smirn. 44);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 44), Nick. n.

BEREDOFF (Van.)

'Irritate'

from Ru. beredit 'to irritate' (Smirn. 44),
Prob. 1st syl. acc. Nick. n.

BEREZIN (Tor. Mont.)

'Birch' (tree)

from Ru. berjoza 'birch' (tree), (Smirn. 44),
(Unb. 192); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 192, Bens. 24).
Pl. n.

BEREZNOY (Tor.)

'Thrifty' or 'Careful'

from Ru. berezhnyj 'thrifty, careful' (Unb. 172,
Smirn. 44); 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 24); Nick. n.

BERISOFF (Cranbrook, Cast. Nels. Sask.)

45

1. 'Birch' (tree)
from Ru. berjoza 'birch' (tree) (Smirn. 44).
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 24). Pl. n.

2. Distorted var. of Borisoff, see Borisoff.

BERNAMOFF (Mont.)

"Bernamo" (place in Italy)
from Bernamo, a place in Italy. Prob. 2nd. syl.
acc. Pl. n.

BERNIKOFF (Mont.)

'Reed maker' (for a loom)
from bjordo 'reed' (in a loom) (Unb. 111, Smirn. 44).
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 24, Unb. 111); Occ. n.

BEZDANY (Tor.)

'Without having given'
from Ru. bez 'without' (Smirn. 40), and dat
dannyj 'having given' (Smirn. 141); Prob. 2nd. syl.
acc. Nick. n. Prob. pertaining to one who was not
charitable. Also Ukr. 13, 90).

BEZPALY (Kit. -Wat.)

'Without finger'
from Ru. bez 'without' (Smirn. 40); and
palyj 'fingered' (Smirn. 399); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 13, 387 -Palets).

BEZUMNY (Mont.)

'Without intelligence'
from Ru. bez 'without' (Smirn. 40), and umnyj
'intelligent' (Smirn. 664), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

BEZUSKY (Mont.)

'Without moustache'
from Ru. besusyj 'without moustache' (Smirn. 43).
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin 13,
726).

BIDINOFF (Drumheller-Alb.)

'Poor' (one)
from Ukr. bidnyj 'poor' (Kalin. 12) plus Ru.
surname ending -off. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

BILINKOFF (Wpg.)

'Beetle'
from Ru. bilen 'beetle' (Vasm. I. p. 165), var.
-llinkoff; 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 23), Nick. n.

BILLINKOFF (Tor.)
see Bilinkoff.

46

BIRISOFF (S.Sloc.)
Distorted var. of Borisoff, see Borisoff.

BLINOFF (Tor.)
see Blinov.

BLINOV (Tor.)
'Pancake'
from Ru. blin 'pancake' (Unb. 195, Smirn. 51);
var. -off, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 25); Nick. n.

BLOK (Kel.)
'Block' (apparatus for lifting heavy things)
from Ger. block or Dutch blok and a term used in
Russia in the XVIII century 'block' (Vasm. I, 176),
Nick. n.

BLOODOFF (Vallican. GrFks. Cast. Nels. Invermere, B.C.)
'Lechery'
from Ru. blud 'lechery' (Smirn. 51); var. Bloudoff,
Bludoff. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

BLOUDOFF (Calg.)
see Bloodoff.

BLUDOFF (Gatt.)
see Bloodoff.

BOBROFF (Calg.)
'Beaver'
from Ru. bobr 'beaver' (Smirn. 52, Unb. 189); var.
Bubroff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 189), Nick. n.
(Bens. 26.)

BOCHKAROFF (Edm.)
'Cooper'
from Ru. bochka 'barrel' (Smirn. 55, Unb. 117),
pertaining to one who made barrels, a cooper,
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 27). Occ. n.

BOGATHY (Tor.)
see Bogatyj.

BOGATYJ (Tor.)
'Rich' or 'Wealthy'
from Ru. bogatyj 'rich, wealthy' (Smirn. 52); var.
-thy; 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 52); Nick. n. Also
Ukr. (Kalin. 22).

BOGOEFF (Tor.)

47

'God'

from Ru. bog 'God' (Smirn. 52), plus the Ru. surname ending -eff. Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 26 -Bogaevskij); Nick. n.

BOGOMOLNY (Niagara Falls-a)

'Devout'

from Ru. bogomolnyj 'devout' (Smirn. 52); 3rd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 52); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 22).

BOKOFF (Drumheller)

'Side'

from Ru. bok 'side'; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 26), Pl. n.

BOKOVOY (Tor.)

'Lateral'

from Ru. bokoboj 'lateral' (Smirn. 53); 3rd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 53); Nick. n.

BOLDIREV (Sault.)

'Pain-hole'

from Ru. bol 'pain' (Smirn. 54) and dyra 'hole' (Smirn. 168). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 26). Nick. n.

BOLENOFF (Gatt.)

'Sick'

from Ru. bolen (bol'noj) 'sick' (Smirn. 53, 54); var. -inoff. Prob. last syl. acc. (Bens. 27 -Bol'nov). Nick. n.

BOLINOFF (GrFks.)

see Bolenoff.

BOOLINOFF (Thrms.)

see Bullinoff.

BORIN (Tor.)

1. Formed from Borja which is the diminutive form of Boris (Unb. 71); Borin- 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 27); Nick. n. For meaning of Boris, see Borisoff.

2. 'Pine forest'

from Ru. bor 'pine forest' (Smirn. 55). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 27), Pl. n.

BORISENKOFF (Van. Cast.)

see Boris.

BORISINKOFF (P.Alb. Van. Van-a.)
see Borisov.

BORISOFF (Van. Van-a.)
see Borisov.

BORISOV (Tor.)
'Son of Boris'
Boris is from Turk. bogori 'little' (Tarn. 64);
var. Barisoff, Barisov, Berisoff, Birisoff;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 67). Patr. n. Tsar Boris-
Bogoris of Bulgaria (853-888) introduced Christian.
of the Gk. rite among Bulgarians, hence the popular.
of the name Boris among the Slavs. (Tarn. 64).

BORODEY (Wpg.)
'Bearded'
from Ru. boroda 'beard' (Smirn. 55), 3rd. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 55); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Unb.294, Kalin. 24)

BOROFF (Mont.)
see Borov

BOROV (Tor.)
'Hog' from Ru. borov 'hog' (Smirn. 55); var. -off;
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 55), Nick. n.

BOROVOY (Tor.)
For meaning see above, 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 172).

BORSOFF (Van.)
1. 'Pine forest'
from Ru. bor 'pine forest' (Smirn. 55),
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 93). Pl. n.
2. 'Champion' 'Fighter'
from Ru. borets 'champion' 'fighter' (Smirn. 55).
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 193). Nick. n.

BOSAK (St.Cath-a.)
'Bare footed'
from Ru. bosoj 'bare footed' (Smirn. 55), Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.

BOSILOFF (Sask. Yorkt.)
'Bare footed'
from Ru. bosoj 'bare footed' (Smirn. 55); Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

BOTCHKAREV (Van.)
'Barrel'
from Ru. bochka 'barrel', 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 27),
Nick. n.

BOTRAKOFF (Salm. Arm)

Prob. a variation of Ru. Batrakoff meaning 'Farm-labourer', from Ukr. batrak 'farm-labourer' (Unb. 277); var. -okoff; 3rd. syl. acc. (Nebs. 22); Occ. n. An example of a Russianized Ukr. surname.

BOTROKOFF (P.Alb. Kt. B.C.)

see Botrakoff.

BOYKOFF (Tor.)

'Smart' 'Striking' 'Sharp'
from Ru. bojkij 'smart, sharp, pert, forward' (Smirn. 53). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 26); Nick. n. In some cases a 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 26).

BOZKOFF (Van.)

'God'
from Ukr. Bozko/Bog 'God' (Unb. 286), 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 26); Nick. n. An example of a Russianized Ukr. surname.

BRAGADIR (Tor.)

'Brigadier'
from Ru. brigadir (Smirn. 57); var. -igader, 3rd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 57); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 25).

BRAGAN (Tor.)

'Home-brewed beer'
from Ru. braga 'home-brewed beer' (Smirn. 56, Unb. 196); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 27); Nick. n.

BRANOFF (Wind.)

'Scold' 'Rebuke'
from Ru. branit 'to scold, chide, rebuke' (Smirn. 56), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

BRATINA (Van. Ham.)

'Brother'
Feminine form of bratin.
from Ru. brat 'brother' (Smirn. 56); Nick. n. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. -Bratin 28).

BRIGADER (Tor.)

see Bragadir.

BRODIN (TH)

'Ford'
from Ru. brod 'ford' (Smirn. 57). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 28 -Brodov); Pl. n.

BRODKIN (Tor. Mont.)

50

'Ford'

from Ru. brod 'ford' (Smirn. 57), 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 28), Pl. n.

BRODOV (Tor.)

'Ford'

from Ru. brod 'ford' (Smirn. 57); 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 28), Pl. n.

BRODSKY (Sask. Wpg. Wind. Tor. Mont.)

1. 'Ford'

from Ru. brod 'ford' (Smirn. 57), and -sky
pertaining to place.
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 28). Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin 25 -Genitive form brody) and prob.
found in many Slavic languages.

2. 'Brody'

from Brody, and 'sky which pertains to place.
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 28).

BROSNIKOFF (Calg.)

'Caster', 'Flinger', 'Thrower'

from Ru. brodit' 'to cast, fling, or throw' (Smirn. 58),
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

BRUNOFF (Mont.)

'Sparkle of whiteness'

from Ru. brunet' 'to sparkle in whiteness' (Vasm.
IV, 220), 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 28); Patr. n.

BUBROFF (Mont.)

Prob. a variation of Bobroff.
see Bobroff.

BUDIN (Van.)

'Awaken'

from Ru. budit' 'to awaken' (Smirn. 59); 1st. syl.
acc. (Bens. 29); Nick. n.

BUDINSKY (Vern. Wind.)

'Awaken'

from Ru. budit' 'to awaken' (Smirn. 59), Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

BULANOFF (Sask.)

'Dun' (colour)

from Ru. bulanyj 'dun, light, bay or cream-coloured'
(Smirn. 60). An adjective of Turk. origin used to
described the colour of a horse (Unb. 177), and
thereby pertaining to one who had such a horse. var.
Bullanoff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 29); Nick. n.

BULLANOFF (Thrms.)
see Bulanoff.

51

BULLINOFF (Vallican.)
'Rope' (for pulling a sail into the wind)
from Ru. bulin 'rope' (for pulling a sail into the
wind). (Vasm. I, 239). Var. Boolinoff, Prob. 2nd
syl. acc. Nick. n.

BURIAN (Kel. Edm.)
see Burjan.

BURIJ (Tor.)
'Brown'
from Ru. buryj 'brown' (Smirn. 61); 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 61); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 28).

BURJAN (Tor.)
'Weeds'
from Ru. Bur'jan 'weeds' (Smirn. 61). var. -ian,
Buryñ; 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 61); Pl. n. Prob.
pertaining to one who lived at or near a wooded
area. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 28).

BURLETOFF (Sask. Yorkt.)
'One who seethes'
from Ru. bulit 'to seethe' (Smirn. 61), Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

BURLAKOFF (Ham-a)
'Barge-hauler'
from Ru. burlak 'barge hauler' (Smirn. 61),
(Unb. 118), 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 29), Occ. n.

BURYN (Edm.)
'Brown'
from Ru. buryj 'brown' (Smirn. 61), 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 29), Nick. n.

BYK (Tor.)
'Bull' or 'Ox'
from Ru. byk 'bull, ox' (Smirn. 60); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 28).

BYLSKYJ (Tor.)
'True story'
from Ru. byl 'True story' (Smirn. 62); 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 24). Nick. n.

- CABAN (Pent.)
var. of Kaban, see Kaban.
- CAPITAN (TH Mont.)
var. of Kapitan, see Kapitan.
- CASSOFF (Mont.)
var. of Kassoﬀ, see Kassoﬀ.
- CASTRUKOW (Gatt.)
Prob. a var. of Ru. Kostrukoff, see Kostrukoff.
- CAZAKOFF (Van. Nels.)
var. of Kazakoff, see Kazakoff.
- CEPIN (Wind.)
'Chain'
from Ru. tsep 'chain' (Smirn. 695);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
- CHAI (Sask.)
'Tea'
from Ru. chai 'tea' (Smirn. 696); Nick. n.
Prob. also a Chinese, Hindi, etc. surname.
- CHAIKA (Sask. TH N.Battl.)
1st. syl. acc.; for meaning see Chaikin.
for name of
- CHAIKIN (Tor.)
'Seagull'
from Ru. chaika 'seagull' (Smirn. 696);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 135, Unb. 186),
Nick. n., and in cases a Pl. n. (Unb. 186)
- CHAIKOF (Tor.)
see Chaikoff.
- CHAIKOFF (Tor.)
'Seagull'
from Ru. chaika 'seagull' (Smirn. 696);
var. -off 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 135), Nick. n.
- CHAIKOVSKY (Tor.)
'Tschaykovo' 'Czajkowo'
the name of many places in Russia and Poland
(Smirn. 520-1), the name itself is from chaika
'seagull' (Smirn. 696), var. Chaikowsky, Chaj-
kowsky, Chikousky, Tschakovsky; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 135), Patr. n. Also general Slavic.
- CHAIKOWSKY (Kit.-Wat. Tor.)
see Chaikovsky.

CHAJKOWSKY (Niag.F.-a. Tor.)
see Chaikovsky.

53

CHALEFF (Tor.)
'Tie-rope' 'Mooring' (Vasm. IV, 312).
from Ru. chalka 'mooring' 'tie-rope' (Smirn. 697),
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

CHASCHA (P.R.-a.)
'Thicket' (of a forest)
from Ru. chascha 'thicket' (of a forest)
(Smirn. 698), 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 698).
Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 768).

CHASNEY (Kit. -Terrace. Tor.)
For meaning see Chasnoff; Prob. 1st. syl. acc.

CHASNOFF (Van.)
Prob. a var. of Ru. Chesnov meaning 'Honest'
from chesnyj 'honest' (Smirn. 701). 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 137 -Chesnov). Nick. n.

CHATOFF (Tor.)
'Think'
from Ru. chat'/chaiat 'to think' (Vasm. IV, 319),
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

CHAYKA (Calg. N.Battl. Sask. Niag.F.-a. Ott-Hull)
var. of Chaika, see Chaika.

CHECOV (Van.)
If the letter c in Checov is transliterated from
Ru. K (Kah) or X (khah), meanings are likely to
emerge such as:

a) 'Linchpin'
from Ru. cheka 'linchpin' (Smirn. 698);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 135), Nick. n.

b) 'Cheque'
from Ru. chek 'cheque' (Smirn. 698),
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 135), Nick. n.

CHEKOVIN (Sask.)
see Checov above, part 2. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.

CHEREMKOVA (Van.)
1. Feminine form of Ru. Cheremkov meaning
'Bird-cherry tree' from Ru. cheremukha 'bird-cherry
tree' (Smirn. 699). Pl. n. Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.
2. 'Wild garlic'
from Ru. cheremsha 'wild garlic' (Preobrazh. 67).
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

CHEREPACHA (Sask.)

- 'Tortoise'
 from Ru. cherepacha 'tortoise' (Smirn. 699);
 3rd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 699), Nick. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 769).

CHEREPOVSKY (Sask.)

1. 'Skull'
 from Ru. cherep 'skull' (Smirn. 699);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 136), Nick. n.
2. 'Crock'
 from Ru. cherepok 'crock' (Smirn. 699);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 136), Nick. n.

CHERKASOFF (Van.)

1. var. of Cherkezoff, see Cherkezoff.
2. 'Cherkasy' (town)
 from Cherkasy - name of a town, var. Cher-
 kezoff, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 136, 385) Pl. n.

CHERKEZOFF (Van.)

- 'Circassian'
 from Ru. cherkes 'Circassian' (Smirn. 699),
 var. -asoff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 136) Nick. n.

CHERN (Mont.)

- 'Rabble' 'Mob'
 from Ru. chern 'rabble, mob' (Smirn. 700),
 Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 700)

CHERNEFF (Vict. Nanaim-a. Van. Kit. Kit-Stewart-a
GrFks. Kaslo-B.C.)
see Chernoff.CHERNENKOFF (Vict. Van. Van-a. GrFks. S.Sloc. Nels.
Calg. Leth-a. Sask. Pas-Man.)
'Blackened'
 from the diminutive of affection form of
chernyj-chernenyj 'blackened' (Smirn. 700),
 (Dal' vol. 4, 1257), var. -ow, 2nd. syl.
 acc., (Bens. 136), Nick. n.

CHERNENKOW (Nels.)

see Chernenkoff above.

CHERNISHEV (Calg.)

- 'Black'
 from Ru. chjornyj 'black' (Smirn. 700, Unb.
 157); 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 157), Nick. n.

CHERNOFF (Camp.R. Vallican. Kimberley. PR-a. Calg.

55

Wpg. Ott-Hull)

'Black'

from Ru. chjornyj 'black' (Smirn. 700).

var. -eff, -ov. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 136).

var. also Tehernoff, Nick. n.

CHERNOFSKY

see Chernovsky.

CHERNOV (Van. Van-a. S.Sloc. Nels. Sask. Nakisp, Reg.

Tor. Mont. Fred.)

see Chernoff.

CHERNOVOLSKY (Tor.)

1. 'Black will' 2. 'Black liberty' 3. 'Black ox'

from Ru. chjornyj 'black' (Smirn. 700), volja

'will, liberty' (Smirn. 86); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.

Nick. n.

CHERNOVSKY (Tor.)

'Black'

from Ru. chjornyj 'black' (Smirn. 700); Prob.

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 136 -Chernov); Nick. n.

CHERPIN (Sask.)

'Drawer' (as of water)

from Ru. cherpat 'to draw' (as of water) (Smirn. 700).

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

CHERTKOFF (Ham. Ham-a. Tor.)

1. 'Little line'

from Ru. diminutive of affection form of

Ru. cherta 'line' (Smirn. 700), 2nd. syl. acc.

(Bens. 136). Pl. n.

2. 'Little devil'

from the diminutive of affection form of

Ru. chjort 'devil' (Smirn. 700). Prob.

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 136). Nick. n.

CHERVIAKOFF (P.R.-a.)

'Worm'

from Ru. chervjak 'worm' (Smirn. 699);

3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 136). Nick. n.

CHESKEY (Tor.)

'Czech'

from Ru. cheshskij 'Czech' (Smirn. 702);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 702), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 772).

DAMOFF (Tor.)

56

'Lady'

from Ru. dama 'lady' (Smirn. 140); Prob. 1st. syl.
acc. (Smirn. 140), Nick. n.

DANIELOV (Van.)

'Son of Daniel'

Daniel if from Heb. Danyel meaning 'The Lord is my
judge' (Tarn. 37, Unb. 52-53); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 43). Patr. n.

DAROVNY (Ham.)

'Granter'

from Ru. darovat 'to grant' (Smirn. 140); acc.
unverified. Nick. n. Also Slavic.

DATZEFF (Tor.)

'One who gives'

from Ru. dat 'to give' (Smirn. 141, 139);
var. -off; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 43); Nick. n.

DATZOFF (Tor.)

see Datzeff.

DAVIDOFF (GrFks. Nels. Thrums, Tor.)

'Son of David'

from David, which is from Heb. Dayid/Dabid 'beloved'
or from dayidum 'leader' (Tarn. 37); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 55, Bens. 42). Patr. n.

DEAKIN (Edm. Reg.)

'Deacon'

from Ru. d'jakon 'deacon'
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 168); Occ. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 114).

DELCHIEFF (Tor.)

Prob. from an abbreviated form of the adjective
deljacheskij 'utilitarian' (Smirn. 147); Prob.
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

DERGOUSOFF (Canora-Sask.)

'Moustache puller'

from Ru. dergat 'to pull' and us 'moustache'
(Smirn. 148, 668); var. Derhousoff. Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

DERHOUSOFF (Pent.)

see Dergousoff.

DELEFF (Central Alberta)

For meaning see Delin. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 43).

DELIN (TH)

57

'One who divides'
from Ru. delit 'to divide' (Smirn. 146), Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 146 -delit'). Nick. n.

DELINSKY (TH)

see Delin.

DEMENOFF (Van-a. GrFks.)

'Son of Demen'
Demen, Dementij is from Gk. Damianos which in turn
is from Gk. damao 'tame' (Tarn. 45, Petroys. 94,
Smirn. 661). 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 85). Patr. n.

DEMETRIOFF (Calg. Wpg.)

see Dimitrieff.

DEMIDOFF (Campbell R. Van. Aldergrove-B.C.)

'Son of Demid'
Demid, Diomid is from Gk. Diomedes which in turn
is from Gk. Dios 'Zeus' and medomai 'consider'
(Petrovsk. 94, Smirn. 351); var. Demidovs;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 55). Patr. n.

DEMIDOVVS (Ham.)

see Demidoff.

DENDOFF (Kel-a.)

'Dandy'
from Ru. dendi from Eng. dandy meaning 'dandy'
(Shanskij-Etym. Dicto. Ru. Lang. v. 2-70). Prob.
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

DENISOFF (Nakisp. Sask. TH)

'Son of Denis'
Denis is from Denisij/Denis Dionisiija/Dionisij
Gk. Dionisos/Dionisios meaning 'god of wine and
drama' (Unb. 49, 55; Tarn. 45). 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 44). Patr. n.

DIAM (Sault.)

'Clerk'
from Ru. d'jak 'clerk' (Smirn. 168), Occ. n.

DIEROFF (Wind.)

'Hole'
from Ru. dyra/Ukr. dira 'hole' (Smirn. 168),
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

DIKOFF (Calg.)

58

'Wild'

from Ru. dikij 'wild' (Smirn. 151); the acc. can fall either on the 1st. syl. or the 2nd. syl. depending on the bearer (Bens. 45). Nick. n.

DIMITRIEFF (Tor.)

'Son of Dimitry'

Dimitry itself is from Gk. Demetrios 'Demeter' Demeter in Gk. myth is the goddess of the fruitful earth, protectress of social order and marriage. (Tarn. 45, Unb. 57); var. Demetrieveff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 57). Patr. n.

DIMOCK (Tor.)

'Puff of smoke'

from Ru. dymok 'puff of smoke' (Smirn. 158); var. Dimek. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 158); Nick. n.

DIMOFF (Wind.)

'Son of Dima'

Dima is diminutive of affection form of Dimitrij (as well as coincidentally more than a dozen other names--Petrovs. 278); var. -ov. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n. For meaning of Dimitrij, see Dimitrieveff.

DIMOV (Tor.)

see Dimoff.

DOBOFF (Wpg.)

'Appropriateness' or 'Suitability'

from Ru. dob 'appropriateness, suitability' (Wolk-Polt. 92). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

DOBRAY (Van.-a)

'Good'

from Ru. dobryj 'good' (Smirn. 154); var. -rey, Dubroy. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 101).

DOBREFF (Calg.)

For meaning see Dobray. Var. -off.

DOBREY (Van.-a)

see Dobray.

DOBROFF (Ham.)

see Dobreff.

DOBROVOLNY (Creston, Kamp. Calg.)

'Voluntary'

from Ru. dobrovol'nyj 'Voluntary' (Smirn. 154); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 154), Nick. n. Also Ukr.

'Doctor'

from Ru. doktor 'doctor' (Smirn. 157);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 45), Occ. n.

DOLGIN (Tor.)

1. 'Long'

from Ru. dolgi 'long' (Smirn. 158) and prob.
pertaining to one who was tall; 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 45), Nick. n.

2. 'Debt'

from Ru. dolg 'debt' (Smirn. 158);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 45), Nick. n.

DOLINSKY (P.R.-a)

'Valley'

from Ru. dolina 'valley, dale, vale' (Smirn. 158);

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 45), Pl. n.

DOLOFF (Niag.F.-a. Tor.)

'Dale' (place)

from Ru. dol 'dale' (place) (Smirn. 158).

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 45 -Dolin). Pl. n.

DOREFF (Tor.)

1. In some cases prob. a var. of Dareff 'Gift',
from Ru. dar 'gift' (Smirn. 140); Prob. 1st.
syl. acc. (Unb. 93 -Darin), Nick. n.

2. 'Son of Dorifey' 'Son of Dormidont'

from Dor, the dim. of Dorifej or Dormidont
meaning 'gift of God', 'Spear Chief' (Petrovsk
99), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 46 -Dorin),
Patr. n.

DOMIK (Niag.-a.)

'Little home'

from the dim. of affection form of Ru. dom 'home'
(Smirn. 159). 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 105).

DOMSKY (York)

'House'

from Ru. dom 'house' (Smirn. 159); Prob. 1st. syl.
acc. Most likely a Pl. n. pertaining to one who
lived in, at or near a unique dwelling.

DOOBASOFF (Calg.)

see Dubasov.

'One who finds out by inquiry'
from Ru. dovedat'sja 'to find out by inquiry'
(M. Wheeler-Oxford Ru.-Eng. Dict. 164). var.
Dowedoff; prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

DOWEDOFF (Gatt. GrFks.)
see Dovedoff.

DROSKY (Mont.)
'Droshky' (carriage)
from Ru. drozhki 'droshky' (Smirn. 165);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 165). Pl. n. Prob.
pertaining to one who lived at or near the sign
of the droshky; also perhaps an Occ. n. pertaining
to one who built droshkies. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 112).

DRUSHKA (Tor.)
'Maid of Honour' 'Bridesmaid'
from Ru. podrzhka 'bridesmaid' (Segal Ru.-Eng.
Dict. 194). var. Druska; 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Fed. 100).

DRUSKA (Tor.)
see Drushka.

DRUSKIN (Van.)
'Best-man' (at a wedding)
from Ru. druzhka 'best-man' (at a wedding)
(Oxford Ru.-Eng. Dict. 176). 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 46), Nick. n.

DRUZIN (Tor.)
'One who is on friendly terms'
from Ru. druzhit' 'to be on friendly terms'
(Smirn. 165), 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 46), Nick. n.

DUBASOFF (Van. Canora-Sask. York)
'Cudgeller'
from Ru. dubasit' 'to cudgel' (Smirn. 165);
var. -Doobasoff, Dubasoff; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 47). Nick. n.

DUBINSKY (Calg.)
'Dubno' (city)
from Dubno, the name of a place. 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 20, 27), Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Fed. 152)
(Unb. 287).

DUBNICOFF (Wpg.)
'Oak'
from Ru. dub 'oak' (Smirn. 165, Unb. 135).
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 46). Pl. n.

DUBRAVSKY (Tor.)

'Dubrava'

one who came from Dubrava/Dubrova (Unb. 127);
 meaning 'oak grove' (Smirn. 166); var. -ofsky;
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 47). Pl. n. Also Ukr.
 (Fedork. 152).

DUBROFSKY (Tor.)

see Dubravsky.

DUBROY (Ignace-Ont.)

'Oak grove'

from Ru. dubrava 'oak grove' (Smirn. 166);
 Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

DUDDIN (Tor.)

see Dudin.

DUDIN (Mont.)

'Piper' 'Fifer'

from Ru. dudet 'to pipe, fife' (Smirn. 166);
 var. Duddin; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 47). Nick. n.

DUDKOFF (Mont.)

'Pipe' 'Fife'

from Ru. dudka 'pipe, fife' (Smirn. 166).
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 166 -dudka). Nick. n.

DUKOFF (Edm.)

1. 'Little hole' (in the game of clubs)

from Ru. duk 'little hole' (in the game of
 clubs to which it is necessary to drive the
 ball-Vasm. I, 550-51), 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 47);
 Nick. n.

2. 'Duke'

from It. duca and in turn from Lat. dux, ducis
 'duke' (Shanshij-Etym. Dict. Ru. Lang. 206-207);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 47). Nick. n.

DUMA (St.Cath-a.)

'Thought'

from Ru. duma 'thought' (Smirn. 166);
 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 166). Nick. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 113).

DUMBROFF (Ham.)

'Dombra' (balalaika like instrument)

from Ru. dombra which in turn is from Khirghizian
 Dombura (balalaika like instrument) (Shanskij-Etym.
 Dict. Ru. Lang. v.2-165); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
 Nick. n.

DURACK (Tor.)

'Fool' 'Idiot'

from Ru. durak 'fool', 'idiot' (Smirn. 166);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 166); Nick. n.

DUSHKA (St.Cath-a.)

'Dear' 'Love' 'Little soul'

from Ru. dushka 'dear, love, little soul' (Smirn.

167); 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 167). Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 114).

DUSHNEY (Tor.)

'Stuffy'

from Ru. dushnyj 'stuffy' (Smirn. 167).

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 167); Pl. n. Prob. pertaining to one who comes from a stuffy, sweltering place.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 114).

DUTNOFF (Tor.)

'Blow'

from Ru. dut 'to blow' (Smirn. 166); Prob.

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 47 -Dutoff), Nick. n.

DUTOFF (GrFks.)

'Blower'

from Ru. dut 'to blow' (Smirn. 166); 1st. syl. acc.

(Bens. 47), Nick. n.

DYMNY (Tor.)

'Smoky'

from Ru. dymnyj 'smoky' (Smirn. 168).

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 168). Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 114).

DYROFF (TH)

'Hole'

from Ru. dyra 'hole' (Smirn. 168); var. Dieroff.

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

EFONOFF (Kel. S.Sloc.)

see Ivanoff (distorted var.)

63

EGNATOFF (Sask.)

see Ignatieff.

ELASOFF (GrFks. S.Sloc. Nels.)

'Son of Elias'

Elias from Gk. Elias which in turn is from Heb. Iliyah 'God the Lord' or 'Whose God is Jehovah' (Tarn. 38); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 56- Il'jasov).

ELEOFF (Ham.)

see Ilieff.

ELIEFF (Tor.)

'Son of Ilia'

from Ru. Iliia, which in turn is from Gk. Elias, for meaning see Elasoff. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

EMOFF (Tor.)

'Capatious'

from Ru. emkij 'capatious' (Smirn. 170); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

EOLEFF (Tor.)

Prob. var. of Ru. Julov and meaning 'Son of Eola' or 'Son of Julia', from Eola/Jula dim. of Julija (Petrovsk. 382), from Lat. Julia feminine form of Julius (Tarn. 58, Petrovsk. 234), meaning 'downy-bearded or youthful' (Smith-Dict. 259). Acc. can fall on the 1st. or 2nd. syl. depending on the discretion of the bearer (Bens. 146 -Juloff). Metr. n.

ERASHEV (Tor.)

'Son of Eras'

Eras, dim. of affection form of Ermolaj (Unb. 93); from Gk. Hermalaos, meaning 'People of Hermes' (Tarn. 46). Hermes in Gk. myth is a diety; herald and messenger of the Gods; God of roads, commerce, invention, cunning and theft' (Tarn. 46). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 49 -Erasov). Patr. n.

ESAWOLOFF (Cast.)

see Isouloff.

ESOULOFF (GrFks.)

64

'Cossack captain'
from Ru. esaul 'Cossack captain' (Smirn. 170);
var. Esawoloff, 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 49 -Esauloff).
Occ. n.

ESOVOLOFF (Kel. Cast. Thrms. Salmo.)

Var. of the above, see Esouloff.

ESTEV (Golden-B.C.)

'Eater'
from Ru. est 'to eat' (Smirn. 170);
Acc. unverified. Nick. n.

EVANOFF (Vict. Van. Pent. Nels. Leth. Sask. Ham. Tor.
Ott-Hull)
see Ivanoff.

EVDOKIMOFF (Vallican-B.C. GrFks. Cast. Duncan Lake,
Midway, Slocan, S.Sloc. Calg.)

'Son of Evdokim'
Evdokim is from Gk. Eudokimia which is from Gk.
Evdokiia and in turn Gk. eudote 'benevolence'
(Tarn. 46); var. -akimoff; 3rd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

EVREINOV (Tor.)

'Jew'
from Ru. evrej 'Jew' (Smirn. 168);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 132); Nick. n.

FAMINOFF (GrFks. Pent. Vallican, Calg.)
see Fominoff.

65

FAMINOV (GrFks.)
see Fominoff.

FEDIKOV (Wind.)
'Son of Fedik'
Fedik is the dim. of affection form of Fedor
(Unb. 93) which in turn is from Gk. Theodoros
meaning 'Gift of God' (Fedork. 165); 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 93), Patr. n.

FEDOROFF (Sask.)
'Son of Fedor' or 'Son of Theodore'
Fedor/Theodore is from Gk. Theodoros meaning
'Gift of God' (Unb. 46, 55), (Fedork. 165);
var. Fedorovs. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 128), Patr. n.

FEDOROV (Tor.)
see Fedoroff.

FEDOSOFF (Cast. Calg. Buchanin-Sask. Sask. Tor. Mont.)
'Son of Fedosij'
Fedosij is from Gk. Theodosios (Unb. 50, 55) also
meaning 'Gift of God' (Petrov. 215, 217-218),
(Smirn. 140, 52). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 128,
Unb. 50). Patr. n.

FERMANOV (Tor.)
'Ferryman'
from Ger. Fahrman 'ferryman'
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n.

FERSHALOFF (Tor.)
'Doctor's Assistant'
from Ger. Feldsher 'doctor's assistant'
acc. unverified. Occ. n. An example of a
Russianized Ger. surname.

FIALKOV (Tor.)
'Violet' (flower)
from Ru. fialka 'violet' (Smirn. 679, Unb. 225);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 225, Bens. 229), Nick. n.

FILATOFF (Calg.)
'Son of Filat'
Filat, the dim. of affection form of Theofilakt/os,
(Unb. 50, Petrovsk. 220). from Gk. theos and phylax
(Petrovs, 220) meaning 'God of protection' (Smirn.
52, 339, 396). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 229), Patr. n.

FILINOFF (Leamington-Ont.)

66

'Eagle-owl'

from Ru. filin 'eagle-owl' (Smirn. 680, Unb. 102);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 129), Nick. n.

FILKIN (Ham.)

'Son of Filka'

Filka, from dim. form of Philip which in turn is

from Gk. phileo/fileo meaning 'to love' (Unb. 93),

(Petrov. 221) (Tarn. 47); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 129)

Patr. n.

FILLIPOFF (Thrms.)

'Son of Philip'

Philip is from Gk. Philippos (philus and ippos)

meaning lover or horses, (Withyc. 245) (Tarn. 47),

(Petrovs. 222). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 129, Unb.

129), Patr. n.

FLINTOFF (Oshawa-a.)

'Muskit' 'Rifle'

from Ru. flinta 'muskit' 'rifle' (term used during
the epoch of Peter I - Vasmer IV, 199), Prob.

1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

FLOROFF (Tor.)

'Son of Flora'

Flora is the name of the goddess of flowers and

spring (Petrov. 225, Lewis and Short Lat. Dict.-

760), Patr. n. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 129). Unbegaun

places the accent on the 2nd. syl. (Unb. 60).

FOFONOFF (GrFks. S.Sloc. Nels. Calg. Buchanin-Sask.

Canora-Sask. Yorkt.)

'Son of Fofan'

Fofan is from Gk. Theophanes (Petrovs. 227)

meaning 'the manifestation of God' (Withyc. 279

-Theophania); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 55). Patr. n.

FOMENOFF (GrFks. Cast.)

see Fominoff.

FOMINOFF (Vallican)

'Son of Thomas' or 'Thompson'

Foma is a Slavic equivalent to Thomas which means

'twin' (Smith-Dict. 509), from ancient Heb. te'om

'twin' (Petrovsk. 226, Smirn. 51); var. Fomenoff,

Faminoff, Faminov; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 130);

Patr. n.

FOTEFF (Tor.)

67

'Son of Fotij'

Fotij is from Gk. Fotios (Unb. 50), (Petroc. 227).
meaning 'Photius' which in turn is from Gk. phos/
photos meaning 'light' (Petrovs. 227), 1st. syl.
acc. (Unb. 50), Patr. n.

'Hook'

from Ru. gak, which in turn is from Ger. Haken
'hook' (Düddin German Dict.) 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 36), Nick. n.

GALANOF (Calg.)

1. 'laugh loudly'

from Ru. galanit' 'to laugh loudly' (Vasm. I,
385), 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 36, Unb. 155),
Nick. n.

2. 'Son of Galan'

Galan, dim. of affection form of Galaktion,
which is from Gk. gala, gen. sing. galaktos and
meaning 'milk' (Petrovsk. 82, Unb. 155, 84),
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 36). Patr. n.

GALISHEFF (Yorkt.)

'Son of Galisha'

Galisha, dim. of Galina (Petrovsk. 268), Galina
from Gk. galene 'calm, quiet, tranquillity, serenity'
(Petrovsk. 82, Smirn. 603, 41). 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 36 -Galysheff). Patr. n.

GALKA (Selkirk-Man.)

'Jackdaw'

from Ru. galka 'jackdaw' (Smirn. 119).
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 119). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 75 -halka).

GAMOFF (Tor.)

'Din' 'Hubbub' 'Racket' 'Uproar'

from Ru. gam 'din, hubbub, racket, uproar' (Smirn.
119). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 36). Nick. n.

GARIN (Ham. Mont.)

'Son of Garja'

dim. form of Georgi from Gk. georgi (Petrovsk. 86),
meaning 'farmer' (Petrovsk. 467, Smirn. 467, Unb.
71). 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 71, Bens. 36). Patr. n.

GASKIN (Wind.)

'Son of Gashka'

Gashka, a dim. of Gavrill, from Gk. Gabriel, and in
turn from Heb. Gabriel 'the hero of God' (Tarn. 37,
Petrovsk. 270); also a dim. of many other names (Agap,
Agapit, Galaktion, Gamaliil, and fem. Agaf'ja and
Agrippina) (Petrovsk. 270), Patr. n. and Matr. n.
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 77 -Gaskov).

GAVRILOV (Tor. Mont. Mont-a.)

'Son of Gabriel'

Gavril/Gavrilo from Gk. Gabriel, and in turn from
Heb. Gabriel 'the hero of God' (Tarn. 37);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 52, 53), Patr. n.

GEORGEFF (Wind. Tor.)

see Georgieff.

GEORGIEFF (Niag.F., Niag.F.-a. Tor.)

'Son of George'

George is from Gk. georgos 'farmer' or 'tiller of
soil' (Tarn. 48); var. Georgeff; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 37). Bulg. Georgieff has the accent on the
3rd. syl. (Unb. 39, 46 -Georgiev). Patr. n.

GERASIMOFF (Wind.)

'Son of Gerasim'

Gerasim/Garasim, from Gk. gerasimios (Petrovsk. 86),
meaning 'honourable' (Petrovsk. 467, Smirn. 467,
Unb. 57). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 37). Patr. n.

GLEBOFF (Salmo. GrFks. Cast.)

see Leboff.

GORDAY (St.Cath-a.)

'Proud'

from Ru. gordyj 'proud' (Smirn. 129); var. -ey,
-ij, -y. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 129), Nick. n.

GORDEY (P.R.-a. Edm.)

see Gorday.

GORDIEFF (Wpg.)

For meaning see Gorday. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 51).

GORDIJ (St.Cath-a.)

see Gorday.

GORDY (P.R.-a.)

see Gorday.

GORELOFF (Ott-Hull)

'Burned'

from Ru. gorelyj 'burnt', 'scorched' (Smirn. 131),
'burned' (Unb. 151). 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 151,
239). Nick. n.

GORIN (Wpg.)

'Mountain'

from Ru. gora 'mountain' (Smirn. 129);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 39). Pl. n.

GORKA (Oshawa-a.)

70

'Hill', 'Hillock'

from Ru. gorka 'hill, hillock', (Smirn. 130),
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 130). Pl. n.

GORKOFF (Van. Calg. Sask. Wpg. Ott-Hull)

1. 'Bitter'

from Ru. gor'kij 'bitter', (Smirn. 131). var.
Horkoff; acc. can fall on either the 1st,
syl. or 2nd. syl. depending on the discretion
of the bearer (Bens. 40), Nick. n.

2. 'Hill' 'Hillock'

from Ru. gorka 'hill, hillock', (Smirn. 130),
var. Horkoff. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 79
-Gorkin). Pl. n.

GORNEY (Mont.)

1. 'Mountainous' 'Mountain'

from Ru. gornyj 'mountainous', 'mountain';
var. -y. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 130, Bens. 40);
Pl. n.

2. 'Lofty' 'Elevated' 'Celestial'

from Ru. gornij 'lofty, elevated, or celestial'
(Smirn. 130); var. -y, -ih. 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 130). Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 84),
Also Fr. (Smith. Dict. 190).

GORNIK (Thompson-Man.)

'Mountain'

from Ru. gora 'mountain' (Unb. 140, Smirn. 128).
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 140 -Gornych). Pl. n.

GORNY (Tor. Kit.-Wat.)

see Gorney.

GORSKY (Central Alberta)

'Mountain'

from Ru. gora 'mountain' (Smirn. 129).
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 40). Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 84).

GRABATIN (Sask.)

'Looter' 'Pillager' 'Robber'

from Ru. grabit 'grabstat'/grabazdat 'to loot,
pillage, rob, seize, take' (Smirn. 132, Vasm. I-
449). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

'Hornbeam'

from Ru. grab 'hornbeam' (Smirn. 132).

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 40); Nick. n.

GRAD (Van. Kel. Calg. Sask. Wpg. St.Cath-a.)

1. 'Town' 'City'

from Ru. grad, the older and poetical form
of contemporary gorod 'town' 'city' (Smirn. 133,
130), Pl. n.

2. 'Hail'

from Ru. grad 'hail' (Smirn. 133); Nick. n.

GRANOFF (Van.)

1. 'Seed'

from Lat. granum meaning 'seed' (Petrovsk. 90,
Smirn. 209, Vasm. I-451); 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 40). Patr. n.

2. 'Border'

from Ru. gran 'border, verge, brink'
(Smirn. 134); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 40). Pl. n.

GRANOVSKY (Tor.)

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 40); also Ukr. and Po.
for meaning see Granoff.

GREGORIEFF (Mont.)

'Son of Gregory'

Gregory, from Gk. Gregorios, egeiro 'to be watchful'
(Tarn. 48). var. Gregoroff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 46,
49, 97, 258). Patr. n.

GREGOROFF (Sask. Tor.)

see Gregorieff.

GRETCHEV (Tor.)

'Buckwheat'

from grecha/grechikha and Old Ru. gr'c'nikō 'buck-
wheat' (Smirn. 134, Vasm. I-457). Prob. 1st. syl.
acc. (Bens. 40-Grechin), Nick. n.

GROB (Ham.)

'Coffin'

from Ru. grab 'coffin' (Smirn. 135); Nick. n.

GROGIN (Sask.)

'Grog'

from Ru. 'grog' (mixture of spirits-alcohol)
(Smirn. 135); Acc. unverified. Nick. n.

'Cluster'

from Ru. grozd' 'cluster' (Smirn. 135).

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 40 -Grazhdankin).

Pl. n.

GRUDEV (Mont.)

1. 'Breast'

from Ru. grud' 'breast' (Smirn. 136).

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 41), Nick. n.

2. 'Heap' 'Pile'

from Ru. gruda 'heap, pile' (Smirn. 136).

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 41). Pl. n.

GRYBA (Thompson-Man.)

'Mushroom'

from Ru. grib 'mushroom' (Smirn. 135).

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

GULIOFF (Sask.)

'Flatter' 'Please'

from Ru. gulit' 'to flatter, please' (Vasm. I-472).

var. -ov; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 42 -Guljov).

Nick. n.

GULIOV (Sask.)

see Gulioff.

GUSTILOV (Reg.)

'Thick' 'Dense'

from Ru. gustoj 'thick, dense' 3rd. syl. acc.

(Bens. 42 -Gustelev). Nick. n. and in cases

possibly a Pl. n. pertaining to a thick or dense forest.

'Extinguish'

from Ru. gasit 'to extinguish' (Smirn. 120),
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 36, Unb. 391), Nick. n.

HLOOKOFF (Calg.)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Glookhoff and meaning
'Deaf', from Ru. glukhoj 'deaf' (Smirn. 125),
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 38 -Glukhov), Nick. n.

HOLOBOFF (Calg.)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Goluboff meaning 'Dove',
from Ru. goluboj 'dove', (Smirn. 128). 1st. syl.
acc. (Bens. 39 -Goluboff). Nick. n.

HOOBANOFF (Canal flats, B.C., Calg.)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Goobanoff meaning 'Lip',
from Ru. guba 'lip' (Smirn. 137); var. Hoobonoff,
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 41), Nick. n.

HOOBONOFF (Calg.)

see Hoobanoff.

HORKOFF (Kel. Calg. Wpg.)

1. A var. of Ru. Gorkoff 'Bitter'
from Ru. gor'kij 'bitter' (Smirn. 131),
Acc. can fall on either the 1st. or 2nd. syl,
depending on the discretion of the bearer
(Bens. 40). Nick. n.
2. 'Hill' 'Hillock'
from Ru. gor'ka 'hill, hillock' (Smirn. 130).
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 79 -Gorkin), Pl. n.

IBRAJEV (Tor.)

74

'Son of Ibragim'

Ibraj, from Ru. Ibragum meaning Abraham, and
is from Heb. Abram 'high father' (Withyc. 2)
or 'father of height or elevation' (Yonge XIX-11).
Acc. unverified. Patr. n.

IGNATIEFF (Tor.)

'Son of Ignatius'

Ignatius, from Lat. ignatius 'fiery', which is
from Lat. ignis 'fire' (Tarn. 58). Var. Ignatov,
Ignjatova (feminine), Egnatoff, 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 49). Patr. n.

IGNATOV (Tor.)

see Ignatieff.

IGNJATOVA (Tor.)

Feminine form of Ignatov.
see Ignatieff.

ILIEFF (Mont.)

'Son of Iliia'

Iliia (pronounced Ilija), gen. sing. Ilii, from Gk.
Elias which in turn is from Heb. Eliyahu 'God the
Lord' or 'Whose God is Jehovah' (Tarn. 38); var.
Elieff, Eleoff. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 55-11'ev).
Patr. n.

INNOCENTIN (Tor.)

'Son of Innokentij'

from Slavic Innokentij (Unb. 73) which in turn is
from Lat. innocens, gen. sing. innocentis meaning
'innocent' (Petrovsk. 122, Smirn. 324). Prob. 3rd.
syl. acc. (Unb. 73 -Inokent'jev). Patr. n.

ISAKOV (Tor.)

'Son of Isaac'

Isak, the Slavic equivalent of Isaac (Smith-Dict.
251), from Gk. Isakios and in turn from Heb. yitshaq
meaning 'Laughter' (Tarn. 39). 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 73 -Isajkov). Patr. n.

ISKRA (Kimberley, Calg. Wpg. TH. St.Cath-a. Tor.)

'Spark'

from Ru. iskra 'spark' (Smirn. 223); Nick. n.
var. Eskra, 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 223). Also
Ukr. (Kalin. 174).

ISYUMOV (Lond.)

'Raisens'

from Ru. izjum 'raisens' (Smirn. 218, Unb. 194);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 55 -Izjumov). Nick. n.

'Ivan' 'John'

Ivan, Slavic equivalent to John (Unb. 46, 95).

For meaning of Ivan, see Ivanoff. 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 55). Baptismal n. Prob. also Ukr.

IVANOFF (Vern. Lond. Tor.)

'Son of John' 'Johnson'

Ivan, Slavic equivalent to John (Unb. 46, 95), from Gk. Ioannes (Unb. 55, 63) and Heb. Yohanan meaning 'Gracious gift of Jehovah' (Tarn. 38, Smith-Dict. 252). Var. Ivanov, Ivanovs, and very distorted variations Efonoff, Evanoff, Ivnov, Yovanoff, Yovanov, acc. can fall on either the 2nd. or 3rd. syl. depending on the discretion of the bearer (Bens. 55, Unb. 27, 95). Also Bulg. (Unb. 39).

IVANOV (Lond. Tor.)

see Ivanoff.

IVNOV (Tor.)

1. 'Osier-bed'

from Ru. ivnjak 'osier-bed' (Smirn. 211).

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 55 -Iynev). Pl. n.

2. 'Willow'

from Ru. iva 'willow'. Prob. 1st. syl. acc.

Pl. n.

3. Distorted var. of Ivanoff,

see Ivanoff.

IZVETCOFF (Van.)

1. 'Experience' 'Come to know'

from Ru. izvedat 'to experience, come to know'

var. -koff. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 55

-Izvekoff), Nick. n.

2. 'Age-long'

from Ru. izvechnyj 'age-long' (Smirn. 114);

var. -tkoff. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 55

-Izvekoff), Nick. n.

IZVETKOFF (Van.)

see Izvetcoff.

'Apple tree'

from Ru. jablonja 'apple tree' (Unb. 259, 330, Smirn. 722); var. Yablonsky. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 259, 330, Bens. 146). Pl. n. Also Ukr. Po. (Fedorkiw. 36). Smith-Dict. 563.

JAGODKIN (Tor.)

'Berry' 'Strawberry'

from Ru. jagoda (Smirn. 722, Unb. 194). 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 194, Bens. 146). Nick. n. and in some cases prob. a Pl. n.

JAKOLEV (Tor.)

Variation of Ru. Jakovlev, meaning 'Son of Jakov'. Jakov/lakov, Ru. form of Jacob, from Gk. lakobos, and in turn from Heb. Ja'akob 'supplanter' or 'Heel-catcher'; or perhaps 'he whom God protects', from Arab. akaba 'guard, keep'. (Tarn. 38). 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 266 -Jakovlev). Patr. n.

JANKOV (Wind. Tor.)

see Yankoff.

JENOFF (Mont.)

'Son of John'

Jen, another Slavic form of John (Smith-Dect. 563). 'Gracious gift of Jehovah' (Smith-Dect. 563). 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 147 -Janov). Patr. n.

JERMOLOV (Tor.)

'Son of Ermolaj'

Ermolaj is from Gk. Hermolaos 'People of Hermes'. Hermes in Gk. myth is a deity; herald and messenger of Gods; God of roads, (Tarn. 46). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 49). Patr. n.

JESTIFEJEVS (Tor.)

'Son of Evtichij'

Evtichij (Unb. 61), from Gk. Euthyxios 'successful, fortunate' (Tarn. 47). 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 49 -Estifeev). Patr. n.

JORDANOV (Calg.)

'Jordan'

Jordan means 'flowing down' (Cottle 154). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 56 -Iordanski). Pl. n.

JASIN (Reg. Wind.)

see Yasin.

JURILOFF (Cast.)

'Son of Jury'

Jury, the Slavic form of George (Unb. 95);
var. -oloff, uloff. Prob. last syl. acc.
(Unb. 96 -Jurloff). Patr. n.

JURINA (Edm.)

Feminine form of Jurin meaning 'Daughter of Jur',
Jur, the dim. of Jurij which is a Slavic form of
George (Unb. 96). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 46
-Jurin). Patr. n.

JUROLOFF (Leth-a.)

see Juriloff.

JURULOFF (Leth-a.)

see Juriloff.

KABAN (Van-a. Yorkt. Tor.)

78

'Wild boar'

from Tatar kaban 'wild boar' (Vasm. II-149, Smirn. 228); var. Caban. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 228). Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 180).

KABAROFF (Edm. Calg. Sask. N.Battl.)

Var. of Khabaroff 'Bribe' from Ukr. khabar 'bribe', Acc. unverified; Nick. n.

KABATOFF (P.Alb. Van. Kel. Pent. Vallican. Thrms. Nels.

Calg. Leth-a. Yorkt. Buchanan-Sask. Swan River-Man.)

'Jacket' 'Work shirt' 'Woman's jacket'

from Ru. kabat 'jacket, working shirt, woman's jacket' (Vasm. II-150, Smirn. 553, 254). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KACHANOFF (Mont.)

'Head' (as of cabbage)

from Ru. kochan 'head' (as of cabbage) (Smirn. 254); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 67), Nick. n.

KADIN (Tor.)

1. 'Measure of grain'

from Ru. kad 'measure of grain' (Vasm. II-157, Smirn. 285, 208); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 57); Nick. n.

2. 'Cedar' (tree)

from Ru. kadit which in turn is from Gk. xebros 'cedar' (Vasm. II-156, Smirn. 236); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 57); Pl. n.

KADONOFF (Mont.)

'Measure of grain'

from Ru. kad 'measure of grain' (Vasm. II-157, Smirn. 285, 208). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 57 -Kadin); Nick. n.

KALAIIDGIEV (Mont.)

'Fast talker' 'Striker'

from Ru. kalajdat 'to knock, beat, strike'

(Vasm. II-164, Smirn. 66, 224). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Prob. pertaining to one who was outspoken.

KALAILLEFF (Niag.F.-a.)

Possibly a distorted var. of Kalaidgiev, see Kalaidgiev.

KALASHNIKOFF (Van.)

'Baker' 'Kalach maker' (Kalach-kind of fancy bread)
originally from kalach (special kind of wheat bread)
(Unb. 34, 36, 113, Vasm. II-285, Smirn. 230),
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 57); Occ. n. pertaining to
one who made kalach/kalatch.

KALASKA (Tor.)

'Carriage'
from Ru. koljaska 'carriage' (Smirn. 244).
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 244). Occ. n. prob. pertaining
to one who made carriages. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 197).

KALESNIKOFF (Cast. GrFks. Thrms. Sask. Ham. N.Battl.)

'Wheel-wright'
from Ru. kolesnik 'wheel-wright' (Smirn. 243);
var. Kolesnikoff, Kolesnikov; 2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n.

KALETA (Wpg. Tor.)

see Kalita.

KALIN (Van. Sask. Tor.)

1. 'Dirt' 'Grime' 'Mud'
from Ru. kal/kal 'dirt, grime, mud' (Vasm. II-163,
Smirn. 137); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. 'Puddle' 'Pool'
from Ru. kal 'puddle, pool' (Vasm. II-163,
Smirn. 274). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KALINA (Sask. Wind. Tor.)

'Snowball-tree'
from Ru. kalina 'snowball-tree' (Smirn. 230);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 230). Pl. n.

KALININ (Wpg. Ham. Tor.)

1. 'Snowball-tree'
from Ru. kalina 'snowball-tree' (Unb. 193,
Smirn. 230). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 57). Pl. n.
2. 'Son of Kalina'
based on Kalina, the diminutive form of Kalinik
which is in turn from Gk. Kallinikos 'gloriously
triumphant' (Unb. 70, Scott-Liddell-Gk. Dict. 868).
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 70, Bens. 57). Patr. n.

KALITA (Van. Edm. TH. Tor.)

'Bag' 'Pouch'
from Ru. kalita 'bag, pouch' (L. Segal-New Complete
Ru.-Eng. Dict. 1956-281). var. -eta, 2nd. syl. acc.
(Segal - 281). Nick. n.

KALMACOFF (Van. Calg. Wpg.)
see Kalmakoff.

80

KALMAKOFF (P.Alb-a. Van. Vallican. Trail. GrFks. Cast.
S.Sloc. Thrms. Calg. Canora-Sask. Buchanan-Sask.
Wpg.)

'The Kalmuck'
from Ru. Kolmyk 'Kalmuck', and in turn from
Uzbekian Kalmak and Mongolian khalmak 'sorcerer'
(Vasm. II-169-170). Var. -kov, -coff, -ikaff).
3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 136, Bens. 58). Nick. n.
Also Pl. n. - Kalmuk (Smith-Dict. 262).

KALMAKOV (Cast. GrFks. Elkford-B.C.)
see Kalmakoff.

KALMIKOFF (Tor.)
see Kalmakoff.

KAMENOFF (Ham.)
'Stone' 'Kamen' (a place name in the Byliny tales)
from Ru. kamen 'stone' (Smirn. 231, Unb. 242).
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 51). Nick. n. and in some
cases prob. a Pl. n.

KAPITAN - CAPITAN (TH. Mont.)
'Captain'
from Ru. kapitan 'captain' (Smirn. 232), 3rd. syl.
acc. Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 184).

KARACHOREV (Tor.)
'Karacharovo' (a village near Murom from which
Il'ia Muromets came), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KARAS (Wpg. Ham. Tor.)
'Crucian' (carp)
from Ru. karas 'crucian' (Smirn. 233).
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 59 -karas'). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 185).

KARASKA (Ham.)
1. 'Dam by the water mill'
from Ru. kyras/karas 'dam by the water mill'
(Vasm. II-193, Smirn. 197, 477, 82). Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 59 -Karasin); Pl. n.
Also Ukr. and Pol.
2. 'Little crucian'
diminutive form of Ru. karas meaning 'crucian'
(a carp) (Smirn. 233, Unb. 190). Prob. 2nd. syl.
acc. (Bens. 59 -Karasin). Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 185).

KARASSIK (Mont.)

81

'Little carp'

Diminutive form of Karas 'carp' from Ru. karas 'carp' (Smirn. 233); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin 185) and Pol.

KARAZINOFF (Van.)

'Woolen cloth'

from Ru. karazeja 'woolen cloth' (Vasm. II-191, Smirn. 700); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KARPOFF (Edm.)

1. 'Son of Karp'

Karp, from Gk. Karpos 'fruit' (Unb. 190, Petrovsk. 129), var. -ov, -ova (Fem.), -ow. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 190, Bens. 59). Patr. n.

2. 'Carp' (fish)

from Ru. 'karp' 'carp' (Smirn. 233), var. 'ov, -ova (Fem.), -ow. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 233), Nick. n.

KARPOV (Tor.)

see Karpoff.

KARPOVA (Mont.)

Feminine form of Karpoff, Prob. 1st. syl. acc. for meaning see Karpoff.

KARPOW (St.Cath-a.)

see Karpoff.

KARPUCHIN (Vict.)

Var. of Ru. Karpukhin 'Carp' (fish)

from Ru. karpovj 'carp' (fish) (Smirn. 233); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 59, Unb. 84), Nick. n.

KARPUZOFF (Edm.)

'Son of Karpuz'

Karpuz, from Ru. Karpusha, from Ru. Karp, which in turn is from Gk. Karpos (Unb. 80, 81, 103), meaning 'fruit' (Petrovsk. 129, Smirn. 427, Tarn. 49). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

KARSTOFF (Tor.)

'Karst' (a geological term)

from Ru. karst 'karst' (Smirn. 233). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KARSTOVSKY (Tor.)

82

'Karst' (a geological term)
from Ru. karst 'Karst' (Smirn. 233).
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KARTOSHEFF (Tor.)

'Potato'
from Ru. kartoshka 'potato' (Smirn. 234).
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 59 -Kartashev). Nick. n.

KASATKIN (Edm.)

'Swallow'
from Ru. kasatka 'swallow' (Smirn. 234, Unb. pp. 187)
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 60, Unb. 187). Nick. n.

KASHA (Edm. K.Wat.)

'Porridge' 'Gruel'
from Ru. kasha 'porridge, gruel' (Smirn. 235);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 235). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 187).

KASINSKY (Van.)

'Touch' 'One who touches'
from Ru. kasatsja 'to touch' (Vasm. II-206, Smirn. 238). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Slavic.

KASLOFF (Wpg.)

see Kosloff.

KASSOFF (Mont.)

'Cashbox'
from Ru. kassa 'cashbox' (Smirn. 234); var. Cassoff,
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. and prob. pertaining to one
who took care of monies for people. Var. Cass.

KATELNIKOFF (P.Alb. Vallican-B.C. Calg. Canora-Sask. Wpg.)

'Coppersmith' 'Brazier' 'Tinker' 'Boiler-maker'
from Ru. kotelnik 'coppersmith, brazier, tinker,
etc.', (Segal-Ru.-Eng. Dict. 300) var. Kotelnikoff -ov.
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 67). Occ. n.

KATSUNOFF (Mont.)

Prob. a distorted var. of Ru. Katunoff,
see Katunoff.

1. 'Tatar' (fem.)
from Ru. katuna 'Tatar' fem. (Vasm. II-211,
Smirn. 625); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc, Nick. n.
2. In some instances possibly meaning 'Son of Cato'
an example of a name connected with the classical
Lat. tradition and often used to form a priest's
name (Unb. 232); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc, Patr. n.

KAVALOFF (Cast.)

Distorted var. of Kovalov 'Forge-hammer'
from Ru. kovalo 'forge-hammer' (Segal 296);
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. Kovalev 63), Nick. n.

KAZAKOFF (Vict. P.Alb. Nanaimo. Gibsons, Van. Vern. Vallican,
GrFks. S.Sloc. Cast. Nakusp. Nels. Leth. P.R.-a.
Calg. Edm. Sask. Thompson. Wpg. Tor.)
'Cossack'
from Ru. kazak 'Cossack' (Smirn. 229); var.
Cazakoff; 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 57, Unb. 118);
Occ. n.

KAZINSKY (Vict.)

'Spoil' 'Disfigure'
from Ru. kazit 'to spoil, disfigure' (Vasm.
II-160, Smirn. 458, 668). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc,
Nick. n.

KERCHANSKY

1. 'Kerch' (city in Crimea)
from Ru. Kerch (city in Crimea) (Vasm. II-225);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc, Pl. n. Also Ukr.(Kalin.189)
2. 'Kerch' (a tundra plant that serves as food for
deer)
from Ru. kerch (a tundra plant that serves as
food for deer). (Vasm. II-225, Smirn. 648,
541); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KEREIFF (Cast.)

see Kireeff.

'Tile' 'Brick'

from Ru. keremida/keramida 'tile, brick' (Vasm. II-223, Smirn. 124); Acc, unverified, Nick. n.

KHRAMOV (Ott-Hull)

'Temple'

from Ru. khram 'temple' (Smirn. 691);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 133), Pl. n.

KHYATOV (Ott-Hull)

'Grasper'

from Ru. khvatat' 'to grasp, seize' (Smirn. 685).
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 131 -Khvatoff), Nick. n.

KIMOFF (N.Battl. Tor.)

'Son of Kim'

Kim, dim. form of Eydokija, which in turn is from
Gk. eudokia 'glorious' (Petrovsk. 299, 102); acc,
unverified; Patr. n.
Kim, also the dim. form of Iakim 'God erects' from
Gk. Joiagum 'God erects' (Petrovsk. 299); acc,
unverified; Patr. n.

KIPIN (Tor.)

'One who boils' 'Boil'

from Ru. kipet' 'to boil' (Smirn. 237).
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc, Nick. n.

KIPROFF (Tor.)

'Cyprus' (name of an island)

from Ru. kiper 'Cyprus' (Vasm. II-236, Smirn. 727).
Prob. 1st. syl. acc, Pl. n.

KIRCOFF (Tor.)

An equivalent in meaning to Ru. Kirkoff, but
Kircov has the acc. on the 2nd. syl. (Unb. 98
-Kircov); for meaning see Kirkoff.

KIREEV (Ott-Hull)

1. 'Son of Kir'

Kir, dim. form of Kiril/Kuril, Slavic form(s)
of Cyril (Unb. 98) which in turn is from Gk.
kyrilios, in turn is from Gk. Kyrios 'lord'
(Tarn. 49), var. Kereiff, 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 61). Patr. n.

2. 'Son of Kirik'

Kir, from Kirik (Unb. 99), which in turn is
from Gk. Keryx/gen. s. kerykos (Petrovsk. 132)
meaning 'herald', Var. Kereiff, 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 61, Unb. 98). Patr. n.

KIRILLOW (Wpg.)
see Kirilloff.

KIRILOFF (Tor. Ott-Hull)
'Son of Kiril'
Kiril/Kuril, Slavic form(s) of Cyril (Unb. 98),
which in turn is from Gk. Kyrillos and in turn
from Gk. kyrios 'lord' (Tarn. 49); var. Kirillow,
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 61), Patr. n.

KIRIN (Wind.)
1. 'Son of Kir'
Kir, dim. form of Kiril/Kuril, -Slavic form(s)
of Cyril (Unb. 98), which in turn is from Gk.
Kyrillos, and in turn from Gk. Kyrios 'lord'
(Tarn. 40); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 98, Bens. 61).
Patr. n.
2. 'Son of Kir'
Kir, from Kirik, which is from Gk. keryx/gen.
sing. Kerykos (Petrovsk. 132) meaning 'herald',
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 98, Bens. 61); Patr. n.
3. 'Tar mixed with sand'
from Turkic kir 'tar mixed with sand' (Vasm.
II-236); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 98, Bens. 61),
Pl. n.

KIRKOFF (Vict. Van. Tor.)
1. 'Son of Kir'
Kir, dim. form of Kiril/Kuril which are the
Slavic forms of Cyril (Unb. 98), which are in
turn from Gk. Kyrillos and in turn from Gk.
Kyrios 'lord' (Tarn. 49). var. -ov, Kirkoff;
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 61 -Kirov, Kirkin).
Patr. n.
2. 'Son of Kirik'
Kirk, from Kirik (Unb. 99) from Gk. keryx/gen.
s. kerykos (Petrovsk. 132) meaning 'herald';
var. -ov, Kirkoff; Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens.
61 -Kirov, Kirkin). Patr. n.

KIRTOV (Tor.)
see Kirkoff.

KIROFF (Tor.)
see Kirov.

KIROV (Tor.)
'Son of Kir'
Kir, from Gk. kyrios 'lord' (Petrovsk. 132);
var. -off, -ow. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 61, Unb. 99).
Patr. n.

KIROW (Tor.)
see Kirov.

86

KISSELEFF (Tor.)
'Kissel' (kind of starchy jelly porridge)
from Ru. kisel 'kissel' (Smirn. 237, Unb. 196);
var. -off. 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 61), Nick. n.

KISSELOFF (Tor.)
see Kisseleff.

KITAI (Ham.)
'China'
from Ru. Kitaj 'China' (Smirn. 727);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 727), Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 190).

KIZOFF (Tor.)
1. 'Kizyak' (manure briquettes used for heating)
kiz, from kizyak (manure briquettes used for
heating). (Smirn. 237); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Occ. n. pertaining to one who dealt in manure
briquettes.
2. 'Loose snow'
from Ru. kiza 'loose snow' (Vasm. II-230);
Prob. last. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KLASSOFF (Summerland, B.C.)
'Son of Klaas'
from Ger. Klass, Klass a dim. form of Ger.
Nicolaas 'People's victory' (Smith-Dict. 277),
Acc. unverified, Patr. n. A Russianized surname.

KLETKA (Port McNeill)
'Cage'
from Ru. kletka 'cage' (Smirn. 239);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KLIMOFF (Tor.)
see Klimov.

KLIMOV (Trois R.)
'Son of Klim'
Klim, Ru. form of Kliment, which in turn is from
Gk. Klimes and Lat. clemens 'mild, merciful'
(Smith-Dict. 277, Tarn. 58-9, Unb. 63);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 63), Patr. n.

KLIMOVA (Tor.)
Feminine form of Klimov, prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
see Klimov.

KLONOFF (Van.)

'One who bows' 'One who bends'
from Ru. klonit 'to bend, bow' (Smirn. 240);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KLUSHIN (Edm.)

'Club' (as in a sport)
from Ru. kliushka 'club' (sport) (Smirn. 340),
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 62); Nick. n.

KNEZEV (Wind.)

Var. of Ru. Kniazeff,
see Kniazeff.

KNIAZ (Yorkt.)

'Prince'
from Ru. knjaz 'prince' (Smirn. 241); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 193).

KNIAZEFF (Mont.)

'Prince'
from Ru. knjaz 'prince' (Smirn. 241, Unb. 184);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 63); Nick. n.

KOBYRN (Wind.)

'Cobra'
from Ru. kobra 'cobra' (Smirn. 241);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 63); Nick. n.

KOBYLANSKY (P.Alb-a. Tor.)

'Kabyljany' 'Mare'
A place name Kobylyany (Unb. 265), from Ru.
kobyly 'mare' (Smirn. 241), 2nd. syl. acc, Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Unb. 265 -Kobylyanskyj).

KOBYLNIK (K.Wat.)

'Mare' (raiser)
from Ru. kobyly 'mare' (Smirn. 241);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. pertaining to one
who worked with horses.

KOCHEFF (Tor.)

'Hare'
a Russianized name based on the Finnish surname
Köç 'hare' (Unb. 376); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 67);
Nick. n.

KOCHKONOGOV (Tor.)

88

Possibly a distorted form of Kochenkov 'Stiff'
'Numb', from Ru. kochenet 'to grow stiff, numb'
(Segal Ru.-Eng. Dict. 313), Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 67 -Kochenkov), Nick. n.

KODIKOFF (Red Rock-Ont.)

'Son of Kod'ka'
Kod'ka, dim. form of Nikodim (Petrovsk. 301);
which in turn is from Gk. Nike 'Goddess of victory'
(Petrovsk. 166, Tarn. 50); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Patr. n.

KOINOFF (Tor.)

'Horse'
from Ru. kon 'horse' (Smirn. 249);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 64); Nick. n.

KOKAN (K.Wat.)

'Cocoon'
from Ru. kokon 'cocoon' (Smirn. 242); 1st. syl.
acc. Nick. n.

KOKOSIN (Tor.)

1. 'Coconut'
from Ru. kokos 'coconut' (Smirn. 242);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. 'Son of Kokosha'
Kokosha, dim. form of Nikolaj (Petrovsk. 301),
which in turn is from Gk. Nikolaos, Nike 'Goddess
of victory' (Tarn. 50); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens.
64). Patr. n.

KOKOSZKA (Ham.)

'Hen'
from Ru. kokosh 'hen' (Vasm. II-284).
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 361). Nick. n. Also Ukr.

KOLAROFF (Tor.)

'Colour'
from Ru. koler 'colour' (Smirn. 242); acc. can fall
on either the 1st. or 3rd. syl. depending on the
discretion of the bearer (Bens. 64); Nick. n.

KOLEDIN (Tor.)

'Kitchen knife'
from Ru. kolodej 'kitchen knife' (Vasm. II-243);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 64). Nick. n.

KOLEFF (Ham. Tor.)

'Circle' 'Wheel'
from Old Ru. kolo 'circle, wheel' (Vasm. II-289);
var. -off, -ev, -of, (Bens. 64), Pl. n.

KOLENA (Calg.)

2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
for meaning see Kolenoff below.

KOLENOFF (Vict.)

'Knee'
from Ru. koleno 'knee' (Smirn. 242);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 57). Nick. n.

KOLESNIK (Moose Jaw, Tor.)

'Wheel-wright'
from Ru. kolesnik 'wheel-wright' (Smirn. 243);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 243), Occ. n.
Also Ukr. (Unb. 277).

KOLESNIKOFF (Van.-a. GrFks.)

'Wheel-wright'
from Ru. kolesnik 'wheel-wright' (Smirn. 243);
var. -ov, -ovs; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 64),
Occ. n.

KILESNIKOV (Tor.)

see Kolesnikoff.

KOLESNIKOV'S (Niag.F.-a.)

Distorted var. of Kolesnikoff,
see Kolesnikoff.

KOLEV (Tor.)

see Koleff.

KOLIN (Tor.)

'Son of Kolja'
Kolja, dim. form of Nikolaj (Unb. 71); Nikolaj
from Gk. Nike 'Goddess of victory' (Tarn. 50),
var. Kollin. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 71), Patr. n.

KOLLIN (P.Alb. Sask.)

see Kolin.

KOLODININ (S.Sloc.)

Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.
For meanings see Kolodinsky.

KOLODINSKY (Vict. Tor.)

'Log' 'Block' or 'Trough'
from Ru. koloda 'log, block, trough' (Smirn. 243,
Unb. 206); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 196).

KOLODKA (Edm. Ham. Tor.)

'Boot tree' 'Last'

from Ru. kolodka 'boot tree, last' (Smirn. 243);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KOLOF (Van.)

see Koleff,

Possibly also a Hindi name.

KOLOFF (Calg. Wind.)

see Koleff.

KOLOS (Tor.)

'Ear of corn'

from Ru. kolos 'ear of corn' (Unb. 237),

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 244), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 196) and Slavic.

KOLOSOFF (Van. Cast.)

'Ear of corn'

from Ru. kolos 'ear of corn' (Unb. 237);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 64), Nick. n.

KOLOSOV (Mont.)

see Kolosoff.

KOLPAK (Leth. Tor.)

'Cap' (headgear)

from Ru. kolpak 'cap' (Smirn. 244);

2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KOLTOV (Tor.)

'Swallowing' 'Mouthful' 'Drink' (as of water)

from Ru. koltok 'swallowing', 'mouthful', 'drink'

(as of water), (Vasm. II-297), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

KOMAR (St. Cath. -a.)

'Mosquito'

from Ru. komar 'mosquito' (Smirn. 245),

2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 197).

KOMAROFF (Mont.)

'Mosquito'

from Ru. komar 'mosquito' (Smirn. 243, Unb. 191);

3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 65), Nick. n.

KONDRAKOFF (Reg.)

Variation of Kondratoff,

see Kondratoff.

'Apoplectic stroke'
from Ru. kondrashka 'apoplectic stroke' (Vasm.
II-310, Muller-43). 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 65).
Nick. n.

KONDRATOFF (Sask.)

'Son of Kondrat'
Kondrat, Ru. form of Conrad 'brave, council,'
(Smith-Dict. 93, Unb. 50, 59); from Old Ger.
Konrad 'bold, council' (Tarn. 62), var. Kondrakov;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 74, Bens. 65). Patr. n.
*Vasmer is of the opinion this name is from Gk.
Kondratos and Lat. Quadratus (Vasm. II-309).

KONDRATSKY (Mont.)

'Kondrad' 'Conrad'
Kondrat, sl. form of Conrad (Smith-Dict. 93), and
meaning 'bold, council' (Smith-Dict. 93, Unb. 50,
59); from Old Ger. Konrad 'bold, council' (Tarn.
62); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 65 -Kondratov).
Baptismal n. Also Ukr.

KONKIN (Vict. Cast. Thrms. S.Sloc. Nels. Reg. Yorkt. Sault.)

'Horse'
from Ru. kon'ki, which in turn is from Kon' 'horse'
(Vasm. II-316); var. (bare possibility - Konkan).
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 65 -Kon'kov). Nick. n.

KONOFF (Van. Reg.)

'Horse'
from Ru. kon' 'horse' (Smirn. 249, Unb. 189).
Nick. n. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 65 -Konev).

KONONOFF (Red Deer, Edm. Sask. Tor.)

'Son of Konon'
Konon, from Gk. Konon (Unb. 47);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

KONOPKA (Edm. Sask. Wind. Mont.)

'Linnet'
Konopka, prob. a contracted form of Ru. konopljanka
'linnet' (Smirn. 247); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 200).

KONSTANTINOV (Mont.)

3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 65);
for meaning see Constantinov.

KONVALOVS (Mont.)

Distorted var. of Ru. Konovalov and meaning
 'Horse-gelder'
 from Ru. kon 'horse', and valjat 'to throw,
 to geld' (Smirn. 249, Unb. 123).
 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 123 -Konovalov, Bens. 65).
 Occ. n.

KOOCHIN (Galt. Cast. GrFks. Yorkt.)

'Heap' (pile)
 from Ru. kuch 'heap' (Smirn. 263);
 var. Kuchin, Kootchin, 1st. syl. acc.
 (Bens. 72), Nick. n. and some cases prob. a Pl. n.

KOORBATOFF (Vallican. Cast. S.Sloc. Nels.)

'Little' or 'Small'
 from Ru. Kurbaty 'little', 'small' (Vasm. II-423,
 Smirn. 277); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 71), Nick. n.

KOOTCHIN (Galt.)

see Koochin.

KOOTNEKOFF (Van. Vallican. GrFks.)

'One who makes merry'
 from Ru. kutit 'to make merry' (Smirn. 263);
 var. -nikoff, Kutnikoff; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 72);
 Nick. n.

KOOTNETSOFF (Kamp. Vallican. GrFks.)

Perhaps a distorted var. Ru. Kuznetsoff.

KOOTNIKOFF (Van. Cast. Rossland. S.Sloc. Nels.)

see Kootnekoff.

KOOZEN (Vallican-B.C.)

1. 'Cousin'
 from Ru. kuzen 'cousin' (Vasm. II-402).
 var. Kuzjan, Kuzan; 2nd. syl. acc. (Vasm. II-402).
 Nick. n.

2 Possibly a distorted var. of Kuzin.
 see Kuzin.

KOOZNETSOFF (Kamp. Vallican-B.C.)

see Kuznetsoff.

KOOZNETSOV (Van.)

see Kuznetsoff.

KOOZNETZOFF (S.Sloc. Thrms. Nels.)

see Kuznetsoff.

KOPAN (Vict. Van. Yorkt. Tor.)
see Kopansky.

KOPANSKY (Tor.)
'Well' 'Pit with water for soaking hemp'
from Ru. kopan 'well' 'Pit with water for soaking
hemp' (Vasm. II-317, Smirn. 243); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bogd. 132). Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Bogd. 132).

KOPEC (Van. Sault. Tor.)
see Kopecky.

KOPECKY (Wind. Tor.)
'Hill' 'Mound' 'Land-mark'
from Ru. kopets 'hill, mound, land-mark' (Vasm.
II-318); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 39 -Kopeckij).
Pl. n.

KOPYL (Ham.)
'Post driven in a sleigh runner'
from Ru. kopyl 'post driven in a sleigh runner'
(Vasm. II-320, Smirn. 613, 65, 560); 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

KOPYSTENSKY (Tor.)
'Itch'
from Ru. kopys 'itch' (Vasm. II-320, Smirn. 211);
3rd. syl. acc. (Bogd. 133). Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Bogd. 133).

KOPYT (Van.)
see Kopyto.

KOPYTO (Tor.)
'Hoof'
from Ru. kopyto 'hoof' (Smirn. 250); var. Kopyt;
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 203).

KORALNIK (Tor.)
'Coral' (collector)
from Ru. korall 'coral' (Smirn. 250); Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n, prob. pertaining to one who
collected coral.

KORBIN (Van. Van.-a.)
'Damp spruce grove'
from Ru. korba 'damp spruce grove' (Vasm. II-322,
Smirn. 622, 170). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KORCHIN (Tor. Mont.)
see Korchinsky.

1. 'Rooted out stump'
from Ru. korch 'rooted out stump' (Vasm. II-340).
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 66). Pl. n.
2. 'Boiler-house master'
from Ru. korch 'boiler-house master' (Vasm. II-340); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 66). Occ. n.
3. 'One who writhes' 'One who squirms',
from Ru. korchit'sja 'to writhe, squirm'
(Smirn. 252). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 66). Nick. n.

KOREN (Ham. Tor.)

- 'Root'
from Ru. koren 'root' (Smirn. 251); 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 251). Nick. n.

KORENEV (Wind.)

- 'Root'
from Ru. koren 'root' (Smirn. 251);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 66). Nick. n.

KORENICH (Wind.)

- 'Shaft-horse'
from Ru. korennik 'shaft-horse' (Smirn. 251);
3rd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 251), Nick. n.

KORENICKY (Tor.)

- 'Root'
from Ru. koren 'root' (Smirn. 251);
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Prob. Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 203).

KORNEEV (St.Cath-a.)

- 'Son of Cornilius'
from Ru. Kornej, which in turn is from Kornilij/
Kornil, and in turn from Gk. Kornelios (Unb. 62),
which pertains to 'crowned man, powerful, of a
dynasty' (Long-29). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 66,
Unb. 62). Patr. n.

KOROBAREV (Tor.)

- 'Box-maker'
from Ru. korob 'box' / koroba 'box-maker' (Smirn.
251). Acc. Unverified. Occ. n. pertaining to
one who made boxes.

KOROBKIN (Ham. Ham.-a.)

- 'Box'
from Ru. korobka 'box' (Smirn. 251);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 66); Nick. n.

'King'

from Ru. korol 'king' (Unb. 184, Smirn. 252);

3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 184, 203, 300, Bens. 66);

Nick. n.

KOROTKI (TH. Tor.)

'Short'

from Ru. korotkij (Smirn. 252, Unb. 172);

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 66), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 204).

KOROTKOFF (Wpg.)

'Short'

from Ru. korotkij 'short' (Smirn. 252, Unb. 172);Acc. can fall on either the 1st. syl. or 3rd. syl.
depending on the discretion of the bearer (Bens.

66); Nick. n.

KORSAK (Mont.)

'Steppe Fox'

from Ru. korsak 'steppe fox' (Vasm. II-338, Smirn.

610, 270); 2nd. syl. acc. (Vasm. II-338); Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 205).

KORSUNOV (Tor.)

'Kherson' (place in the Ukraine)

from Ru. Kherson (place in the Ukraine),

1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 187). (Bens. 66 puts the acc.
on the 3rd. syl.) Pl. n.

KORTOV (Tor.)

'Dirk' (a short dagger)

from Ru. kortik 'dirk' (a short dagger) (Smirn.

252); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 66); Nick. n.

KORZIN (Van.-a.)

'Basket'

from Ru. korzina 'basket' (Smirn. 251);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 66); Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 203).

KOSA (Leth. Reg. Wind. Tor. Mont.)

1. 'Scythe'

from Ru. kosa 'scythe' (Smirn. 253);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 253); Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 253).

2. 'Spit' (small point of land running into the
sea), from Ru. kosa (Smirn. 253); 2nd. syl.
acc. (Smirn. 253); Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin.
253).

3. 'Braid' (of hair)
 also another meaning of Ru. kosa (Smirn. 253); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 253); Nick. n.

KOSAR (Van. Reg. Ham. Mont.)
 'Mower'
 from Ru. kosar (Smirn. 253); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 253); Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 205).

KOSAROVA (Mont.)
 Feminine form of Kosarev, meaning 'mower',
 from Ru. kosit 'to mow', 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 67-Kosarev); (Unb. 1117-places the acc. on the 3rd. syl.); Occ. n.

KOSIN (Van.)
 1. 'Scythe'
 from Ru. kosa 'scythe' (Smirn. 253);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 67); Nick. n.
 2. 'Braid' (of hair)
 also from Ru. kosa 'braid' (of hair) (Smirn. 253); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 67); Nick. n.

KOSINA (Tor.)
 Feminine form of Kosin,
 for meaning see Kosin.

KOSLOFF (Calg. St.Cath.-a.)
 var. of Ru. Kozloff,
 see Kozloff.

KOSOF (Nels.)
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 67);
 for meaning see Kosin; Possibly
 also a Hindi name.

KOSOY (Tor.)
 'Squinting'
 from Ru. kosoj 'squinting, (Smirn. 253);

KOSTICK (Wpg.)
 'Little Konstantin'
Kostik, a dim. form of Konstantin 'constant,
 firm' (Tarn. 59, Unb. 75); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 75), Bapt. n.

KOSTIN (St.Cath.-a.)

97

'Son of Kostja'

Kostin from Kostja which is the dim. form of Konstantin/Constantine 'firm, resolute' (Tarn, 59, Weid. 60, Yonge xlii-l61); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 67); Nick. n.

KOSTOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Son of Kostja'

Kostja, dim. form of Konstantine/Constantine 'firm, constant' (Unb. 47, Tarn, 59, Petrovsk, 303); var. -ov, -ova (feminine), -ove; 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

2. 'Bone'

from Ru. kost 'bone' (Smirn. 253). var. -as above. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 67). Nick. n. and in some cases possibly a Pl. n.

KOSTOV (Edm. Tor.)

see Kostoff.

KOSTOVA (Tor.)

Fem. form of Kostov and meaning, 'Daughter of Kostja' Kostja, the dim. form of Konstantine and meaning 'constant, firm' (Unb. 47, Tarn. 59, Petrovsk. 303); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n. For a second meaning see Kostoff.

KOSTOVE (Mont.)

see Kostoff.

KOSTOVSKY (Tor.)

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
for meaning see Kostoff.

KOSTRUKOFF (Gatt. Van. Nels. Swan R.-Man.)

'Hard bark of plants'

from Ru. koster/gen. s. kostra 'Hard bark of plants' (Vasm. v.2-347), var. Castrukow; Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 67 -Kostrjukov). Nick. n.

KOSYANOFF (Mont.)

1. 'Herd' 'Flock'

from Ru. kosiak 'herd, flock' (Vasm. II-349), Acc. unverified. Nick. n.

2. 'Squinting'

from Ru. kosoj 'squinting' (Smirn. 253); Acc. unverified. Nick. n.

KOT (Van.Cast. Calg. Reg. Wpg. Lond. Ham. Ham.-a.
Tor. Mont.)
'Tom cat'
from Ru. kot 'tom cat' (Smirn. 254). Nick. n.

KOTCHEFF (Tor.)
see Kotseff.

KOTEFF (Tor.)
see Kotov.

KOTELNIKOFF (Canora-Sask.)
see Katelnikoff.

KOTELNIKOV (Tor.)
see Katelnikoff.

KOTIN (Tor.)
'Tom cat'
from Ru. kot 'tom cat' (Smirn. 254);
lst. syl. acc. (Bens. 67); Nick. n.

KOTNICK (Van. Ft.Francis-Ont. Tor.)
see Kotnik.

KOTNIK (Tor.)
'Tom cat'
from Ru. kot 'tom cat' (Smirn. 254);
var. Kotnick; Prob. lst. syl. acc. Nick. n.
prob. pertaining to one who had many tom cats.

KOTOFF (Mont.)
see Kotov.

KOTOV (Tor.)
'Tom cat'
from Ru. kot 'tom cat' (Smirn. 254);
var. 'oof, -eff. lst. syl. acc. (Bens. 67),
Nick. n.

KOTSEFF (Tor.)
'Dam for the catching of fish'
from Ru. kotets/gen. sing. kotsa 'dam for the
catching of fish' (Yasm. II-351); var. Kotcheff;
lst. syl. acc. (Bens. 67); Pl. n.

KOVSOV (Mont.)
'Dipper' 'Scoop' 'Ladle'
from Ru. kovsh 'dipper, scoop, ladle' (Smirn. 241);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 63); Nick. n.

- KOZAN (Edm. Ref. Yorkt.)
 Prob. a var. of Ru. Kozin meaning 'Goat',
 from Ru. koza 'goat' (Smirn. 252); var. Kozen,
 Kozina (fem.), 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 29 -Kozin);
 Nick. n.
- KOZEN (Tor.)
 Var. of Ru. Kozin, Kozan;
 for meaning see Kozan.
- KOZINA (Calg. Edm. Ham. Tor. Mont.)
 Feminine form of Kozin,
 for meaning see Kozan.
- KOZIOL (Van. Edm. Wind. Ham. Tor.)
 'Billy goat' 'He-goat' 'Goat'
 from Ru. kozel/kozjol 'Billy goat, he-goat'
 (Smirn. 242); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 242,
 Unb. 205), Nick. n.
- KOZLIKOVA (Van.)
 Feminine form of Kozlikov and meaning
 'Little goat', from Kozlik which is the dim.
 form of Kozel 'goat' (Smirn. 242). Prob.
 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 63 -Kozlakov). Nick. n.
- KOZLOF (Blenheim-Ont.)
 see Kozloff.
- KOZLOFF (Van. Tor. Mont.)
 'Goat'
 from Ru. kozel 'goat, billy goat, he-goat'
 (Smirn. 242); var. -ov, -of, (possibly Kozlovs),
 Kosloff, Kasloff; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 63),
 Nick. n.
- KOZLOV (Tor. Mont.)
 see Kozloff.
- KOZLOVS (Tor.)
 Distorted variation of Ru. or of Ru. Kozloff;
 for meaning see Kozloff.

KOZODOY (Wind.)

1. 'Goatsucker' 'Night-jar' (bird)
from Ru. kozodoj 'goatsucker, night-jar' (bird)
(Smirn. 242, Vasm. II-279, Unb. 187 -Kozodoev);
3rd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 242). Nick. n.
2. 'One who milks a goat'
from Ru. koza 'goat' (Smirn. 242); and Ru.
doit 'to milk' (Smirn. 479, Unb. 24, 169,
187). 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 63 -Kozodoev);
Occ. n.

KOZOGLAV (TH)

'Nanny-goat chief'
from Ru. koza 'nanny-goat, she-goat' (Vasm. II-277,
Smirn. 242), and glava 'chief, head' (Smirn. 123);
Accent unverified. Nick. n.

KOZOVSKY (TH)

'Goat'
from Ru. koza 'goat' (Vasm. II-277, Smirn. 242);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 63). Prob. Pl. n.

KRAJ (Wind. Sudb.)

'Edge' 'Brim' 'Brink'
from Ru. kraj 'edge, brim, brink' (Smirn. 254).
Nick. n. and in some cases a Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 208).

KRAJEVOV (Van.)

'Edge' 'Brim' 'Brink'
from Ru. kraj 'edge, brim, brink' (Smirn. 254);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. and in some cases
a Pl. n.

KRAJUN (Tor.)

'Edge' 'Brim' 'Brink'
from Ru. kraj 'edge, brim, brink' (Smirn. 254);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. and in some cases
a Pl. n.

KRAKOFF (Mont.)

'Caw' (sound)
from Ru. krakat 'to caw' (Vasm. II-364-5);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KRASKA (Calg. Ham. Tor. Mont.)

1. 'Paint'

from Ru. kraska 'paint' (Smirn. 255),
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 255). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 209).

2. 'Colour'

also from Ru. kraska 'colour' (Smirn. 255);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 255). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 209).

KRASNAY (Tor.)

see Krasney.

KRASNEY (Vict.)

'Red' 'Beautiful'

from Ru. krasnyj 'red' (Unb. 28, Smirn. 255);
Old Russian krasnyj 'beautiful' (Unb. 177);
var. -nay, -ny, Krosney; 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 68, Smirn. 255). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 209).

KRASNIKOV (Van.)

'One who turns red' 'One who blushes'

from Ru. krasnet' 'to turn red, to blush'
(Smirn. 255); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KRASNOFF (Van. Lon. Tor.)

'Red' 'Beautiful'

from Ru. krasnyj 'red' (Unb. 28, Smirn. 255),
Old Russian krasnyj 'beautiful' (Unb. 177);
var. -ov, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 68); Nick. n.

KRASNOV (Wpg.)

see Krasnoff.

KRASNY (Van. Mont.)

see Krasney.

KRASNOV (Wind.)

'Beauty'

from Ru. kras- 'beauty' (Wolk-Polt. 161),
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 68). Nick. n.
Prob. also white Russian (Unb. 329 -Krassovskij).

KREM (Wind.)

'Cream'

from Ru. krem 'cream' (Smirn. 256); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 210).

KREMIN (Tor.)

'Cream'

from Ru. krem 'cream' (Smirn, 256);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KREML (Wind. Tor.)

'Kremlin' (fortress in a city)

from Ru. kreml 'Kremlin' (Smirn, 256);
Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin, 210).

KRESIN (Sault.)

'Strike fire' (from a flint)

from Ru. kresit 'to strike fire' (Vasm, II-373),
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 50), Nick. n.

KRESINA (Ham.)

Feminine form of Ru. Kresin/Krasin, meaning
'Daughter of Krasa'

Krasa - dim. form of Ru. Krasnoslav (Petrovsk.
303), meaning 'beautiful glory' (Smirn, 255, 579).
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 68 -Krasin), Patr. n.

KREST (Rossland-B.C.)

'Cross'

from Ru. krest 'cross' (Smirn, 257).
Nick. n. and prob. in some cases a Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin, 210).

KRESTOV (Ham. Tor. Mont.)

'Cross'

from Ru. krest 'cross' (Smirn, 257);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 68), Nick. n.

KRESTOVSKY (Van.)

'Cross'

from Ru. krest 'cross' (Smirn, 257),
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 68), Prob. Pl. n.

KRICHEV (Wind.)

'Krichev' (a place in Russia)

from Ru. krichat 'to yell', to cry' (Vasm, II-378,
Smirn, 258, Unb. 312 -Kričevskij), 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 312), Pl. n. Also White Ru. (Unb. 312).

KRINOV (Tor.)

'Lily'

from Ru. krin (Vasm, II-377, Smirn, 270).
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. and in some cases
a Pl. n.

KRISHKA (Atikokan-Ont.)
see Kryshka.

103

KRISTIN (Edm.)
'Christ'
from Ru. Khristos (Smirn. 691); which in turn is
from Gk. Xristos 'Christ' (Vasm. IV-276), Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KRISTOFF (Van.-a. Abottsford. Calg. Sask. Lond. Ham.-a.
Tor. South Bay-Ont. Alliston-Ont.)
'Son of Khristos'
from Ru. Khristos (Smirn. 691), which in turn is
from Gk. Xristos 'Christ' (Vasm. V.4-276); var.
Christoff, Krystof. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

KRIVONOSOV (Tor.)
'Crooked nose'
from Ru. krivoj 'crooked' (Smirn. 257), and nos
'nose' (Smirn. 347); 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 164);
Nick. n.

KRIVOSHEEV (TH)
'Crooked-neck'
from Ru. krivoj 'crooked' (Smirn. 257) and sheja
'neck' (Smirn. 710); 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 163);
Nick. n.

KRIVTZOFF (Van.)
'Crooked' 'Curved'
from Ru. krivoj 'crooked, curved' (Smirn. 257,
Unb. 160); var. Krivuzoff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens.
69, Unb. 160), Nick. n.

KRIVUZOFF (Sask.)
Distorted var. of Ru. Krivtzoff, but in that case
with the acc. on the last syl. (Bens. 69 -Krivtzov),
for meaning see Krivtzoff.

KRJOUTCHKOFF (Mont.)
'Little hook'
from Ru. krjuchok, the dim. form of Ru. krjuk
'hook' (Smirn. 260); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 69);
Nick. n.

KROLIK (Tor. Mont.)
'Rabbit'
from Ru. krolik 'rabbit' (Smirn. 258);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 258); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 212) and Pol.

KROSNEY (Wpg. Tor.)
see Krasney.

- KRUK (Van.-a. Haney-B.C. Calg. Canora-Sask. Wpg. TH Ham. Tor. Mont.) 104
 'Raven'
 from Ru. kruk 'raven' (Vasm. II-385), Nick. n.
- KRUKIN (Mont.)
 1. 'Raven'
 from Ru. kruk 'raven' (Vasm. II-385);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. Also possibly meaning 'Hook' from Ru. krjuk
 (Smirn. 260) 'hook'. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
- KRUKOFF (GrFks. Sask. Canora-Sask. Wpg.)
 'Raven'
 from Ru. kruk 'raven' (Vasm. II-385);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
- KRUPA (TH. Tor.)
 'Groats'
 from Ru. krupa 'groats' (Smirn. 259);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 259). Nick. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 213).
- KRUPEN (TH)
 Variation of Ru. Krupin, meaning 'Groats' from
 Ru. krupa 'groats' (Smirn. 259); 1st. syl. acc.
 (Bens. 69 -Krupin); Nick. n.
- KRUPINA (Tor.)
 Fem. form of Krupin, meaning 'Groats' from Ru.
krupa 'groats' (Smirn. 259, Unb. 113). Prob.
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 69 -Krupin). Nick. n.
- KRUPIROV (Tor.)
 'Groats'
 from Ru. krupa 'groats' (Smirn. 259);
 Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
- KRUSTEV (Tor.)
 'Crunch' 'Crackle'
 from Ru. khurst 'crunch, crackle' (Smirn. 692);
 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
- KRUSTIN (Tor.)
 'Crunch' 'Crackle'
 from Ru. khurst 'crunch' (Smirn. 692);
 Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 133 -Khrustov). Nick. n.
- KRYM (Tor.)
 'Crimea'
 from Ru. Krym 'Crimea' (Smirn. 727); Pl. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 214).

'Lid' 'Cover'

from Ru. kryshka 'lid', 'cover' (Smirn. 260);

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 260), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 214).

KRYSTOFF (Van.)

see Kristoff.

KUBARSKY (Tor.)

1. 'Tub' (maker)

from Ru. kubar 'tub' (maker) (Vasm. II-395);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 70 -Kubarkin; and

prob. Occ. n. pertaining to one who made tubs.

2. 'Top' (toy), 'Peg-top' (play)

from Ru. kubar 'top' 'peg-top' (Vasm. II-395,

Smirn. 261); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 70

-Kubarkin), Nick. n.

KUBATOFF (Tor.)

'Pot-bellied' 'Boiler'

from Ru. kubatyj 'pot-bellied' (Vasm. II-395,

Smirn. 514), kub 'boiler' (Smirn. 261); Prob.

2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KUBIK (Van. Edm. Tor. Mont.)

1. Dim. form of Kub 'little tub'

from Ru. kub 'tub' (Vasm. II-394);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. 'Block' (for playing), 'Cube'

from Ru. kubik 'brick, block, cube' (Smirn.

261); 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.

(Kalin. 215).

KUKLA (Welland-Ont.)

'Doll'

from Ru. kukla 'doll' (Smirn. 261);

1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KUKOL (Wind. Ham. Mont.)

1. In some cases possibly a contracted form of

Ru. Kukolnik 'Doll-maker' or 'Hood-maker',

from Ru. kukla 'doll' or Old Ru. kukol 'hood'

(headgear) (Unb. 19, 124), Prob. 1st. syl. acc.

Occ. n.

2. In some cases possibly a contracted form of

Ru. kukolev 'Hood' (headgear), from Old Ru.

kukol 'hood' (Unb. 197, 112). Prob. 1st.

syl. acc. Nick. n.

3. See also kukolj.

1. 'Doll' 'Puppet'
from Ru. kukla/kukol'nyj 'doll/puppet'
(Mullet 607 - Puppet, Smirn. 261 -kukla),
var. kukol. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 260),
Nick. n.

2. see also Kukol.

KUKURIN (Sault.)

Possibly meaning 'Confinement hut' from the
Ru. root ku - 'confinement' and kuren 'hut,
shanty, hovel' (Wolk. Polt. Root Dict. 171),
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

KULACK (Tor.)

In some cases possibly a contracted form of Ru.
Kulakoff.
see Kulakoff.

KULAK (Van. Vern. Kel. Edm. Sask. TH. Tor. Mont. Fred.)

In some cases possibly a contracted form of Ru.
Kulakoff.
see Kulakoff.

KULAKOFF (P.R.-a.)

1. 'Fist'
from Ru. kulak 'fist' (Smirn. 261),
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 70), Nick. n.
2. 'Rich peasant'
from Ru. kulak 'rich peasant' (Smirn. 261),
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 70), Nick. n.

KULIN (Ham. Mont.)

'Bag' 'Mat bag'
from Ru. kul 'bag' 'mat bag' (Smirn. 261);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KUPEC (Tor.)

'Merchant'
from Ru. kupets 'merchant' (Smirn. 262);
2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 216).

KUPREJANOV (Tor.)

Var. of Ru. Kiprianov, 'Son of Kiprian',
from Gk. Kipros 'Cyprus' (Petrovsk. 131, Smirn.
727, Unb. 59); 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 61); Pl. n.

KUPSOV (Wind.)

'Merchant'
from Ru. kupets, gen. sing. -kuptsa 'merchant'
(Smirn. 262); acc. on the last syl. (Kuptsov-
Bens. 70), Occ. n.

KURBATOFF (Gatt.)
see Koorbatofff,

KURBOTOFF (GrFks.)
see Koorbatofff,

KURBOTOV (Thrms.)
see Koorbatofff,

KURENOFF (Van.-a. GrFks. S.Sloc. York. Gatt.)
1. 'Kuren' (unit of the Zaporogian Cossack troops)
from Ru. kuren' 'kuren' (Smirn. 262); Acc. can
fall on either the 1st. or 2nd. syl. depending
on the discretion of the bearer (Bens. 71),
Nick. n.
2. 'Hut'
also from Ru. kuren' 'hut' (Smirn. 262); 1st.
or 2nd. syl. acc. depending on the discretion
of the bearer (Bens. 71), Pl. n.

KURINA (Calg. Leth. Tor.)
'Chicken'
from the fem. form of Kurinyj 'chicken'
(Smirn. 262), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

KURINKA (Leth.)
'Little chicken'
from the dim. form of Ru. kurinyj meaning 'chicken'
(Smirn. 262), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

KURKIN (Leth. Wpg.)
'Cock'
(as in a cocking piece), from Ru. kurok/kurka
(Gen. sing.) 'cock' (Smirn. 262-3), 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 74) Nick. n.

KURNOFF (Van. GrFks. Cast. Gatt.)
'Curly'
from Ru. kurnyj 'curly' (Vasm. II-427);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 71 -Kurinofff) Nick. n.

KURTIN (Ham.-a.)
'Jacket'
from Ru. kurtka 'jacket' (Smirn. 263);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 71); Nick. n.

KURZINA (Wind.)
'Basket'
from Ru. korzina (Smirn. 256);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 251); Nick. n.

KUSTOV (Tor.)

108

'Bush'

from Ru. kust 'bush' (Smirn. 263); acc. can fall on either the 1st. or 2nd. syl. on the discretion of the bearer (Bens. 72); Pl. n.

KUTNIKOFF (Edm.)

see Kootnekoff.

KUZEV (Tor.)

'Basket'

from Ru. kuzon 'basket' (Smirn. 261);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 74); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 215).

KUZIN (Tor.)

'Cousin'

from Ru. kuzina, Fr. cousine 'cousin' (Vasm. II-402); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 71), Patr. n.

KUZINA (Reg. Tor.)

Fem. form of Kuzin,

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 261); Nick. n.
for meaning see Kuzin.

KUZMIN (Wpg. TH. Tor.)

'Son of Kuzma'

Kuzma is from Gk. kosmos 'order' (Unb. 56, Tarn. 49). 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 56, Bens. 70); Patr. n.

KUZMOFF (Van.)

'Son of Kuzma'

Kuzma is from Gk. kosmos 'order' (Tarn. 49);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

KUZNECOV (Wpg.)

see Kuznetsoff.

KUZNESOFF (Wpg.)

see Kuznetsoff.

KUZNESOV (Van.)

see Kuznetsoff.

KUZNETSAV (Van.)

see Kuznetsoff.

KUZNETSOFF (Van. Tor.)

'Smith'

from Ru. kuznets 'smith, blacksmith' (Smirn. 261);
var. Kuznetsov, Kuznetzoff, -etsav, Kuznecov,
-soff, -sov, -zov, Kooznetsoff, -ov, Kooznetzoff,
Kootnetsoff. 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 119), Occ. n.

KUZNETSOV (Van. S.Sloc.)
see Kuznetsoff.

109.

KUZNETZOFF (Kel.)
see Kuznetsoff.

KUZNEZOV (Wpg.)
see Kuznetsoff.

KVASHENINIKOFF (Ham.)
'Fermented'
from Ru. kvashenyj 'fermented' (Smirn. 236);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 236); Nick. n.

KWAS (Tor. Sask.)
Var. of Kvas.
'Kvas' (a Ru. drink from fermented bread),
from Ru. kvass 'kvas' (Smirn. 236). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 188).

KYRIAKOV (Tor.)
1. 'Son of Kiriak'
Kiriak, from Gk. kyriakos 'lordly' (Petrovsk.
132) 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 99), but Bens. puts
the acc. on the 3rd. syl. Patr. n.
2. 'Motley' (variegated, particoloured)
from Ru. kir'jak 'motley' (Vasm. II-238-39);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LABENTSOFF (Nels.)
see Labentsov.

110

LABENTSOV

'Laba' (left tributary of the Kuban in North
Caucasus)
from Ru. Laba (Vasm. II-442); var. -off,
(possibly Lobinsoff); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 72 -Labenskij); Pl.n.

LACOFF (Wpg.)

1. 'Son of Laka'
Laka, dim. form of Alla (Petrovsk. 305)
'Allah'; var. Lakoff; 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 73 -Lakoff); Patr. n.
2. 'Varnish' 'Lacquer'
from Ru. lak 'varnish, lacquer' (Smirn. 264);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73 -Lakoff); Nick. n.

LACTIN (GrFks. Thrms. Canora-Sask.)

1. 'Crave' (for) 'Hunger' (for)
from Ru. lakat 'to crave' (for) 'to hunger'
(for) (Vasm. II-452); var. Laktin;
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 71); Patr. n.
2. 'Pot' (earthenware)
from Ru. lakot 'pot' (Vasm. I-453)
var. Laktin. 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 71); Nick. n. and in some cases a Pl. n.

LADAN (Mont.)

'Incense' 'Frankincense'
from Ru. ladan 'incense, frankincense';
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 218).

LADANSKY (Mont.)

'Incense' 'Frankincense'
from Ru. ladan 'incense, frankincense';
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 73 -Ladinskij);
Nick. n.

LAGADIN (TH)

Possibly a var. of Lagotkin.
see Lagodkin.

LAGODKIN (Wpg.)

1. 'Mender'
from Ukr. lahodyty 'to mend, repair' (M.L.
Podvesko Ukr.-Eng. Dict. S.A. Phrograph N.Y.
397); var. Lagadin; Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

2. Possibly a var. of Ru. Logotkin, meaning 111
as yet undefined; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 76).

LAJAT (TH)

'Barker' (as a dog)
from Ru. lajat 'to bark' (Smirn. 266);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LAKIN (Vict. Calg.)

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73),
for meaning see Lakoff or Lacoff.

LAKOFF (Tor.)

var. of Ru. Lacoff,
see Lacoff.

LAKTIN (GrFks. Thrms.)

see Lactin.

LALEFF (Tor.)

'Ruby'
from Ru. lal 'ruby' (Vasm. II-453, Smirn. 553);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LAMPKIN (Tor. Mont.)

'Little lamp'
from dim. form of Ru. lampa 'lamp' (Smirn. 265);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 73 -Lamkov); Nick. n.
and in some cases prob. pertaining to one who lit
lamps - namely a lampliter.

LANDANSKY (Mont.)

'Landau'
from Ru. lando, which in turn is from Fr. landau
'four wheel carriage' (Smirn. 265); Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LANKOFF (Edm.)

'Swede' (botanical term),
from Ru. lanka 'swede' (botanical term) (Vasm.
II-456); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 73); Nick. n.

LAPIN (Tor.)

'Paw'
from Ru. lapa 'paw' (Smirn. 265); var. Lappin;
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 186); Nick. n. prob.
pertainint to one with big hands.

LAPPIN (Sask. Tor.)

see Lapin.

'Noodles'

from Ru. lapsha 'noodles' (Smirn. 265);

Bens. is of the opinion that the acc. can fall on either the 2nd. or the 3rd. syl. (Bens. 73);

Nick. n.

LAROFF (P.R.-a.)

'Chest' 'Coffer'

from Ru. lar 'chest, coffer' (Smirn. 265);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73); Nick. n.

LASENTOFF (Nels.)

'Son of Lassen'

Lassen, from Germ. Lassen which in itself means descendant of Lass, Lass is the dim. form of Germ. Nikolaus (Smith-Dict. 300); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

LASKA (Tor. Mont.)

1. 'Kindness' 2. 'Caress'

from Ru. laska 'kindness' / 'caress' (Smirn. 265);

1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 220).

LASKIN (Ham. Tor.)

'Kindness' 'Caress'

from Ru. laska 'kindness' 'caress' (Smirn. 265);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73); Nick. n.

LASKOV (Tor.)

'Kindness' 'Caress'

from Ru. laska 'kindness' 'caress' (Smirn. 265);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73 -Laskin); Nick. n.

LATOFF (Mont.)

'Measure of weight' 'Device for the measure of depth'

from Germ. lot 'measure of weight' 'Device for the measure of depth' (Vasm. II-523).

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73 -Latin); Nick. n.

LAVRENOFF (Gatt.)

'Son of Laurent'

Laurent/Lavren from Lavr/Lavrentij (Unb. 85);from Lat. laurus 'laurel tree' (Petrovsk. 138);var. Lavrinoff, Lowrenoff; 2nd. syl. acc.

(Unb. 85); (Bens. accents the last syl. -72).

Patr. n.

LAVRINOFF (Reg.)
see Layrenoff.

113

LAZAREFF (Trail. GrFks. Thrms.)
'Son of Lazarus'
Lazar, Lazarus, from Gk. Lazaros (Unb. 47)
'help of God' (Smith-Dict. 302, Petrovsk. 138);
var. -off, -oy; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73); Patr. n.

LAZAROFF (GrFks. Canora-Sask. Sask. Mont.)
see Lazareff.

LAZAROV (Tor.)
see Lazareff.

LAZATIN (Wpg.)
'Climber'
from Ru. lázat/'lazit' 'to climb' (Smirn. 264);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 73 -Lazatin); Nick. n.

LAZIN (Edm.)
'Climber'
from Ru. lazit 'to climb' (Smirn. 264);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 73); Nick. n.

LEBED (Van. Tor.)
'Swan'
from Ru. lebed 'Swan' (Smirn. 266, Unb. 186,
226); var. -ev, -of, -off; 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 74); Nick. n.

LEBEDEV (Tor.)
see Lebedeff.

LEBEDINSKY (Tor.)
'Swan'
from Ru. lebed 'Swan' (Unb. 226, Smirn. 266);
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 74); Nick. n.

LEBEDOF (Van.)
see Lebedeff.

LEBEDOFF (Van. S.Sloc. Golden. Creston. Calg.)
see Lebedeff.

LEBOFF (Mont.)
'Son of Gleb'
Prob. a var. of Gleboff/Hleboff by omission of
the G or H sound, from Old Ru. Gleb and in
turn Old Ger. Gutleib; var. Gleboff; 1st. syl.
acc. (Bens. 38); Patr. n.

LECKOEFF (Van.)

114

'Forest' 'Woods'

from the derivative of Ru. les 'forest' 'woods'
(Smirn. 268); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

LEFF (Tor.)

'Lion'

from Ru. lev 'lion' (Smirn. 266);
var. Lev, Lief; Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin, 220).

LEGEBOKOFF (Van. GrFks. Thrms. S.Sloc. York.)

'Lazy-bones'

from Ru. lezheboka 'lazy-bones' (Smirn. 267, 53);
var. -ow; Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n. prob.
pertaining to an idle person.

LEGEBOKOW (GrFks.)

see Legebokoff.

LEMECHKOFF (Tor.)

'Little ploughshare'

from the dim. form of lemekh 'ploughshare'
(Smirn. 267); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 75
-Lemekhov); Nick. n.

LENETSKY (Mont.)

'One who is lazy' 'Lazy'

from Ru. lenit'sja 'to be lazy, idle' (Smirn. 268);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LENKOFF (Mont.)

'Son of Lenka'

Lenka, dim. form of Leontij (Petrovsk. 307), which
in turn is from Gk. leonteios 'lion' (Petrovsk.
141); var. -ov; Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.
Also a dim. form of several feminine Bapt. names
such as Aleksandra, Elena, Leonija, Marlene
Melitina- therefore in many cases Lenkoff is a
metronymic n.

LENKOV (Mont.)

see Lenkoff.

LEPOFSKY (Tor.)

1. 'Sculptor'

from Ru. lepiti 'to sculpture' (Smirn. 268);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n.

2. 'Lime tree' 'Linden'

from Ru. lipa 'lime tree' 'linden' (Smirn. 270);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

LES (Ham.)
 'Forest' 'Wood'
 from Ru. les 'wood, forest' (Smirn. 268); Pl. n.

LESNICK (Sault. Ham. Tor. Oshawa-a.)
 see Lesnik.

LEŚNIK (Tor.)
 'Forester'
 from Ru. lesnik 'forester' (Smirn. 268);
 var. Lesnick, Lessnik; 2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n.

LESNOFF (Tor. Mont.)
 'Wood' 'Forest'
 from Ru. les 'wood(s), forest' (Smirn. 268);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 75); Pl. n.

LESSEY (Tor.)
 'Forest' 'Wood'
 from Ru. les 'forest, wood' (Smirn. 268);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

LESSNIK (Tor.)
 see Lesnik.

LESSY (Tor.)
 see Lessey.

LEV (Tor.)
 see Leff.

LEVIN (Tor.)
 1. see Levinoff.
 2. 'Son of Lev'
 from Ru. lev (Unb. 344) and meaning 'lion'
 (Smirn. 266); var. Levine; 1st. syl. acc.
 (Bens. 74). Patr. n.

LEVINOFF (Tor.)
 'Levite'
 from Levi, which in turn is from Hebr. lewi
 'Levite' (Unb. 344); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 344);
 Patr. n.

LEVITIN (Tor.)
 'Levite'
 from Heb. lewi 'Levite' (Unb. 344);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 344); Nick. n.

LEVKOV (Tor.)

'Son of Levko'

Levko, dim. form of Lev 'lion' (Unb. 73, Smirn. 266); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 74); Patr. n.

LEVOSKIN (Sault.)

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 74 -Levochkin); for meaning, see Leyshin below.

LEYSHIN (Tor.)

'Left-hander'

from Ru. Leysha 'left-hander' (Smirn 266); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 82); Nick. n.

LEVTOV (Tor.)

'Lion'

from Ru. lev 'lion' (Smirn. 266); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LEXCHIN (Tor.)

'Easier'

from Ru. (legkij)/legche (easy) 'easier' (Smirn. 266-67); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LIEFF (Ott-Hull)

1. Var. of Ru. Leff, see Leff.

2. 'If' 'Whether'

from Ru. li 'if, whether' (Smirn. 269); Nick. n.

LIKOFF (Ott-Hull)

'Face' (poetical)

from Ru. lik 'face' (Smirn. 269); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 75 -Likin); Nick. n.

LIMONOV (Edm.)

'Lemon'

from Ru. limon 'lemon' (Smirn. 270); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LINDOFF (P.Alb.)

'Starchy soup from fish'

'Starchy soup from venison'

from Ru. linda 'starchy soup from fish or venison' (Vasm. II-498); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 75); Nick. n.

LINLOFF (Hax-Dart)

Possibly a distorted var. of Lineff, 'Son of Lin', Lin, from Gk. name Linos, in turn from Gk. linos 'sorrowful song' (Petrovsk. 142); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 75); Patr. n.

LIPKIN (Wpg.)

'Lime' (tree) 'Linden'
from Ru. lipa 'lime (tree) linden' (Unb. 192);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 75); Pl. n.

LISKOFF (Wind.)

var. of Leskoff 'Nut tree'
from Old Ru. leska 'nut tree' (Vasm. II-486);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

LISOY (St.Cath-a.)

'Bald'
from Ru. lysyj 'bald' (Smirn. 274);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LJUBENOV (Ott-Hull)

Var. of Ljubimov 'loved' (one),
from Ru. ljubit' 'to love' (Smirn. 275);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 210); Nick. n.

LJUBINSKYJ (Tor. Wpg.)

'Love'
from Ru. ljubov' 'love' (Unb. 107);
var. (possibly Lubinsky); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 78); Nick. n. Also Ukr. and Slavic.

LOBINSOFF (Vict. Sask.)

Distorted var. of Ru. Labentsov,
see Labentsov.

LOBOVSKY (Tor.)

'Forehead'
from Ru. lob 'forehead' (Smirn. 272);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LOKOFF (Tor.)

'Lap' (as a puppy laps water)
from Ru. lokat'/lakat' 'to lap' (Vasm. II-514,
Smirn. 264); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

LOKOT (Tor.)

'Elbow'
from Ru. lokot' 'elbow' (Smirn. 273);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 228).

LOMOW (Tor.)

Var. of Ru. Lomov, 'Breaker'
from Ru. lomat' 'to break' (Smirn. 273);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 76); Nick. n.

LOPATA (Tor.)

'Shovel' 'Spade'
from Ru. lopata 'shovel, spade' (Smirn, 273);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin, 228).

LOPATIN (Wind. Tor.)

'Shovel' 'Spade'
from Ru. lopata 'shovel, spade' (Smirn, 273);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens, 76); Nick, n.

LOROFF (Sask.)

1. 'Son of Lora'
Lora, dim. form of Gloria, from Lat. gloria
'glory' (Petrovsk. 312, 88); prob. 1st. syl.
acc. (Bens. 76 -Lorin). Example of a surname
based on a mothers first name - matronymic n.
2. 'Son of Florentij'
Lora, also a dim. form of Florentij, from
Lat. florens/florentis 'that which flowers'
(Petrovsk. 312, 228); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

LOSHKA (Buchanin-Sask.)

'Spoon'
from Ru. lozhka 'spoon' (Smirn. 272);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 228).

LOSKA (Tor.)

see Loshka.

LOUKIANOFF (Thrms. Mont.)

'Son of Lukjan'
Lukjan/Lutjan, from Lukian, which in turn is from
Gk. Loukianos 'light' (Unb. 58, Smith-Dict. 320);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 77); Patr. n.

LOWRENOFF (Vallican.)

Variation of Lavrenoff,
see Lavrenoff.

LOZOFF (Mont.)

'Vine' (of grapes)
from Ru. loza 'vine' (of grapes);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 76); Pl. n.

LUBIN (Vict. Calg. Edm. Sask. Mont.)

119

1. 'Bast' (botanical term)

from Ru. lub 'bast' (botanical term - inner bark of a tree, used for binding purposes) (Smirn. 274); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. Var. of Ru. Ljubin, 'Son of Ljuba'

Ljuba, a woman's Bapt. n.
from Ru. ljubov 'love' (Unb. 107), which in turn is a translation of Gk. kharis 'love' (Unb. 107); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 78); an example of a surname based on a mother's first name - and therefore a matronymic n.

LUBINSKY (Tor.)

Variation of Ljubinsky, 'Love'
from Ru. ljubov 'love' (Unb. 107); var. lubynskyj; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 78); Nick. n.
Also Slavic.

LUBOFF (Tor.)

'Bast'

from Ru. Lub 'bast' (Smirn. 274, Unb. 195);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 195); Nick. n.

LUBOVSKY (Tor.)

'Bast' (botanical term)

from Ru. lub 'bast' (Smirn. 274);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 195); Nick. n.

LUKACHEV (Tor.)

In turn a var. of Lukashev, 'Son of Lukash'
Lukash, from Luka, Luke (Unb. 81), which in turn is from Gk. Loukas (Unb. 48) and Lat. (Lucianus, Lucanus) lux 'light' (Tarn. 59); var. Lukanchoff.
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 81); Patr. n.

LUKAN (Sud.)

see Lukin.

LUKANCHOFF (St.Cath-a.)

Variation of Lukachev,
see Lukachev.

1. 'Son of Luke'
 Luke, from Luka, which in turn is from Gk.
Loukas (Unb. 48) and Lat. lux, meaning 'light'
 (Tarn. 59); var. -an; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens.
 77); Patr. n.
2. 'Onion'
 from Ru. luk 'onion' (Smirn. 274);
 var. -an; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 77);
 Nick. n.
3. 'Bow' (as in bow and arrow),
 from Ru. luk 'bow' (Unb. 202); var. -an,
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 77); Nick. n.

LUKOFF (Sud.)

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 77);
 for meaning see Lukin.

LUKOFISKY (Tor. Mont.)

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
 for meaning see Lukoff.

LULOFF (Ott-Hull)

Undefined surname, but possibly meaning
 'Son of Ljulja', dim. form of Ljudmila
 (Petrovsk. 314); meaning 'dear people'
 (Petrovsk. 145); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
 An example of a surname based on the mother's
 1st. n. Therefore a matronymic n.

LUNA (Edm. Tor. Mont.)

'Moon'
 from Ru. luna 'moon' (Smirn. 274);
 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
 Also Italian (Smith-Dict. 321).

LYKOFF (Wind.)

'Bast' (botanical term)
 from Ru. lyko 'bast' (Smirn. 274);
 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 195); Nick. n.

MADOFF (Van. Wind.)

Var. of Ru. Medoff, meaning 'honey'
from Ru. měd 'honey' (Smirn. 283);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 82); Nick. n.
Also Bulg. (Smith-Dict. 347).

MADREY (Tor.)

see Mudryj.

MADRY (Tor.)

see Mudryj.

MAEROV (Calg. Tor.)

1. 'Farmer'
from Ger. meier 'farmer' (Unb. 344), var.
Meerov; 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 344, Bens. 79);
Occ. n.

2. Possibly meaning 'Major'
from Ru. major (Smirn. 276); var. Meeroy;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 122, Bens. 79); Occ. n.

MAHONIN (Gatt.)

see Makhonin and Makonin.

MAHORTOFF (Vern.)

Var. of Muchortov/Machortov;
see Muchortov.

MAJAK (Van.)

'Lighthouse'
from Ru. majak 'lighthouse' (Smirn. 282);
2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 239).

MAKAEFF (Van. GrFks.)

'Dip' 'Dipper'
from Ru. makat 'to dip' (Smirn. 277); var.
Makayev, -eiff, -eeff, -eyff, -aoff;
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 79); Nick. n.

MAKAOFF (TH. Gatt.)

see Makaeff.

MAKAROFF (Van. S.Sloc. Calg. Wpg.)

'Blessed'
from Gk. macharias 'blessed' (Tarn. 49);
var. -ow, distorted 'Makartoff, 'Makortoff;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 49); Patr. n.

MAKAROW (Ham. -a)

Var. of Makaroff,
see Makaroff.

MAKARTOFF (Van.)

122

1. Distorted var. of Makaroff,
see Makaroff in this Addendum I.
2. In some instances possibly a distorted
var. of Machortov/Muchortov, for meaning
see Muchortov in main dictionary.

MAKASAEFF (GrFks.)

Var. of Ru. Makaseff;
see Makaseff.

MAKASEFF (St.Cath-a.)

'Son of Makasa'
from Makasha/Makasa, dim. form of Makar
(Petrovsk. 315), which in turn is from Gk.
makarios 'blessed' (Petrovsk. 147), var.
-off, Makasaeff; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 79,
but Makasaeff - 3rd. syl. acc.), Patr. n.

MAKASOFF (GrFks. Nels.)

see Makaseff.

MAKAYEV (Sicamous, Cast.)

see Makaeff.

MAKEEFF (Tor. Oshawa-a.)

see Makaeff.

MAKEIFF (Van. GrFks. Cast. Nels.)

see Makaeff.

MAKEYFF (GrFks. Gatt.)

see Makaeff.

MAKHONIN (Gatt.)

'Wave' 'Wag' 'Flip'
from Ru. makhat 'to wave, wag, flip' (Smirn. 282);
Mahonin, Makonin, prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
see also Makonin.

MAKIN (Leth. Ham-a. Wpg. Tor.)

1. 'Poppy' 'Poppy-seed'
from Ru. mak 'poppy' 'poppy-seed' (Smirn. 277);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 79), Pl. n.
2. see also Makaeff.

MAKOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Poppy' 'Poppy-seed'
from Ru. mak 'poppy' 'poppy-seed' (Smirn. 277);
var. -ov; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 79) 1 Pl. n.
2. see also Makaeff.

MAKOFKA (Tor.)

see Makovka.

MAKONIN (GrFks. Thrms. Nels.)

1. 'Son of Makonja'
Makonha, dim. form of Maksim (Unb. 86), from
Lat. maximus 'greatest' or 'largest' (Tarn. 60);
var. Mahonin, Makhonin; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 86); Patr. n.
2. see also Makhonin.

MAKORTOFF (Van. Van.-a. Kamp. GrFks. Cast. Vallican. Thrms.
S.Sloc. Nels. Midway-Sask.)
In some cases possibly also a distorted var.
of Machortov/Muchortov,
for meaning see Muchortov.
Distorted var. of Makaroff.

MAKOSKY (Wind.)

Var. of Makovsky,
see Makovsky.

MAKOV (Tor.)

see Makoff.

MAKOVKA (Mont.)

'Poppy-head'
from Ru. makovka 'poppy-head' (Smirn. 277);
var. Makofka; 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

MAKOVNIK (Wind.)

'Poppy-head' (grower)
from Ru. makovka 'poppy-head' (grower) (Smirn.
277); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. pertaining
to one who dealt in poppies.

MAKOVSKY (Mont.)

'Poppy-head'
from Ru. makovka 'poppy-head' (Smirn. 277);
var. Makosky; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 79); Nick. n.
and in some cases a Pl. n.

MAKRANOFF (Edm.)

Var. of Ru. Makrinov, 'Son of Makrina'
Makrina, from Gk. makrinos 'Far, distant, remote'
(Petrobides 330); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 79, Unb.
107), Patr. n.

1. 'Wet' 'Moist'
from Ru. mokryj 'wet, moist' (Smirn. 294);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. Shortened version of Ru. Makrinoff,
for meaning see Makranoff.

MAKSIMOV (St.Cath-a.)

- 'Greatest' 'Largest'
from Maksim, which in turn is from Lat.
maximus 'greatest' 'largest' (Tarn. 60);
var. Maximoff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 47),
Patr. n.

MALAHOFF (Van. Kamp. Nels.)

1. Possibly a distorted var. of Malekoff or
Malikoff, see Malekoff.
2. Possibly a Tartar name (as given mention -
history of the Crimean War 1851-53 when
referring to a burial ground).

MALAKOFF (Van. GrFks. Pent. Vallican. S.Sloc. Thrms.
Reg. Lynn Lake-Man.)

Possibly a var. of Ru. Malekoff, and Malikoff,
see Malekoff.

MALEKOFF (Swan River, Thompson)

1. 'Young fish' 'Fry'
from Ru. malek 'young fish, fry' (Smirn. 277);
var. -akoff (and possibly Malahoff);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 79 -Malakoff); Nick. n.
2. Possibly a var. of Ru. Malikov, 'Little'
maloj - derived surname meaning 'the little'
var. -akoff (and possibly Malahoff); 1st.
syl. acc. (Unb. 210 -Malikov); Nick. n.

MALICK (Van. Mont.)

see Malik.

MALIK (Van. Sask. Ham. Ham.-a. Tor.)

In some cases prob. a shortened version of
Ru. Malikov 'the little' a maloj-derived
surname meaning 'the little' (Unb. 210);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 79 -Malik); var. Malick,
Mallick; Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 234), and
possibly Arab. Pers. and Hindi with various
different meanings. Smith 335).

- MALIN (Van. Kamp. Edm. Calg. Wpg. Ham. Mont.)
 'Little' (one)
 a maloj derived surname meaning 'little'
 (Unb. 220); from Ru. maloj 'little' (Unb. 220);
 var. Mallin; 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 210); Nick. n.
 see also Malinoff.
- MALINOFF (Tor. Mont.)
 'Raspberry'
 from Ru. malina 'raspberry' (Smirn. 277);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 79); Nick. n. and in
 some cases, probably a Pl. n.
 see also Malin.
- MALINSKY (Sask. Reg. Tor.)
 'Raspberry'
 from Ru. malina 'raspberry' (Smirn. 277);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 79); Pl. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 233).
- MALLICK (Ham.)
 see Malik.
- MALLIN (Sask.)
 see Malin.
- MALLOFF (Van. Pent.)
 see Maloff.
- MALOFF (P.Alb. Comox Valley. GrFks. Cast. Vallican.
 S.Sloc. Thrms. Calg. Leth. Leth-a. Canora-Sask.
 Orillia-Ont. Tor.)
 'Little'
 from Ru. malyj 'little' (Smirn. 278); var.
 Malloff; acc. can fall on the 1st. or 2nd. syl.
 (Bens. 79), Nick. n.
- MALYSHEFF (Van. GrFks.)
 'Small'
 from Ru. malyj 'small' (Smirn. 278);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 79, Unb. 237, 210);
 Nick. n.
- MALTZOY (Leth. Reg. Kit. Wat. Tor. Mont. Quebec City)
 'The little'
 another maloj-derived surname meaning 'the little'
 (Unb. 210); Unb. puts the acc. on the last syl.
 (Unb. 210 -Mal'cov) while Bens. puts the acc. on
 the 1st. syl. (Bens. 79 -Maltsoff); Nick. n.
- MAMONTOFF (Van.)
 'Mammoth'
 from Ru. mamont 'mammoth' (Smirn. 279);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 80, Unb. 53); Nick. n.

MANGOV (Tor.)

126

'Mango'

from Ru. mango 'mango' (Smirn. 279);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

MARCINOV (Ott-Hull)

Possibly a contracted form of Martsinovskij,
from Marsha, a dim. of Mary, Marija (fem.)
(Petrovsk. 319), which in turn is from Heb.
miryam 'obstinacy' 'rebellion' (Tarn. 39), or
from Heb. marah 'bitter' (Tarn. 39). (Petrovsk.
151, 150), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Metr. n.

MARCOV (St.Cath-a. Niag.F.-a)

Var. of Markoff,
see Markoff.

MARGOLIS (Tor.)

'Pearl'

A Jewish Ru. name and an equivalent to Margolious,
from margolit, and in turn from Gk. margarites
'pearl' (Unb. 80, 343); var. -es; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 343). Nick. n.

MARGOLES (Tor.)

see Margolis.

MARINOFF (Alliston-Ont. Tor. Hax-Dart.)

'Son of Marina'

Marina, from Lat. marinus 'sea' (Petrovsk. 151);
var. -ov; 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 102); Based as
it is on the mother's name - an example of a
metronymic n.

MARINOV (Mont.)

see Marinoff.

MARKIN (Sask.)

'Son of Mark'

Mark, from the Gk. n. Markos 'mars' (Unb. 47,
Petrovsk. 152, Smith-Dict. 339); 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 80); Patr. n.

- MARKOFF (Van. Vallican. Calg. Wpg. Niag. F-a. Tor. 127
Oshawa-a.)
'Son of Mark'
Mark, from the Gk. name Markos 'Mars' (Tarn. 60,
Petrovsk. 152); var. -ov; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens.
80, Unb. 47); Patr. n.
- MARKOV (Ham. Ham-a. Tor.)
see Markoff.
- MARKUSOFF (Wpg. Ham.)
'Son of Markus'
Markus, from Gk. Markos 'Mars' (Unb. 47, Petrovsk.
152, Smith-Dict. 339); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 80),
Patr. n.
- MARZOFF (GrFks. Cast.)
see Morozoff.
- MARTYNOVS (Ham.)
Distorted var. of Ru. martinov 'Son of Martin'
from Lat. Martinus, which in turn is a dim. of
Marcus 'of Mars' (Tarn. 60); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 56, Bens. 81), Patr. n.
- MARZOFF (Hazelridge-Ont.)
1. 'Mars'
from Ru. Mars 'Mars' (Smirn. 280) and in turn
from the Gk. markos 'Mars' (Petrovsk. 152),
(God of War); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.
2. Possibly a distorted var. of Morozogg,
see Morozoff.
- MASLIANIKOFF (Mont.)
'Oil maker' 'Butter maker'
from Ru. maslo 'oil' 'butter' (Smirn. 280);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 113, Bens. 81); Occ. n.
- MASLIN (Sask. Tor.)
'Butter' 'Oil'
from Ru. maslo 'butter' 'oil' (Smirn. 280);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
- MASLINOFF (Tor.)
'Olive' (tree)
from Ru. maslina 'olive' (tree) (Smirn. 280);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

MASLOFF (Cast. Nels. Calg. Kit. Wat.)

'Butter' 'Oil'

from Ru. maslo 'butter' 'oil' (Smirn. 280);

var. -ove; 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 113, 206,

Bens. 81); Nick. n.

MASLOVE (Wpg.)

Distorted var. of Masloff,

see Maslove.

MATOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Mother'

from Ru. mat 'mother' (Smirn. 282);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 81); Nick. n.

2. 'Loss' (in chess) 'Checkmate'

from Ru. mat 'loss' (in chess) (Vasm. II-579)

or 'checkmate' (in chess) (Smirn. 281);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 81), Nick. n.

MATUSINSKY (Mont.)

'Matjusja' 'Little Matrona'

from Matjusja, dim. form of Matrona, (Petrovsk.

54); which in turn is from Lat. matrona,

'mistress, matron, married woman' (Tarn. 60,

Petrovsk. 54), Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Metr. n.

being as it is based on a mother's name.

MATUSOFF (Mont.)

'Son of Matvej'

from Matus which in turn is from Matvej, and

Matvej is the Slavic equivalent to Eng. Matthew,

which is from Gk. Matthaias, and in turn Heb.

Maththaios/Mattaj/Mattejah/Matanjah 'Gift of

Jehovah' (Tarn. 39); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 89,

Bens. 81); Patr. n.

MAXIMOFF (Calg.)

see Maksimov.

MAYOFF (Tor.)

'May' (month)

from Ru. maj 'may' (Smirn. 276);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

MEDICOFF (Mont.)

Distorted var. of Ru. Mednikov, 'Copper-Smith'

Ru. mednik 'copper-smith' (Smirn. 283);

1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 111); Occ. n.

- MEDOFF (Wpg.)
 'Honey'
 from Ru. méd 'honey' (Smirn. 283);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 82); Nick. n.
- MEDVED (Nanaimo. Wpg. Wind. Tor. Mont.)
 'Bear'
 from Ru. medved 'bear' (Smirn. 283, Unb. 18, 33, 205). 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 283); Nick. n.
- MEDVEDOFF (Tor.)
 'Bear'
 from Ru. medved 'bear' (Smirn. 283, Unb. 189);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 82); Nick. n.
- MEEROV (Mont.)
 Possibly a var. of Maerov,
 see Maerov.
- MELNIC (Wpg.)
 Var. of Melnik,
 see Melnik.
- MELNICK (P.Alb. Calg. Wind. K.Wat. Mont.)
 'Miller'
 from Ru. melnik 'miller' (Smirn. 284);
 var. -ick, -ic, -uk; 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 284);
 Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 241, Unb. 277).
- MELNIKOFF (Mont.)
 see Melnikov.
- MELNIKOV (Calg. Tor.)
 'Miller'
 from Ru. melnik 'miller' (Smirn. 284);
 var. -off; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 82); Occ. n.
- MELNUK (Calg. Wpg.)
 Var. of Melnik;
 see Melnik.
- MELOFF (Tor.)
 1. 'Chalk'
 from Ru. mel 'chalk' (Smirn. 284); acc. can
 fall on either the 1st. or 2nd. syl. depending
 on the discretion of the bearer (Bens. 82);
 Nick. n.

2. 'Son of Mela'

Mela, dim. form of Gemell (Petrovsk. 321), which in turn is from Lat. gemellus 'pertaining to twins' (Petrovsk. 84); for acc. see above; Patr. n.

3. 'Shoal'

from Ru. mel' 'shoal' (Smirn. 284); acc. as above. Pl. n.

MERKULOFF (Wind.)

'Mercury' 'Merkulyj'

from Merkul-colloquial form of merkulyj, from Lat. Mercurius 'Mercury' (ancient Roman God who served as herald, messenger or patron of the Gods and was also the God of commerce, thievery, eloquence and science. (Petrovsk. 156, Random House Dict. 897). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 83, Unb. 49, 59), Patr. n.

MEZOFF (Wpg.)

'Boundary'

from Ru. mezha 'boundary' (Smirn. 283); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 82); Pl. n.

MIALKOFF (Tor.)

'Brake' (for flax and hemp)

from Ru. mialka 'brake' (for flax and hemp) (Smirn. 300); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 82); Nick. n.

MIASNIKOF (Mont.)

'Butcher'

from Ru. mjasnik 'butcher' (Smirn. 300); 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 87, Unb. 112); Occ. n.

MICALEFF (Wind.)

Possibly a distorted var. of Michailoff, see Michailoff.

MICHAELOFF (Wind.)

see Michailoff.

MICHAELOV (Tor.)

see Michailoff.

MICHAILOFF (Tor.)

'Son of Michael' 'Michael's'

Michail/Michaill from Heb. Micaiah 'who is like God' (Tarn. 40); var. Michaelov, Michaeloff, Mihailoff, Mihailov, Mihalkov, Mihaljev, and possibly Micaloff; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 84); Patr. n.

MICHALSKY (Tor. Mont.)

131

'Michael'

from Ru. Michail, in turn from Heb. Micaiah
'who is like God' (Tarn. 40); 2nd, syl. acc.
(Bens. 84); Nick. n. Prob. also Ukr. and Slavic,

MICHLOVA (Mont.)

Possibly a distorted var. of Feminine Michailova,
'Daughter of Michael'; Prob. 2nd, syl. acc.
Patr. n. for meaning of Michael, see Michailoff.

MIHAILOFF (Tor.)

see Michailoff.

MIHAILOV (Tor.)

see Michailoff.

MIHALJEV (St.Cath-a. Tor.)

see Michailoff.

MIHALKOV (Tor.)

see Michailoff.

MIKULAN (Sault.)

Var. of Mikulin,
see Mikulin.

MIKULIN (Mont.)

'Son of Nikolas'

from Mikula, which in turn is from Nikula, Nikolaj,
in turn Gk. Nikolaos 'Goddess of Victory' (Tarn.
50); var. Mikulan. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 83,
Unb. 66); Patr. n.

MIKULOFF (Calg.)

'Son of Nikolas'

from Mikula, which in turn is from Nikula, Nikolaj,
and in turn Gk. Nikolaos 'Goddess of Victory'
(Tarn. 50); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 66 -Mikulin);
Patr. n.

MILANOFF (Tor.)

Var. of Ru. Millinoff,
see Millinoff.

MILANKOV (Tor.)

see Milencoff.

MILENCOFF (St.Cath-a.)

see Milenkoff.

MILENKOFF (St.Cath-a.)

132

'Dear' 'Nice' 'Sweet'

from Ru. milenkiĭ 'dear, nice, sweet' (Smirn. 289);
var. Milankov, Milencoff, Milinkov; Prob. 2nd. syl.
acc. Nick. n.

MILIN (Tor.)

'Dear' 'Sweet'

from Ru. milyj 'dear, sweet, lovable, nice' (Smirn.
289, Unb. 246); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 83); Nick. n.

MILINKOV (Ham.)

see Milencoff.

MILLINOFF (Wind.)

'Dear' 'Sweet'

from Ru. milyj 'dear, sweet, lovable, nice' (Smirn.
289, Unb. 286); var. Milanoff; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 83); Nick. n.

MILLOSHEFF (Wind.)

'Dear little one'

from the dim. form of milyj 'dear' (Smirn. 289, 711);
var. Millosev, Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
See also Millosev.

MILLOSEV (Wind.)

1. 'Good sewing'

from Ru. milyj 'good', sev 'sewing' (Smirn. 568);
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

2. see also Millosheff.

MILOFF (Mont.)

'Dear' 'Sweet'

from Ru. milyj 'dear, sweet, lovable, nice'
(Smirn. 289); acc. can fall on either the 1st.
or 2nd. syl. on the discretion of the bearer.
(Bens. 83); Nick. n.

MINIALOFF (Tor.)

'One who changed' 'Changer'

from Ru. menjat' 'to change' (Smirn. 285, Unb.
151); past form-menjal 'changed' 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 151), Nick. n.

MINSKY (Edm. Wpg. Steinbach-Man. Tor.)

'Minsk'

from the place Minsk in white Russia.
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 84, Unb. 249); Pl. n.

- MIR (Tor. Mont.)
 'World' 'Peace' 'Community'
 from Ru. mir 'world, peace, community' (Smirn. 290); (Mir magazine, May 1978).
- MIRKIN (Tor.)
 'Peace' 'World' 'Community'
 from Ru. mir 'peace, world, community' (Smirn. 290); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 84, Unb. 343);
 Nick. n.
- MIRKOFF (Tor.)
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. var. -ov;
 for meaning see Mirkin.
- MIRKOV (Tor.)
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. var. -off;
 for meaning see Mirkin.
- MIRONOFF (Van. Tor.)
 'Son of Miron'
 Miron, from Gk. Muron 'sweet oil, perfume, unguent'
 (Unb. 66, Liddell. II-1155); var. -ov;
 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 66); Patr. n.
- MIRONOV (Ott-Hull)
 see Mironoff.
- MIRONSKY (TH)
 'Sweet oil' 'Perfume' 'Unguent'
 Miron, from Gk. Muron 'sweet oil, perfume, unguent'
 (Liddell II-1155); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
 Prob. also Ukr.
- MISHKIN (Tor.)
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 85); Patr. n.
 for meaning see Miskov part 2, part 3, part 4.
- MISKIN (Wind.)
 1. 1st. syl. acc.
 for meaning see Miskov part 1.
 2. Var. of Mishkin,
 for meaning see Miskov part 2, part 3, part 4.
- MISKOV (Wind. Tor.)
 1. 'Basin'
 from Ru. miska 'basin' (Smirn. 291);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. 'Son of Mishka'
from Mishka, a dim. form of Mikhail/Michael (Petrovsk. 326), in turn from Heb. Micaiah 'who is like God' (Tarn, 40); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
3. 'Little mouse'
from the dim. form of mysh 'mouse' (Smirn. 300); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
4. 'Teddy bear'
from Ru. mishka 'teddy bear' (Smirn. 291); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

MISKOVSKY (Wind.)

1. 'Basin'
from Ru. miska 'basin' (Smirn. 291); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. Var. of Mishkov, 'Son of Mishka' Mishka, dim. form of Mikhail/Michael (Petrovsk. 326), and from Heb. Micaiah 'who is like God' (Tarn. 40). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.
3. for additional meaning, see Miskov part 3.
4. for additional meaning, see Miskov part 4.

MISLOV (Tor.)

- 'Thought' 'Reflection'
from Ru. mysl 'thought, reflection' (Smirn. 299); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

MITANOFF (Tor.)

1. Possibly a shortened form of Mitrofanov, 'Mitrofaniij' from Gk. mitrofanis (Unb. 50), meaning 'mother shows' (Petrovsk. 160), 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 84), Patr. n.
2. 'Little Mitrofan' 'Little Dmitry' 'Mita' 'Mitja'
from Mita/Mitjon-dim. of Dmitry (Petrovsk. 325), and in the case of Mitja-dim. of Dmitry or Mitrofan-see part 1 above (Unb. 93 -Mitjaev, Mitjanin), for meaning of Dmitry see Dimitrieff or Miteff. 2nd.syl. acc. (Bens. 84); Patr. n.

MITEFF (Van.)

135

'Little Dmitry' 'Mitja'
from Mitja, dim. of Dmitry which in turn is from
Gk. Demetrios 'Demeter', Demeter in Gk. myth is
the goddess of the fruitful earth, protectress
of social order and marriage (Tarn. 45, Unb. 57,
Petrovsk. 97), var. Mitoff. Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 84 -Mitin), Patr. n.

MITOFF (Tor.)

see Miteff.

MITROFF (St.Cath-a. Tor.)

1. 'Little Dmitry' 'Mitra'
from mitra, dim. form of Dmitry which in turn
is from Gk. Demetrios, 'goddess of fertility
and harvests' (Petrovsk. 97, Smith-Dict. 355,
Tarn. 45); var. -ov. Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 84 -Mitrev), Patr. n.
2. An abbreviated form of Mitrofana, for meaning
see Mitanoff in part 1, var. -ov. acc. as
above. Patr. n. Metr. n.

MITROV (Reg.)

1. see Mitroff, part 1.
2. An abbreviated form of Mitrofanov, for meaning
see Mitanoff.

MOISEFF (Niag.-a)

Var. of Ru. Moiseeff. 'Moses'
from Slavic Moisei 'Moses' which in turn is from
Coptic mo 'water' and usha 'saved' (Tarn. 41),
Prob. last. syl. acc. (Bens. 85 -Moiseev), Patr. n.

MOLOT (Ham. Tor.)

'Hammer'
from Ru. molot 'hammer' (Smirn. 294);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 251).

MOLOTCHNIKOFF (Mont.)

'Dairyman'
from Ru. molotchnik 'Dairyman' (Smirn. 295);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 85); Occ. n.

'Hammer'

from Ru. molot 'hammer' (Smirn. 294);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. and in some cases
probably an Occ. n. pertaining to one who lived
at or near the sign of the hammer.

MONACHEV (Tor.)

'Monk'

from Ru. monakh 'monk' (Unb. 121, Smirn. 295);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 121, 256); Occ. n.

MOODRAY (Wpg.)

An anglicized version of Russian, Uk. Mudryj;
see Mudryj; Possibly also a Hindi name.

MOODREY (Vict. Chilliwack, Wpg. Sud. Wind. Tor.)

An anglicized version of Ru. and Ukr. Mudryj;
see Mudryj.

MOROSHKIN (P.Alb.-a. Kel.)

'Cloudberry'

from Ru. moroshka 'cloudberry' (Smirn. 296);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 194, Bens. 86); Nick. n.
and in some cases probably a Pl. n.

MOROV (Tor.)

'Plague'

from Ru. mor 'plague' (Smirn. 295);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 86); Pl. n.

MOROZ (Niag.F.-a)

'Frost'

from Ru. moroz 'frost' (Smirn. 296);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 253).

MOROZOFF (Calg. Canora-Sask. Sask. Tor.)

'Frost'

from Ru. moroz (Smirn. 296);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 204, Bens. 86); Nick. n.

MOSKIN (Mont.)

1. 'Pug' (dog)
from Ru. mos'ka 'pug' (dog) (Smirn. 697);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. 'Midge' (insect)
from Ru. moska/mashka 'midge' (Smirn. 297);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 191); Nick. n.

MOSKOFF (Tor.)

For meaning see Moskin; Prob. a 2nd. syl. acc.

MOSTOV (Tor.)

- 'Bridge'
from Ru. most 'bridge' (Smirn. 296);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 86 -Mostovich); Pl. n.

MUCHIN (Wpg.)

- 'Fly'
from Ru. mukha 'fly' (Smirn. 299);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 87); Nick. n. Also Ukr.

MUCHORTOV (Cast.)

1. Muchortov/Machortov, from Ru. muchortyj
'Bay' (colour for a horse) (Unb. 36);
Var. Mahortoff, Makortoff, Makartoff;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 36, 177); Nick. n.

2. see also Makaroff.

MUDRA (Van. TH)

Feminine form of Mudryj,
see Mudryj.

MUDRACK (Med.Hat-a. Wind. Tor.)

see Mudrak.

MUDRAK (Vict. Wpg. Tor.)

'Wise one'
from Ru. and Ukr. Mudryj 'wise' (Smirn. 298,
Smith-Dict. 362, Kalin. 255); var. Mudrack,
-rick, -rik, -ruk, -ryk; acc. can fall on either
the 1st. or 2nd. syl. (Bodg. 191), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 255), and possibly Eng. and
Scot.

MUDREY (Wpg.)

Var. of Ru. and Ukr. Mudryj,
see Mudryj.

MUDRI (Van. Leth-a.)

see Mudry.

MUDRICK (Wpg. Tor.)
see Mudrak.

MUDRIE (Wpg.)
see Mudryj.

MUDRIK (Edm. Tor.)
see Mudrak.

MUDRUK (Sault.)
see Mudrak.

MUDRY (Van. P.Alb, Edm. Winnipegosis, Wpg. Wind.
St.Cath-a. Tor.)
see Mudryj.

MUDRYJ (Wind.)
'Wise'
Russian Mudryj is taken from Ukr. Mudryj, based
on Slavic Mudryj 'wise' (Unb. 293, Smirn. 298,
Kalin. 255); Var. Moodray, Moodrey, Mudry, Mudri,
Mudrey, Mudrie, Madrey, Madry; 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 293), Nick. n. Also Ukr.

MUDRYK (Calg. Edm. Wpg. Tor.)
see Mudrak.

MURATOFF (Mont.)
'Son of Murad'
Murat, of Turkic origin and namely from Arab,
Murad 'desire, aim' (Unb. 237, 398);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 87); Patr. n.

MURKIN (Tor.)
'Son of Murka' from Murka the dim. of Marija/Maria
(Petrovsk. 327), in turn from Heb. Mirian (Petrovsk.
151-2), 'bitterness, wished for child, rebellion'
(Smith-Dict. 339); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 87); Based
as it is on the mother's name - a fine example of
a Matronymic n.

MUROFF (Wind. Mont.)
'Stone wall'
from Ukr. Mur 'stone wall'
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

MUSIKOV (Yorkt.)
'Son of Musik'
from Musik, the dim. form of many Bapt. names such
as masc. German, Dmitrij, Moisej and fem. Marina,
Marija, Matrona, etc. (Petrovsk. 327); Prob. 1st.
syl. acc. Patr. n. and in some cases Matr. n.

'In thought'
the Ru. na'in (Smirn. 301); and mysl 'thought'
(Smirn. 299); Nick. n. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 258 & 257).

NASTOFF (Oshawa)

'Son of Nastja'
from Ru. Nastja and in turn Nastasiya/Anastasiya
(Unb. 275); from Gk. anastasios 'Resurrection'
(Tarn. 43); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 275 -Natin)
Patr. n.

NAZAROFF (Cranb. Kamp. Red Deer)
see Nazarov.

NAZAROV (Van. S.Sloc. Cast. Nels.)

1. 'Look' 'Glance'
of Turkish origin from the Arab. nazar 'look'
or 'glance' (Unb. 388); var. -off; 2nd. syl.
acc. (Bens. 88); Nick. n.
2. 'Son of Nazar' 'Nazarson'
from Gk. nazaros; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 88);
Patr. n.

NEMEROVSKY (Tor.)

'Nemyriv'
from Nemyriv, a place in Ukraine (Smith-Dict. 368);
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr.

NENADOV (Tor.)

'Not needed'
from Ru. ne 'not' (Smirn. 322); and nado 'needed'
Prob. a 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

NESTEROFF (Ham.)

'Son of Nestor'
from Gk. river name Nestos (Tarn. 50);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 89), Pl. n.

NEZNICK (Tor.)

'Tender one'
from Ru. nezhnyj 'tender, delicate' or 'loving',
'affectionate', 'fond' (Smirn. 328); var. -nik;
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

NEZNIK (Tor.)

see Neznick.

NICHEVOLODOV (Nels.)
see Nichvolodov.

NICHOFF (Tor.)
see Nickoff.

NICHVOLODOFF (Cast. S.Sloc.)
see Nichvolodov.

NICHVOLODOV (Calg.)

1. 'Night of Volod' 'Night of little Vladimir'
from Ukr. nich 'night' (Kalin. 314 -Ru. noch/
Ukr. nich) and Volod from Volodja the dim. of
Vladimir (Petrovsk. 267); var. -volodoff,
-wolodoff, -eyolodov, -ivolodoff,
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n. An example of
a Russianized Ukrainian surname. Also a
compound surname. Vladimir is a Slavic form
of Walter meaning 'rule talk' or 'rule army'
(Smith-Dict. 533).
2. 'Rule nothing' 'Own nothing'
from Ru. volodet/'vladit' 'rule, own' and
nichevo 'nothing' (Smirn. 78, 345);
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n. var. as above.

NICHWOLODOFF (Calg.)
see Nichvolodov.

NICKLOFF (Niag.F.)
Var. of Nickoloff/Nikoloff.
for meaning, see Nikoloff.
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.

NICKOFF (Tor.)
'Son of Nicka' 'Son of little Nickij'
Nick, dim. form of Nickij, from Nikias/Nike
'victory' (Petrovsk. 164, Smirn. 428); var.
Nichoff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 90 -Nichoff).
Patr. n. Nicka/Nika happens also to be a dim.
form of countless other names (Petrovsk. 330).

NICKOLOFF (Calg.)
see Nikoloff.

NIKANOV (Tor.)
'Son of Nikon'
from Gk. Nikon/Nikao 'conquer', (Petrovsk. 166,
Smirn. 429). 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 64, Bens. 90
-Nikonov). Patr. n.

NIKIN (Wind.)

'Son of Nika' 'Nikson'

Nika - dim. of a multiplicity of names ranging from AgafonikNikij.....Nikodim.....Nikolaj to Shushanika (Petrovsk. 330); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

NIKITIN (Tor. Ott-Hull. Mont.)

'Son of Nikita'

Nikita, from Gk. niketes 'winner, conqueror' (Tarn. 50); var. -yn; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 90). Patr. n.

NIKOLAJEV (Tor.)

'Son of Nikolaj'

from Gk. Nikolaos/Nike 'Goddess of victory' (Tarn. 50); 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 90, Unb. 33, 66); Patr. n. Also Bulg. (Unb. 39).

NIKOLIN (Ham.)

'Son of Nikolas'

var. -yn; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 90); Patr. n. for meaning of Nikolas, see Nikoloff. (Unb. 56, 63).

NIKOLOFF (Sask. Tor. Ott-Hull)

'Son of Nickolas'

Nickolas, from Nikolaj and in turn from Gk. Nikolaos and in turn Gk. Nike 'Goddess of victory' (Tarn. 50); var. Nikolov, -ov, Nikolova (feminine form); prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 66, Nikolaos) Patr. n.

NIKOLOV (Tor. Mont.)

see Nikoloff.

NIKOLOVA (Tor.)

Fem. form of Nikolov, meaning 'Daughter of Nickolas', for meaning of Nickolas, see Nikoloff.

NIKODYM (Tor.)

In some cases prob. a shortened form of Ru. Nikodimov, meaning 'Son of Nikodim' from Gk. Nikedomos 'victory (over) people' (Petrovsk. 166, Smith, Dict. 371). 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 47 - Nikodimov); Patr. n.

NIKOLYN (Ham. -a)

see Nikolin.

NIKYTIN (Tor.)

see Nikitin.

NIZOFF (Edm.)

'Bottom'

from Ru. niz 'bottom' (Smirn. 343); Acc. can fall on either the 1st. or 2nd. acc. depending on the discretion of the bearer (Bens. 90). Nick. n.

NOSOFF (Mont.)

'Nose'

from Ru. nos 'nose' (Smirn. 347); var. -ov; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 91); Nick. n.

NOSOV (Tor.)

see Nosoff.

NOVACHKOFF (Tor.)

'New'

from Ru. novyj 'new' (Smirn. 346); var. Novatchkoff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 90 -Novichkov); Nick. n.

NOVAKOV (Van. Tor.)

see Novikov.

NOVATCHKOFF (Tor.)

see Novachkoff.

NOVIKOV (Tor.)

'New' 'Newcomer'

from Ru. novyj 'new' (Unb. 28, 210, Smirn. 346); var. -akov, -ikoys; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 90), acc. is also found at times on the last syl. (Unb. 147). Nick. n.

NOVIKOV'S (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Novikov,
see Novikov.

NOVOGRADSKY (Tor.)

'New city' 'Novgorod'

from Ru. novyj 'new' (Smirn. 346) and grad/gorod 'city' (Smirn. 133, 130); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

NOVOI (Mont.)

'New'

from Ru. novyj 'new' (Smirn. 346); 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 314); Prob. found also as a surname in other ethnic groups.

NOVOSAD (P.Alb. Van. Kamp. Wind.)

143

'New garden'

from Ru. novyj 'new', and sad 'garden' (Smirn. 346, 557); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 90 -Novosadov), Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 314, 611).

NOVOSEL (Tor.)

A contracted form of Novoseltsev 'New settler' from Ru. novosel 'new settler' (Smirn. 346); 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 313 -Novoselets).

NOVOSILTSEFF (Van.)

'Inhabitant of Novosil'

the tslets inversion denotes the inhabitant (of a town, place, tc.) (Unb. 132 - 3), 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 133), Pl. n.

NUSINOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Nose'

from Ru. nos 'nose' (Smirn. 347); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. 'Nusja' 'Little Nina' 'Little Anna'

from Nusja, dim. form of Nina or Anna (Petrovsk. 333); from Gk. Ninos, Prob. the name of the founder of Assyria (Petrovsk. 16), Anna from Heb. Hannah 'grace, mercy' (Tarn. 36, Petrovsk. 51); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n. and Metr. n.

OBEDKOFF (Cast.)

'One who dines'
from Ru. obedat 'to dine' (Smirn. 352);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

OBETKOFF (Van.)

'Promise'
from Ru. obet 'promise' (Smirn. 353);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ODIN (TH)

'One' 'Sole'
from Ru. odin 'one, sole' (Smirn. 366);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 366); Nick. n.
Prob. pertaining to one who was single or
alone. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 341).

OLISOFF (Nels.)

'Son of Olis'
Olis/Alis/Elisej, from Gk. Elissaios (Unb. 54,
Tarn. 37) and in turn Heb. Elisha 'to whom God
is salvation' (Tarn. 37), var. -ov;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 54); Patr. n.

OLISOV (Calg.)

see Olisoff.

ORECHOVS (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Orechov, 'Nut'
from Ru. orekh 'nut' (Unb. 194, Smirn. 194);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 194); Nick. n.

ORLOFF (Van, Edm, Wpg, Tor.)

see Orlov.

ORLOV (Tor.)

'Eagle'
from Ru. orël 'eagle' (Smirn. 376, Unb. 88, 186,
224, 230, 257); var. -off; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 92); Nick. n.

ORLOVSKY (Kel. Edm.)

'Orel' Orel, a region of Russia (Unb. 258);
orël itself means 'eagle' (Unb. 226);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 258). Pl. n.

ORZZANOV (Tor.)

'Rye'
from Ru. rzhanøj 'rye' (Unb. 37);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

OSACHOFF (Van.-a. Thrms. Cast. Slocan. Cran. Sparwood. 145
Canora-Sask. Sask.)

Var. of Ru. Osichoff, meaning 'Son of Little Osip'
from Osja, the dim. form of Osip which in turn is
a popular form of losif, (Unb. 104), from Gk.
Josef, and in turn Heb. Yoseph 'addition' (Tarn.
38, Unb. 104), var. Osatchoff, Osochoff,
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 104), Patr. n.

OSATCHOFF (Sask.)
see Osachoff.

OSIPOFF (Calg.)
'Son of Osip'
Osip, from Iosif, (Unb. 54), which in turn is from
Gk. Josef (Tarn. 38), and in turn from Heb. Yoseph
'addition' (Tarn. 38); var. -ow; 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 54, 57); Patr. n.

OSIPOW (Calg.)
see Osipoff.

OSOCHOFF (Cast.)
see Osachoff.

OSTAFOROFF (Van.)
see Ostoforoff.

OSTOFOOROFF (Thrms.)
see Ostoforoff.

OSTOFOROFF (Thrms. Canor-Sask. Sask.)
'Odds of Astafij'
from Astafij/Evstafij (Petrovsk. 60, 105, Unb.
54); and fora 'odds' (Smirn. 682); Astifij/Evstafij;
are from Gk. eustathes 'steady, firm, stable'
(Petrovsk. 66, 105); var. -aforoff, oforoy,
ofooroff; Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

OSTOFOROV (Pent.)
see Ostoforoff.

OSTOROFF (Tor.)
Distorted var. or Ru. Ostrov.
see Ostrov.

OSTRIKOFF (Van. Thrms.)
Var. of Ostrjakov, 'sharp'
from Ru. 'ostryj' 'sharp' (Smirn. 381),
another var. Ostrouchov; 3rd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 147 -Ostrjakov); Nick. n.

OSTROSKY (Van.)
see Ostroysky.

OSTROUCHOV (Ott-Hull)
1. 'Sharp ear'
from Ru. ostryj 'sharp' and ukho 'ear'
(Unb. 164); 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 164),
Nick. n.
2. Var. of Ostrikoﬀ,
see Ostrikoﬀ.

OSTROV (Wpg. Tor. Mont.)
1. 'Island'
from Ru. ostrov 'island' (Smirn. 380);
var. Ostrove, Ostoroff, 1st. syl. acc.
Pl. n.
2. 'Sharp'
from Ru. ostryj 'sharp'
(Smirn. 381); var. Ostrove, Ostoroff;
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 93); Nick. n.

OSTROVE (Wpg.)
Distorted var. of Ostrov,
see Ostrov.

OSTROVSKY (Wpg. Tor. Ott-Hull. Mont.)
'Island'
from Ru. ostrov 'island' (Smirn. 380);
var. Ostrosky; 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 38);
Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Unb. 38).

OSTRY (Van. Kel. Wpg. Tor. Mont.)
'Sharp'
from Ru. ostryj 'sharp' (Smirn. 381);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 93); Nick. n.

OUZAS (Ham.-a.)
'Terror' 'Horror'
from Ru. uzhas 'terror, horror' (Smirn. 659);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Prob. also Gen. Slav.

OVEZOV (Tor.)
'Oats'
from Ru. ovës 'oats' (Smirn. 364); Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 91); Nick. n.

OVSJANIKOV (Tor.)
'Dealer in oats'
from Ru. ovës 'oats' (Unb. 113, Smirn. 364);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 113); Occ. n.

OZERO (Van. TH.)

147

In some cases a contracted form of Ozoroff.
see Ozeroff, Also Ukr, (Kalin. 344).

OZEROFF (Van. Van.-a. Vern. Kel. Pent. Vallican.

GrFks. East Thrms. Nakisp. Sask.)

'Lake'

from Ru. ozero 'lake' (Unb. 28, Smirn, 369);

var. Ozero, Ozoroff; acc. can fall on either the
1st. or 3rd. syl. depending on the discretion of
the bearer. (Unb. 28, Bens. 92); Pl. n.

OZOROFF (Calg.)

see Ozeroff.

PADOWINIKOFF (Cast.)

see Podovinikoff.

PAJOT (Wind.)

148

'Singer'

Var. of Pojot,

from Ru. pet/'pojot' (3rd. pers. sing.) 'to sing'
(Smirn. 421), 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Prob,
found amongst other ethnic groups as well with
various different meanings.

PALECKKA (Tor.)

'Little cane'

from Ru. pekla 'cane' and palochka - the endearment
form 'little cane' (Smirn. 399); 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 399), Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 388).

PALENTSOV (Van.)

'Scorched'

from Ru. paljonyj 'scorched, signed' (Smirn.
399); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PALIVODA (Edm.)

'Burn water' 'Burnwater'

from Ru. palit 'to burn' and voda 'water'
(Smirn. 399, 82) 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 292),
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 387, 44, Unb. 292).

PALKA (Edm. York. Wpg. TH. Ham. Tor.)

'Cane' 'Stick'

from Ru. palka 'cane, stick' (Smirn. 399);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 399), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 387).

PALMEROFF (Tor.)

1. 'Palmer' 'Palm tree grower'

from Eng. Ger. palmer 'palmer' 'palm tree
grower' Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n.

2. 'Palmyra' (city in Syria)

from Palmyra, a name of a city in Syria
(Petrovsk. 173) Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

PALONKA (Tor.)

'Singed' 'Scorched'

dim. form of paljonyj 'singed, scorched'
(Smirn. 399); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 387-Palenij).

PALOV (Mont.)

'Bollard' (nautical term)

from Ru. pal 'bollard' (thick low post on a wharf
or the like, to which mooring lines are attached)
(Smirn. 398, Random House Dict. 166); Prob. 1st.
syl. acc. Nick. n.

PANAMAROFF (Sask.)
see Ponomareff.

149

PANCIROV (Tor.)
'Armour'
from Ru. pantsir 'armour, coat of mail' (Smirn. 400); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 252), Nick. n.

PANDEV (Tor.)
1. Unexplained - but a rare possibility meaning
Pandemia (Medical term),
from Ru. pandemiya 'pandemia' (medical term)
(Smirn. 400); acc. unascertained, Nick. n.

2. Possibly a shortened form of Ru. Pandalevskij
(Bens. 94); meaning 'gentleman gives'
from Ru. pan 'gentleman' and dat/'dal 'to give'
'gave' (Smirn. 400, 139); acc. unascertained.
Nick. n.

PANKOFF (GrFks. Vallican)
'Little lord' 'Little master' 'Sir' 'Gentleman'
from Panka, a dim. of pan 'Lord' 'master', which
in turn is Ukr. Pol. pan 'gentleman' 'sir'
(Unb. 185), var. -ow, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 98),
Nick. n.

PANKOW (St.Cath-a)
Var. of Pankoff.
see Pankoff.

PANKRATOV (Wind.)
Var. of Ru. Pankratev, 'Son of Pankratiy'
from Pankratiy, which in turn is from Gk.
Pankratiōs (Unb. 49), 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 49).
Patr. n.

PANOFF (Tor.)
see Panov.

PANOV (Tor. Mont.)
'Lord' 'Master'
from the Polish pan 'lord, master' (Unb. 185),
var. -o. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PAPIN (Tor.)
'Son of Papa'
Pap dim. of Papij, which in turn is prob. from
Gk. pappias meaning 'father' (Petroysk. 339, 174)
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

'Priest John'
 from Ru. pop 'priest' (Smirn. 456), and Ioann
 which is the Slavic equivalent of John, from
 Gk. Ioannes, and in turn from Heb. Yohanan
 'Jehova is gracious' (Tarn. 37); Prob. 2nd. syl.
 acc. Nick. n. and an example of a compound
 surname.

PAPOFF (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Popoff,
 see Popoff.

PAPOV (Nakisp.B.C. Tor.)

Distorted var. of Popoff.
 see Popoff.

PAPOVE (GrFks.)

Distorted var. of Popoff,
 see Popoff.

PARAMANOFF (Mont.)

'Son of Paramon'
 from Gk. Paramonos (Unb. 48) 'reliable, sure,
 firm' (Petrovsk. 175), 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 48),
 Patr. n.

PARAKIN (GrFks.)

'Son of Parakha'
 from Parakha, dim. of Fem. Evpraksija which in
 turn is from Gk. eupraxia 'happiness' (Petrovsk.
 104), or from Fem. Praskovja which in turn is from
 Gk. paraskene 'Friday' (Petrovsk. 183). Prob.
 2nd. syl. acc. (Petrovsk. 339), Matr. n. seeing
 as it is based on the mother's name.

PARASKOFF (Tor. Sask.)

'Son of Paraskaia'
 from Paraska, the dim. form of Paraskov'ia,
 Praskov'ia which in turn is from Gk. paraskene
 'Friday' (Petrovsk. 339, 182-3, 175).
 acc. unascertained. Patr. n.

PARINA (Tor.)

Fem. form of Parin.
 A problematical dim. surname in that it
 coincidentally could have been derived from a
 number of various baptismal names (Unb. 93),
 ex. the 'Son of Paramon' or 'Son of Parlenij'
 or 'Son of Parmjon' (Unb. 93); 1st. syl. acc.
 Patr. n. Prob. found amongst other ethnic
 groups as well.

PARNITSKY (Edm.)

151

'Seed-bed' 'Hot bed'

from Ru. parnik 'seed-bed' 'hot bed' (Smirn. 401);
2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

PARNOY (Tor.)

'Twin'

from Ru. parnyj 'twin' (Smirn. 401);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PARTNOY (Tor.)

see Portnoy.

PASESCHNIKOFF (Wpg.)

'Beekeeper'

from Ru. pasechnik 'beekeeper' (Smirn. 402);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n.

PASHKOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Son of Pashka' 'Son of little Paul'
Pashka, dim. of Pavel, which in turn is the
Slavic equivalent of Paul meaning, 'little'
(Tarn. 61); var. Paskov. 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 98), Patr. n.
2. Pash/Pashka in some instances is also the dim.
of Pantelejmon and Pankratij (Unb. 98), the
first name taken from Gk. pankratios 'all
powerful' and the second from Gk. panteleemon
'merciful with all' (Tarn. 50), 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 98), Patr. n. Var. as above.

PASHKOVSKY (Tor.)

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 95);
for meaning, see Pashkov.

PASICOV (Wpg. Tor.)

see Pasikov and Pashkov.

PASIKOV (Wind.)

'Bee garden' 'Apiary'

from Ru. paseka and in turn Ukr. pasika 'bee garden'
'apiary' (Smirn. 402, Kalin 391); Prob. 1st. syl.
acc. Pl. n. see also Paskov.

PASKOV (Wpg.)

1. 'Son of Paska'
Paska, dim. of Evpraksija or Paisija (Petrovsk.
339, Evpraksija is from Gk. euproaxia 'happiness'
(Petrovsk. 104) and Paisija is from Gk. pais
'child' (Petrovsk. 172), var. Pasikov, Pasikoff,
(possibly Pasklav-distorted). Prob. 1st. syl.
acc. An example of Metr. n. seeing as it is
based on the mother's first name.

2. 'Easter'

from Ru. Paskha 'Easter' (Smirn. 403);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 403), Nick. n.
var. as abov.

2. 'Paskha'

from Ru. paskha 'paskha' (rich mixture of
sweetened curds, butter, and raisins, eaten
at Easter) (Smirn. 403); 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 403), Nick. n. var. as abov.
see also Pashkov.

PAULOFF (Tor.)

'Son of Paul' 'Paulson'
from Gk. Paulos 'little' (Tarn. 61); var. -ov;
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

PAULOV (Tor.)

see Pauloff.

PAVEL (Tor.)

General Slavic, and in some cases Pavel, Pavell,
also possibly a contracted form of Paveljev, 'Son
of Pavel' 'Pavelson' 'Paulson' Pavel-Slavic form
of Paul (Smith Dict. 289); var. -ell; 1st. syl.
acc. Patr. n.

PAVELL (Tor.)

see Pavel.

PAVLIN (Edm. Wpg. Tor.)

1. 'Peacock' 'Peafowl'
from Ru. pavlin 'peacock' 'peafowl' (Smirn.
398); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 398), Nick. n.
and in some cases a Pl. n.
2. Prob. a shortened version of Ru. Pavlinov
'Son of Pavel' 'Pavelson' 'Paulson' from
Pavel - the Slavic form of Paul, which in
turn is from Gk. Paulos; 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb.
71), Patr. n.

PAYLOFF (N. Battl. Tor.)

'Son of Pavel' 'Pavelson'
from Pavel - the Slavic form of Paul (Unb. 27)
which in turn is from Gk. Paulos 'little' (Tarn.
61), var. -ov; 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 48, 97,
301), Patr. n. One of the most common patr. names
(Unb. 46).

PAVLOV (Wind. Ham. Tor. Ott-Hull)

see Pavloff.

PAYLOVOVA (Tor.)

153

Distorted fem. form of Pavloff, 'Daughter of Pavel'; see Pavloff.

PAVLOVSKA (Wpg.)

Fem. form of Pavloff,
see Pavloff.

PAYLUKOFF (Van.)

'Son of little Pavel' 'Little Pavelson' 'Little Paulson' from Payluk - the dim. form of Pavel 'little Pavel', Pavel from the Slavic form of Paul - which in turn is from Gk. Paulos 'little' (Tarn. 61). 3rd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

PAVOLOV (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Pavlov.

'Son of Pavel'

from Pavel, Slavic version of Paul which in turn is from Gk. Paulos 'little' (Tarn. 61) var. -ow; Prob. last. syl. acc. Patr. n.

PAVOLOW (Tor.)

see Pavolov.

PEIKOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Pitch'
from Ru. pek 'pitch' (Smirn. 404);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

2. 'Drink'
from the Ru. imperative form of pit (pej!)
'to drink' (drink!) (Smirn. 424), Prob.
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PEKAR (Van. Wind. Tor.)

A contracted form of Pekarev 'Baker'
from Ru. pekar 'baker' (Smirn. 404), 1st. syl.
acc. (Smirn. 404), Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 393)

PELKEY (Tor.)

'Passionate' 'Fervent' 'Ardent'
from Ru. pylkyj 'passionate, fervent, ardent'
(Smirn. 517), var. Pelkie, Pelky, 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 517), Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 556)

PELKIE (Tor.)

see Pelkey.

PELKY (TH)

see Pelkey

PENASHKA (Tor.)

1. 'Little stump'
from dim. of Ru. pen 'stump, stub' (Smirn. 404); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 394).
2. 'Chiff-chaff' (bird)
from Ru. penochka 'chiff-chaff' (bird)
(Smirn. 404), 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 404),
Nick. n.

PENEFF (Van.)

'Foam' 'Suds'
from Ru. pena 'foam, suds' (Smirn. 404); var.
-ev; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 95), Nick. n.

PENEV (Van.)

see Peneff.

PEREHUDOFF (GrFks. Cast. Thrums. Nels. Calg. Sask.)

'One who crosses' (river, stream, frontier, etc.)
from Ru. perekhodit 'to cross' (Smirn. 419);
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 96 -Perekhodov).

PEREKOPSKY (Sask.)

'Perekop' (place name in the Crimea)
from Ru. Perekop (place in the Crimea)
2nd. syl. acc Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 402).

PERENSEFF (Van.)

'Sow again' 'Sow anew'
from Ru. peresejat 'sow again, sow anew'
(Segal 535), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PEREPALKIN (Cast.)

'Skirmish' 'Shooting'
from Ru. perepalka 'skirmish' 'shooting'
(Smirn. 415); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PEREPELKIN (Calg. Nels. Midway. Sask.)

'Quail'
from Ru. perepel 'quail' (Smirn. 415); var.
-olkin, 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 187), Nick. n.

PEREPOLKIN (GrFks. Cast. S. Sloc. Thrms. Nels.)

see Perepelkin.

PEROG (Van.)
see Pirog.

155

PETEROFF (Canora-Sask.)
see Petrov.

PETKOVSKY (Tor.)
'Son of Petka' 'Son of little Peter'
Petka, dim. form of Pjotr which is the Slavic
form of Peter, from Gk. Petros 'rock' (Tarn.
51); (Petrovsk. 341 -Petak); Prob. 2nd. syl.
acc. Patr. n.

PETRASH (Edm. TH. Ham.)
In some cases prob. a shortened form of Ru.
Petrashkov meaning 'Son of Petrash' 'Son of
little Peter' from Petrash/Petrashka another
dim. form of Petor/Pjotr, the Slavic equivalent
to Peter (Petrovsk. 341). Peter itself is from
Gk. petros 'rock' (Tarn. 51), var. Petrun;
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 22 -Petrashkov), Patr. n.

PETRIN (K.Wat.)
'Peters' 'Peterson'
from Ru. Pjotr the Ru. form of Peter 'rock'
(Unb. 80, 86, Tarn. 51), var. Petrun; 1st. syl.
acc. (Bens. 96), Patr. n.

PETRUN (Sask.)
see Petrin.

PETROCEV (Tor.)
'Son of Peter' or 'Peterson'
from Ru. Pjotr 'Peter' which in turn is from
Gk. petros, 'rock' (Tarn. 51); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 96); Patr. surname.

PETROFF (Leth-a. Pas. Wpg. St.Cath-a.)
see Petrov.

PETROSKY (Tor.)
see Petrovsky.

PETROV (Van. Leth. Edm. Wind. Ham-a. Tor. Oshawa-a.
Mont.)
'Peterson'
from Ru. Pjotr, which in turn is from Gk. petros
'rock' (Tarn. 51); var. Petroff, Peteroff, Piatrov,
see also Piatrov. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 96, Unb.
27, 46, 238). Patr. n. For another possible meaning
of Piatrov, see Piatrov.

'Son of Peter' 'Peterson'
from Ru. Pjotr 'Peter', which in turn is from
Gk. petros 'rock' (Tarn. 51); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 105), Patr. n.

PETROVSKY (Calg.)

'Peter'
from Ru. Pjotr 'Peter' (Tarn. 51); var. of
Petrosky, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 220, Bens. 96);
Patr. n.

PETRUSHKA (Wpg.)

1. 'Parsley'
from Ru. petrushka, 'parsley' (Smirn. 421);
var. Petruska, 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 421),
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 415).
2. 'Dear Peter' 'Little Peter'
an endearment form of Peter from Ru. Pjotr
'Peter' and in turn Gk. petros 'rock' (Tarn.
51); var. Petruska, Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n. Prob. also Ukr.

PETRUSKA (Leth. Tor.)

see Petrushka.

PHILIPOFF (Cast.)

'Son of Philip'
from Filipp, and in turn Gk. filo and theos
'lover of horses' (Tarn. 47); var. Phillipoff,
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 129). Patr. n.

PHILLIPOFF (Nels.)

see Philipoff.

PIATROV (Calg.)

A variation of Petrov,
see Petrov.

PIOTROFSKY (Reg.)

Distorted var. of Petrovsky,
see Petrovsky.

PIROG (Van. TH)

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 423); In some cases
prob. a contracted form of Pirogov,
see Pirogov.

PIROGOV (Van.)

'Pie'
from Ru. pirog 'pie' (Smirn. 423, Unb. 195);
3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 195, Bens. 97). Nick. n.

PITKA (Edm. Sask. Tor.)

157

'Torment'

from Ru. pytka 'torment' (Smirn. 517);

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 517), Nick. n.

PITZOFF (Calg.)

1. 'Drink'

from Ru. pit 'to drink' (Smirn. 424);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PLATONOV (Wind.)

'Son of Platon'

from Gk. Platon and in turn from Gk. platys

'broad shouldered' (Petrovsk. 180); 2nd. syl.

acc. (Bens. 98). The use of Platonov as a

surname derives from Platon Ljovshin,

metropolitan of Moscow, who in 1789 established

five scholarships at the Moscow Ecclesiastical

Academy using a double surname and with Platonov

as the second element. (Unb. 219-220).

PLESAKOV (Van.)

'Splasher'

from Ru. pleskat 'to splash' (Smirn. 426);

3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 147), Nick. n.

PLESH (TH)

'Bald patch'

from Ru. plesh 'bald patch' (Smirn. 427);

Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 422).

PLESHKA (Tor.)

In some rare cases possible contracted form

of Pleshkov 'Bald patch' from Ru. plesh 'bald

patch' (Smirn. 427); var. pleszka, prob. 1st.

syl. acc. Nick. n.

PLOTKIN (Tor.)

'Raft' 'Float'

from Ru. plot 'raft, float' (Smirn. 427); Prob.

1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PLOTNICK (Wind. Tor.)

Contracted form of Plotnikoff,

see Plotnikoff.

PLOTNIK (Wind.)

see Plotnick.

PLOTNIKOFF (Haney. Vallican. GrFks. Cast. Thrums. S.Sloc.

Calg. Wpg.)

'Carpenter'

from Ru. plotnik 'carpenter' (Smirn. 427);

1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 112), Occ. n.

PLUSH (Tor.)

158

Possibly a contracted form of Ru. Pljushchev meaning 'soft down'.
from Ru. pljushch 'soft down' (Vasm. III-290);
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Unb. 295, Kalin. 424).

POBRAN (Edm. Wind.)

Possibly a contracted form of Pabranoff 'One who scolds a little' (Smirn. 429); acc. unascertained. Nick. n. prob. found amongst other ethnic groups as well and with their own meaning or meanings.

PODANY (Edm. Tor.)

'Given'
from Ru. podat/'podavat' (podanny) - Past passive participle) (Smirn. 433); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 435). Probably found amongst other ethnic groups as well and with different meanings.

PODDUBNY (TH. Mont.)

'Under the Oak'
from Ru. pod 'under' and dub 'oak' (Smirn. 432-2, 165); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 434, 113).

PODGORNIK (Tor.)

'Dweller at the foot of the mountain'
from Ru. pod 'by' (in the sense of by the foot of, at the foot of) and gora 'mountain' (Smirn. 428, 129); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

PODGORNY (Lond. Tor.)

'By the mountain'
from Ru. pod 'by' gora/gornyj 'mountain' (Smirn. 432-3, 129, 130); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 434, 83-84).

PODLESNICK (Tor.)

'Dweller by the woods'
from Ru. pod 'in the environs of' (thus inferring 'by') and les 'woods' (Smirn. 433, 268) and nick 'dweller', Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 140 -Podlesnyck), Pl. n.

PODLESNY (Mont.)

'In the Environs of the woods'
from Ru. pod 'in the environs of' and les 'woods, forest' (Smirn. 433, 268); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 140-Podlesnyck) Pl. n.

PODMEROFF (Red Deer, Calg.)
see Podmoroff.

159

PODMAROFF (Van-a. Calg.)
see Podmoroff.

PODMOREOFF (Cast.)
see Podmoroff.

PODMOROFF (Kel. Van. GrFks. S.Sloc. Cal. Calg.-a. Edm.)
'Foot of the sea'
from Ru. pod 'under' 'in the environs of' (in this
case implying 'foot of'), and more 'sea' (Smirn.
432-3, 296); var. -aroff, -eroff, -oreoff;
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

PODOBNIK (Tor.)
'Dweller by the oak'
from Ru. pod 'by' and dub 'oak' (Smirn. 428, 165);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

PODOLSKY (Edm. Alta. Wind. Mont. Tor.)
'Hem' (of a skirt)
from Ru. podol 'hem' (of a skirt) (Smirn. 439);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PODOV (Calg.)
In a few cases possibly a contracted form of
Podovinikoff, see Podovinikoff.

PODOVELNIKOFF (Vallican, B.C.)
'Contented' 'Satisfied' 'Pleased'
from Ru. dovolnyj 'contented, satisfied, pleased'
(Smirn. 155), Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PODOVINIKOFF (Calg. Vict. GrFks. S.Sloc.)
'Fan under'
from Ru. podo/pod 'under' and ovejat 'to fan'
(Smirn. 432-3, 364) var. Podovinnikoff, Padowinik-
off, Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PODOVINNIKOFF (Calg. Sask.)
see Podovinikoff.

PODRUCHNY (Portage La Prairie, Selkirk-Man.)
'Under hand'
from Ru. pod 'under' and Ru. ruchnej 'hand, arm'
(Smirn. 432-3, 555); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 434, 609).

PODSKALNY (Van-a.)
'Foot of the rock'
from Ru. pod 'by' (in a sense of foot of), and skala
'rock' (Smirn. 432 575) Prob 2nd syl acc. Pl. n.

PODSTAWKA (Tor.)

160

for meaning, see Podstawskyj.
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 441).

PODSTAWSKYJ (Tor.)

'Pedestal'

from Ru. podstavka 'pedestal, support, rest'
(Smirn. 441); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PODSTRELENY (Tor.)

'Wounded'

from Ru. podstrelit 'to wound' (Past Participle
Passive form) (Smirn. 441); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

PODTETENEV (Mont.)

'In the environs of the Aunt'

from Ru. pod 'under' (also meaning 'in the environs
of') and Ru. tetja/tjotja 'aunt' (Smirn. 432-3,
631); acc. unascertained. Pl. n.

PODVIN (Van-a. Wind.)

1. Possibly a shortened version of Podovnikoff,
see Podovnikoff.

2. 'Advance' 'Move' 'Progress'

from Ru. podovinut 'to advance, move, progress'
(Smirn. 434), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

POGODA (Sask. Tor.)

'Weather'

In some cases prob. a shortened form of Pogodin,
from Ru. pogoda 'weather' (Smirn. 432); var.
Pagoda, 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. (Unb. 204);
(be it bad or good weather) Also Ukr. (Kalin. 433).

POJIDAEFF (Tor.)

'One who eats up'

from Ru. pojemat 'to eat up' (Smirn. 443);
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

POLAKOFF (Wpg.)

Var. of Poljakov 'Pole'

from Ru. poljak 'Pole' (Unb. 135, Smirn. 453);
3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

POLANSKY (Edm. Sask. Tor.)

161

1. 'Polish'

from Lat. adjective polonus 'Polish' (Unb. 330); var. Poliansky; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 98), Nick. n. In this instance an example of a Russianized Polish surname (Unb. 330).

2. 'Glade'

from Ru. poljana 'glade, clearing' (Smirn. 453); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. var. Poliansky, Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 470).

POLE (Tor.)

In some cases probably a contracted form of Poly/Polej 'Field' from Ru. pole 'field' (Smirn. 448, Unb. 26); var. Pol. 1st. syl. acc. Probably found amongst other ethnic groups as well (Ex. Eng. etc.) and with other various meanings.

POLEJ (Edm.)

'Field'

from Ru. polje 'field' (Smirn. 448); 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 448). Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 463). Probably a surname used by other different ethnic groups as well with a different meaning.

POLEVOY (Tor.)

'Field'

from Ru. polevoj 'field' (Smirn. 448, Unb. 173); 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

POLIANSKY (Edm.)

see Polansky.

POLICOFF (Mont.)

var. of Polokoff.

see Polokoff.

POLNY (TH. Tor.)

'Full'

from Ru. polnyj 'full' (Smirn. 450); 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 450), Nick. n. Also Ukr. and Pol.

POLOKOFF (Tor.)

'Dray'

from Ru. polok 'dray' (low cart for heavy goods) (Smirn. 450) var. -ow, Policoff. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

POLOKOW (Tor.)
see Polokoff.

162

POLONICOFF (GrFks.)
see Polonikoff.

POLONICOV (Gatt.)
see Polonikoff.

POLONIKOFF (Thrms.)
'Son of Polonka'
Polonka dim. form of Appollon which in turn is
prob. from Gk. apollym, meaning 'to destroy'
(Petrovsk. 343, 55); var. -coff, -cov. Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

POLONOFF (Mont.)
1. Var. of Ru. Polenov meaning 'Log' (Unb. 198);
from Ru. polena 'log, billet' (Unb. 198,
Smirn. 448); 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. and in
some cases prob. a Pl. n.
2. see Polon.

POLOVNIKOFF (Thrms. Canora-Sask.)
'Chaff room'
from Ukr. polova 'chaff room' (Podvesko-Ukr. Eng.
Dict. 659); 2nd. or 4th. syl. acc. depending on
the discretion of the user (Bens. 89), Nick. n.

POLUSHIN (Red Deer)
'Son of Polusha'
from Polusha dim. form of Poluekt, Polieykt
(Unb. 81); which in turn is from Gk. polyeuktos
'long awaited' (Petrovsk. 180). 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 81), Patr. n.

POMOR (Sask.)
'Along the sea' 'Coast'
from Ru. po 'along' and more 'sea' (Smirn. 428,
296); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 424, 253). Prob. also found amongst other
ethnic groups as well with their own unique
meanings.

POMOTOV (Tor.)
'Winder' 'Reeler'
from Ru. motat 'to wind, reel' (Smirn. 297);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PONOMAREFF (Tor. Scarb. Mont.)

163

'Sexton'

from Ru. ponomar 'sexton' (Smirn. 455, Unb. 117); var. -ev; Panamaroff, acc. (Unb. 117, Bens. 100); 4th. syl. acc. Occ. n.

PONOMAREV (Tor.)

see Ponomareff.

POOHACHOFF (Vallican. Cast. S.Sloc. Sloc.)

'One who Frightens'

from Ru. pugat 'to frighten' (Smirn. 514); var. Pugatshew, 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 159, Bens. 103) Nick. n.

POPMARKOV (Wind.)

'Priest Mark'

from Ru. pop 'priest' and Mark, which in turn is from Gk. Markos 'Mars' (the Roman God of war) (Smirn. 456, Unb. 647). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 80). Nick. n. An example of a compound name.

POPOFF (P.Alb. Vallican. Trail. Cast. Thrms. S.Sloc. Sloc. Nels. Banff. Calg. Edm. Sask. Buchanin. Sask. Midway Sask. York. Port La Prairie. Swan River. Lond. Ham. Tor.)

'Priest'

from Ru. pop 'priest' (Smirn. 456); var. -ov, -ow, Papoff, Papov, -ove. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 121, 231). Occ. n. Indeed one of the most spread out Russian surnames in Canada.

POPOV (P.R.-a. Calg. Wpg. Lond. Ham. Niag.F.-a)
see Popoff.

POPOW (GrFks. Sloc. Nels. Tor.)
see Popoff.

PORA (Tor.)

'It is time'

from Ru. pora 'it is time' (Smirn. 457); 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 476). Prob. also a surname found in other ethnic groups.

PORTNOI (Tor.)

see Portnoy.

PORTNOY (Tor.)

'Tailor'

from Ru. portnoj 'tailor' (Smirn. 458); var. -noi, nay. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 458); Occ. n.

POSNIKOFF (Trail. Thrms. S.Sloc. Cranb. Nels. Wpg. 164
 St.Cath-a. Tor.)
 'One who fasts' 'Fast'
 from Ru. postnik 'fast' (Unb. 36); var.
 Postinkoff. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 36, Bens.
 101), Nick. n. For other possible meanings of
 Posnikoff and Postnikoff see Pozdnikoff.

POSNIKOV (Van. GrFks. Cast. S.Sloc. Nels. Gatt.)
 see Posnikoff and Pozdnikoff.

POSTNIKOFF (Vallican. Trail. Cranb. Pas-Man. Wpg.)
 see Posnikoff.

POSTOFF (Mont.)
 'Fasting'
 from Ru. post 'fasting' (Smirn. 462);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 107), Nick. n.

POT (Van.)
 'Sweat' (perspiration)
 from Ru. pot 'sweat' (Smirn. 463);
 Nick. n. Prob. also Eng. etc.,

POTOK (Tor.)
 'Stream'
 from Ru. potok 'stream' (Smirn. 464);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 464). Pl. n.

POZDIN (Sask.)
 'Late'
 from Ru. pozdniy 'late' (Smirn. 444);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 444), Nick. n.

POZDNEKOFF (Cast. Leth.)
 see Pozdnikoff.

POZDNIKOFF (Van. Cast. Calg.)
 'One who comes late'
 from Ru. pozdniy 'late' (Smirn. 444); var.
 Poznekoff, Posnikov, -off, Postnikoff, Pozdnekoff,
 Poznikow, (Posnikov-off and Postnikoff may have
 other meanings. See Posnikoff). 3rd. syl. acc.
 (Pozdnjakov -Unb. 210). Nick. n.

POZNECOV (Cast.)
 'Late'
 from Ru. pozdniy 'late' (Smirn. 444, Unb. 210);
 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

POZNEKOFF (Vallican. B.C.)
 see Pozdnikoff.

- POZNIKOFF (Van. S.Sloc. GrFks. Nakusp,B.C.) 165
see Pozdnikoff.
- POZNIKOW (S.Sloc.)
see Pozdnikoff.
- PRAVDA (Sask. Tor.)
'Truth'
from Ru. pravda 'truth' (Smirn. 468);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 468), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 490).
- PRAZNIK (Selkirk-Man.)
'Holiday'
from Ru. prazdnik 'holiday' (Smirn. 469);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 469), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 491).
- PRIJATELJ (Van. Tor.)
'Friend'
from Ru. prijatel 'friend' (Smirn. 493);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 493); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 523).
- PRISTUPA (Sask. Tor. Mont.)
'Attack' 'Assault'
from Ru. pristup 'attack, assault' (Smirn. 490);
var. Prystupa, 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 519).
- PRIVETT (Tor.)
'Greetings'
from Ru. privet 'greetings' (Smirn. 478);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 478), Nick. n. Possibly
also found amongst other ethnic groups with
different meanings.
- PROCURONOFF (Wpg.)
'Procurator'
from Ru. procuror 'procurator' (Smirn. 501);
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 102); Occ. n.
- PRODAN (Edm. Wind. Mont.)
'One who sold' 'Seller'
from Ru. prodat 'to sell' (Smirn. 497);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.
- PROSKIN (Van. Tor.)
'Beggar'
from Ru. prosit 'to beg' (Smirn. 565);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PROSNIK (Mont.)

'Millet'

From Ru. proso 'millet' (Vasm. III-378-9),
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 541 -prostiti).

PROSOFSKY (Reg.)

'Beggard'

from Ru. prosit 'to beg' (Smirn. 565)1
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 541 -prostiti).

PRUSAK (Leth. Edm. TH. Tor.)

1. 'Cockroach'

from Ru. prusak 'cockroach' (Smirn. 521);
var. Prusek, Prussak, 2nd. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 521); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 550).

2. 'Prussian'

from Ru. prussak 'Prussian' var. Prusek,
Prosyk, Prussak, 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 512);
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 550).

PRUSEK (Tor.)

see Prusak.

PRUSIN (Tor.)

'Prussian'

from Ru. Prusskij 'Prussian' (Smirn. 512);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 102); Nick. n.

PRUSKIN (Tor.)

'Prussian'

from Ru. Prusskij 'Prussian' (Smirn. 512);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 102), Nick. n.

PRUSSAK (Tor.)

see Prusak.

PRYBYL (Van.)

'Profit'

from Ru. pribyl 'profit' (Smirn. 478);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 478), Nick. n. Prob.
found in other ethnic groups as well and with
a different meaning.

PTUCHA (Van.)

'Rooster'

from Ru. petukh/petukha (Gen. s.) 'rooster'
(Smirn. 421); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. 1st. syl.
acc. Nick. n. and in cases prob. a Pl. n.
referring to one who lived at the sign of
the rooster.

PUGATSCHEW (Wpg.)
see Poohachoff.

167

PUSHKA (Sask. Wpg.)
'Canon'
from Ru. pushka 'canon' (Smirn. 516);
var. Puszka, Puska, 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 516),
Nick. n.

PUSHKAR (Yorkt.)
'Gunner'
from Ru. pushkar 'gunner' (Smirn. 516), Puskar
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 103), Occ. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 555).

PUSHKOFF (Tor.)
'Canon'
from Ru. pushka 'canon' (Smirn. 516);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

PUSKA (TH)
see Pushka.

PUSKAR (TH)
see Pushkar.

PUSTINA (TH)
'Wilderness'
from Ru. pustynja 'wilderness' (Smirn. 515);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 515), Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 554).

PUSTOGORODSKY (Wpg.)
'Empty town'
from Ru. pustoj 'empty' (Smirn. 515);
and Ru. gorod 'town' (Smirn. 130); Prob.
4th. syl. acc. Pl. n.

PUTNICK (Tor.)
'Traveller'
from Ru. putnik 'traveller' (Smirn. 516);
var. Putnik. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 516);
Nick. n.

PUTNIK (Tor.)
see Putnick.

PUZANOV (Tor.)
'Paunch'
from Ru. puzo 'paunch' (Smirn. 514), the
accent can fall on either the 2nd. or 3rd.
syl. depending on the discretion of the bearer
(Bens. 103), Nick. n.

RABID (Edm. Tor. Mont.)

168

1. 'Slave' 'Serf'

from Ru. rab 'slave' (Smirn. 518);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 345); Occ. n.

2. 'Rabbi'

from Heb. rabbi 'rabbi'
(Unb. 345); 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 345); Occ. n.

RABKIN (Ham.)

'Little slave' 'Little serf'

from Rabka, the dim. form of rab 'slave, serf'
(Smirn. 518); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 104); Nick. n.

RABOTIN (Mont.)

'Worker'

from Ru. rabotat 'to work' (Smirn. 159);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RACHMANOV (TH)

'The merciful'

from Arabic Rachman 'the merciful' one of the most
popular of the ninety-nine names of God in the
Moslem religion (Unb. 390), 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb.
390); An example of a Russianized Moslem surname
(but whose role in traditional Moslem Arabic names
may be compared-baptismal names in the Christian
heritage).

RADEV (Tor.)

'Glad'

from Ru. rad 'glad' (Smirn. 520);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RADIN (Wind. Tor.)

'Glad'

from Ru. rad 'glad' (Smirn. 520);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 104), Nick. n.

RADOVANOV (Wind. Tor.)

'One who makes happy'

from Ru. radovat 'to make happy' (Smirn. 521);
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RAFEALOV (Tor.)

'Son of Raphael'

from Raphael meaning 'Healed by God' or 'Medicine
of God' (Smith.Dict. 417), 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens.
105); Patr. n.

RAIKOFF (Tor.)

see Raikov.

RAIKOV (Wind.)

169

'Paradise'

from Ru. rai 'paradise' (Smirn. 533); var. -off,
acc. can fall on either the 1st. or the 2nd. syl.
depending on the discretion of the bearer (Bens.
104), Nick. n.

RAJEVSKY (Tor.)

'Paradise' var. of Rajskij.

from Ru. raj 'paradise' (Garden of) Eden, Elysium'
(Smirn. 533); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 104 -Rajskij),
Pl. n.

RAKAEFF (Van.)

from Ru. raka 'shrine' (Smirn. 533);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

RAKOCHNEY (Edm.)

Possibly meaning 'Roar', from Ru. rokot 'roar'
(Smirn. 552); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RAKOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Crayfish'

from Ru. rak 'crayfish, craw fish, crab'
(Smirn. 533); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 191,
Bens. 104); Nick. n.

2. 'Canker' (botanical term)

from Ru. rak 'canker' (Smirn. 533);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 191, Bens. 104);
Nick. n.

RAKOVSKY (Tor.)

'Crayfish'

from Ru. rak 'crayfish, craw fish, crab'
(Smirn. 533); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 258,
Bens. 104); Nick. n.

RAMOV (Nanaimo)

'Frame' (as of a window)

from Ru. rama 'frame' (Smirn. 534); var. -ovs;
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 104 -Ramin); Nick. n.

RAMOVS (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Ru. Ramov, see Ramov.

RAPIN (P.R.-a. Wind.)

see Repin.

RATKOVSKY (Niag.F.-a.)

170

'Son of Ratko' 'Son of little Radion'
from Ratko/Radko dim. forms of Radion (Unb. 73),
which is from Gk. rha(i)dios 'willing, helpful,
ready' (Tarn. 51), acc. can fall on the 1st. or
2nd. syl. depending on the discretion of the
bearer (Unb. 73 -Ratkov), Patr. n.

RATNIK (Tor.)

'Warrior'
from Ru. ratnik 'warrior' (Smirn. 544);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 544); Occ. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 594).

RAZAN (Tor.)

In some cases prob. a contracted form of
Rjazancev, Rjazanin, -ov, from Ru. Rjazan a
place in Russia (Unb. 133, 137, 139, 242),
2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 611).

REILKOFF (Nels. Portage La Prairie)

see Rilkoff.

REITAV (Tor.)

Possibly a distorted and contracted form of
Rativov, for meaning see Reteff,
Prob. found amongst other groups as well.

REIZOFF (Ham.)

Var. of Rezcov, and meaning 'cutter' from Ru.
rezat 'to cut'. Possibly 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb.
119), Nick. n.

REKRUT (Edm. TH. Ham.)

'Recruit'
from Ru. rekрут 'recruit' (Smirn. 548);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 548); Occ. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 596).

RELKEV (Gatt.)

see Rilkoff.

REMESOFF (Edm. Canmore-Alb.)

see Remizoff.

REMIN (Van. Edm.)

'Belt'
from Ru. remen 'belt' (Smirn. 548),
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 106); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 599).

REMIZOFF (GrFks.)

171

'Parus pendulinus' (a kind of tomtit bird)
from Ru. remiz 'parus pendulinus' (Unb. 187);
var. Remezoff; 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 187, Bens.
106); Nick. n.

REPIN (Sask.)

'Turnip'
from Ru. repa 'turnip' (Smirn. 548); var.
Rapin. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 106, Unb. 193);
Nick. n.

RESKOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Sharp' 'Harsh'
from Ru. reskij 'sharp, harsh' (Smirn. 547);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 119) Occ. n.
2. 'Son of Restka' from Restka, dim. form of
Evarest, which in turn is from Gk. eu and
arestos 'good and acceptable' (Unb. 347,
101). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

REFEFF (Ott-Hull)

Perhaps a contraction of Ru. Retivov meaning
'zealous', var. Reitav, from Ru. retivyj
'zealous' (Unb. 180, Smirn. 349). Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RIBAKOV (Mont.)

var. of Rybakov meaning 'Fisherman'
from Ru. rybak 'fisherman' (Smirn. 556, Unb. 118);
var. Ribkoff, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 118), Occ. n.

RIBKOFF (Mont.)

var. of Rybakov, for meaning see Rybakovs.

RILCOF (Van.)

see Rilkoff.

RILCOFF (Cast. Vallican-B.C.)

see Rilkoff.

RILKOFF (Haney-B.C. GrFks. S.Sloc. Vallican. Rev. Tor.)

'Mug' (face)
from Ru. rylo 'mug' (face) (Smirn. 556);
var. Relkev, Relkov, Relkoff, Reilkoff, Rilcof,
Rilcoff, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 108 -Rylkoff);
Nick. n.

RISHIKOFF (Mont.)
see Rizikov.

172

RISTOFF (Tor.)
In some cases possibly a distorted var. of
Ru. Riskoff 'Risk'
from Ru. riskovat 'to risk' (Smirn. 550);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RIZIKOV (Tor.)
'Red-haired'
from Ru. ryzhij 'red-haired' (Smirn. 556);
var. Ryzhnikov, Rishikoff, 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 108); Nick. n. 3rd. syl. acc. according
to Unbegaun (Unb. 147).

RIZOFF (Tor.)
'Red-haired'
from Ru. ryzhij 'red-haired' (Smirn. 556);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 108, Unb. 176); Nick. n.

RIZOVA (Tor.)
Feminine form of Rizoff,
see Rizoff.

ROLOF (Selkirk-Man. Tor.)
see Roloff.

ROLOFF (Van. Kt. Kel. Med.Hat. Tor.)
'Role' (as in the theatre)
from Ru. rol 'role' (Smirn. 552);
var. Rolof. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ROMANOFF (P.Alb. GrFks. Ham. St.Cath. Tor.)
'Roman'
from Gk. Romanos (Unb. 48) and Lat. Romanus
'Roman' (Tarn. 61); var. -ov, -ow;
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 14), Pl. n.

ROMANOV (Tor.)
see Romanoff.

ROMANOW (Pent.)
see Romanoff,
var. Romanow, Prob. also Ukr.

ROMANSKY (Wpg.)
In some cases possibly a var. of Ru. Romanskij
meaning 'Roman'. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 39 -Index),
Pl. n. Also Czech. (Unb. 71) and Ukr. (Smith.
Dict. 431).

ROMOV (K.Wat. Tor.)

173

1. 'Little Roman'

Rom - from Roma the dim. form of Roman
(Unb. 71 -Romin); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 71 -Romin), Nick. n.

2. 'Son of little Roman'

from Rom - which in turn is from Roma the dim.
of Roman (Unb. 71 -Romin). Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 71 -Romin); Patr. n.

ROMYN (Tor.)

Var. of Ru. Romin meaning 'Son of Little Roman'
or 'Son of Roma', Roma is the dim. form of Roman
(Unb. 71), 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 71), Patr. n.
(Unb. 71).

ROSIN (York.)

'Dew'

from Ru. rosa 'dew' (Smirn. 553);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 107), Nick. n.

ROSKY (Wind.)

1. 'Dewy'

from Ru. rosistyj 'dewy' (Smirn. 553);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. see Ruskoff part 2. Prob. 1st. syl. acc.

ROTOFF (Wpg.)

'Mouth'

from Ru. rot 'mouth' (Smirn. 553);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ROZVALIAEFF (Van.)

'One who spoils' 'Spoiler'

from Ru. razvalit' 'to pull down, spoil, mess up'
(Smirn. 522), Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RUBACHA (Wpg. Tor.)

(pronounced Rubakha)

'Shirt'

from Ru. rubakha 'shirt' (Smirn. 553);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 553); Nick. n.

Also found amongst other ethnic groups but with
different meaning.

RUBEL (Wpg. Tor. Hazelridge)

'Ruble'

from Ru. rubl' 'ruble' (Smirn. 554);
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 607), 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RUDAK (Wind.)

In some cases prob. a shortened form of Rudakoff,
see Rudakoff. Also Ukr. (Unb. 293 -Rudyj).

RUDAKOFF (Mont.)

'Red-haired'

from Ru. rudak 'red-haired' (Unb. 147),
3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 147), Nick. n.

RUDIN (Van.)

'Red'

from Ru. rudyj 'red' (Unb. 293),
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 239, 258) Nick. n.
pertaining to one with red hair.

RUDNIKOFF (Wind. Mont.)

'Mine' 'Pit'

from Ru. rudnik, 'mine, pit' (Smirn. 554);
acc. can fall on the 1st. or 3rd. syl.
depending on the discretion of the bearer
(Bens. 107), Pl. n.

RUSEN (Wind.)

see Rusin.

RUSIN (St.Cath. Ham. Tor.)

1. In some cases prob. a contracted form of
Rusinov 'Russian' from Old Ru. rusin 'Russian'
(Unb. 132); var. -en, and Russin 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 138), Nick. n. and in some cases a Pl. n.
Benson acc. the 1st sly. (Bens. 108).

2. 'Light Brown'

from Ru. rusyj 'light brown' (Smirn. 555);
var. -en. Rusin, Russin, Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

RUSKA (Ham.)

'Russian'

Fem. form of Russkij 'Russian'
from Ru. Russkij, Russkaja, 'Russian' (Smirn. 555);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 609).

RUSKOFF (Niag.F.)

1. 'Son of Ruska' 'Son of Little Ruslan'

from Ruska, dim. form of Ruslan (or Rustik,
Vera, Ruslana) (Petrovsk. 350), Prob. 1st.
syl. acc. Patr. n. and in some cases a Matr. n.

2. 'The Russian'

from Ru. Russkij 'Russian' (Smirn. 555);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RUSOFF (Ott. Hull)

175

'Light Brown'

from Ru. rusyj 'light brown' (Smirn. 555);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

RUSSIN (Hazelridge, Ont.)

see Rusin.

RUZANOV (Dauphin. Man.)

Distorted var. of Rusanov.

from Ru. rusyj 'light brown' (Smirn. 535);
2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

RYBA (Sask. Wpg. Tor.)

'Fish'

from Ru. ryba 'fish' (Smirn. 555);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 609).

RYKOV (Tor.)

'One who roars'

from Ru. rykat 'to roar' (Smirn. 556);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 108, Unb. 204),
Nick. n.

RYZHNIKOV (Ott-Hull)

var. of Rizikov,
see Rizikov.

- SABIN (Edm. Sask.)
 In some cases prob. a variation of Ru. Sablin
 'Sabre'
 from Ru. sablja 'sabre' (Smirn. 557), Nick. n.
 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 202).
- SABOV (Tor.)
 'Tailor'
 from a Ru. surname of Hung. origin from Hung.
 Szabo 'tailor' (Unb. 362), 1st. syl. acc.
 (Unb. 362), Occ. n.
- SACHAR (Tor.)
 In some cases prob. a shortened version of
 Sacharoff, see Sacharoff.
- SACHAROFF (Wind. Tor.)
 'Sugar'
 from Ru. sakhar (Smirn. 561), var. Zaharoff,
 Zakharoff. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 111), Nick. n.
- SADOFF (Tor.)
 'Garden'
 from Ru. sad 'garden' (Smirn. 557), 1st. or
 2nd. syl. acc. depending on the discretion of
 the bearer (Bens. 109), Pl. n.
- SADOK (Wind.)
 'Fish pond' 'Stew'
 from Ru. sadok 'fish pond' 'Stew' (Smirn. 557);
 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
- SADOSKY (Tor.)
 'Garden'
 from Ru. sad 'garden' (Smirn. 557), var. -owsky,
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 109, -Sadovsky), Pl. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 611).
- SADOWSKY (St.Cath-a)
 see Sadosky.
- SAKASOV (Tor.)
 'Order' 'One who orders'
 from Ru. zakazat 'to order' (Smirn. 186),
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
- SAKOLOFF (Van.)
 see Sokoloff.
- SALDAT (Sask. Tor.)
 'Soldier'
 from Ru. soldat 'soldier' (Smirn. 595);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 595), Occ. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 658).

SALEFF (Tor.)

177

'Lard'

from Ru. salo 'lard', 'fat', 'suet' (Smirn. 558, Unb. 196), 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 110), Nick. n.

SALKIN (Tor.)

1. 'Son of Salka'

from Salka, the dim. form of Salvij (Petrovsk. 351) which in turn is from Lat. salvus 'healthy' (Petrovsk. 194), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

2. 'Tag'

from Ru. salki 'tag' (game of tag) (Smirn. 558, 518), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SALORSKY (Sask.)

'Solarium'

from Ru. soljary 'solarium' (Unb. 595), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 659).

SALUTIN (Tor.)

'Salute'

from Ru. saljut 'salute' (Smirn. 558); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SAMARODIN (Cast.)

'Native'

from Ru. samorodnyj 'native' (Smirn. 559); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SAMORODNY (TH. Tor.)

'Native'

from Ru. samorodnyj 'native' (Smirn. 559); 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 614).

SAMOYLOFF (Cast.)

'Son of Samuel' or 'Samuelson'

Samojlo from Samuil and in turn from the Heb. Samuel 'asked of God' or 'heard of God' (Tarn. 40). Var. Samoylove, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 55, Bens. 110). Patr. n.

SAMOYLOVE (Kel.)

Distorted var. of Ru. Samoyloff, see Samoyloff.

SAMPSONOFF (Nels.)

Var. of Samsonoff, see Samsonoff.

SAMSONOFF (Cast. S.Sloc. Nels. Sparwood)

178

'Son of Samson'

Samson from Sam which in turn is a shortened form of Samuel (Unb. 60, Smith.Dict. 444). which in turn is from Heb. Samuel 'asked or heard of God' (Tarn. 40) var. Sampsonoff, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 60), Patr. n.

SANOVSKY (Calg.-a.)

'Dignity' 'Order'

from Ru. san 'order, dignity' (Smirn. 560); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 100 -Sanov), Nick. n.

SAPOZNIK (Edm. Tor.)

In some cases prob. a contracted form of Ru. Sapoznikov 'shoemaker', from Ru. sapog 'boot' sapozhnik 'shoemaker' (Unb. 112. Smirn. 560); 2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n.

SAPRIKIN (Thrms. S.Sloc. Edm.)

'Jump' 'Thump'

from Ru. zaprygat; 'to jump, thump' (Smirn. 197), 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 76), Patr. n.

SAPRYNOFF (Van. Trail)

Var. of Ru. Sapronov meaning 'Son of Sapron' or 'Son of Safronij' from Sapron and in turn Sofronij, and in turn Gk. Sofronios (Unb. 57) meaning 'sound mind' (Tarn. 51). 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 57), Patr. n.

SARETSKY (Edm. Sask. Yorkt. TH)

see Zarecky.

SARIOV (Tor.)

'Daybreak'

from Ru. zarja 'daybreak' (Smirn. 198), var. -off, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 198) Nick. n.

SAROFF (Tor.)

Var. of Sariov.
see Sariov.

SASYN (Edm.)

Var. of Sashin, 'Son of Sasha' from Sasha the usual dim. form of Aleksandr (Unb. 100) for meaning of Aleksandr see Alexandroff. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 100) Patr. n.

SATANOV (Van.)

'Satan'

from Ru. satana 'satan' (Smirn. 561); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SAUKAROOKOFF (Westbank)
see Sookorookoff.

179

SAVARIN (Nels. Tor.)
var. of Zavarin meaning 'Brew' 'Brewer'
from Ru. zavarit 'to brew' (tea or coffee)
(Smirn. 179); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 51),
Nick. n.

SAVELIEFF (Van. TH. Tor.)
'Son of Savelij'
from Savjol/Savelij, (Unb. 50), which in turn
are from old Heb. Saul 'desired, asked for'
(Petrovsk. 193, Smith-Dict. 447). 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 50), Patr. n.

SAVENKOFF (Van.)
see Savinkoff.

SAVIN (Calg. Tor.)
'Son of Sava' 'Son of little Savva'
from Sava, the dim. of Sauva, which in turn is
Aramaic saba 'old man' 'grandfather' (Petrovsk.
192), 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 48), Patr. n.

SAVINKOFF (Van. GrFks. Cast. Thrms. Sloc. Nels. Vallican.)
'Son of Savinka' 'Son of little Savin'
from Savinka, the dim. of Savin which in turn is
from Lat. Sabinus (Petrovsk. 193), 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 73), Patr. n.

SAVISKOFF (Nels.)
'Legacy' 'Behest'
from Ru. zavet 'legacy, behest' (Smirn. 179);
var. Savitskoff, prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

SAVITSKOFF (GrFks.)
see Saviskoff.

SELIN (Edm. Tor.)
'Villager'
from Ru. selo 'village' (Smirn. 569),
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 94), Pl. n.

SELSKY (Sask.)
'Rustic' 'Rural'
from Ru. selskij 'rustic' (Unb. 229); 'rural'
(Smirn. 569); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 229), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 627 -Silskij).

SEM (Edm.)

180

'Seven'

from Ru. sem 'seven' (Smirn. 570); Nick. n.
prob. pertaining to the seventh born.

SEMENOFF (Vict. Van. GrFks. Kamp. Cast. Thrms. Nels.

Canora Alb. Leth-a)

'Son of Semen' 'Son of Simeon'

from Semen/Simjon, which in turn is from Heb.
Shimeon 'obedient' (Tarn. 40), var. Seminoff,
Siminoff, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 45, 55, 64) Patr.
n.

SEMONOFF (Kel. Kamp. Niag.F.-a)

see Semenoff.

SEMINSKY (Tor.)

'Son of Sema' 'Son of Sjoma'

from Sema/Sjoma the dim. of Semen (Unb. 71);
which in turn is from Heb. shimeon 'obedient'
(Tarn. 40), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

SEMINUTIN (Van.)

'Son of Semenjuta' from Semenjuta a dim. of
Semeon (Petrovsk. 354) from Heb. Shimeon
'obedient' (Tarn. 40), Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.
Patr. n.

SEMKIN (Tor.)

1. Prob. variation of Semikin 'Son of Semika'
'Son of Little Simeon' the dim. form of
Semika, Semen (Unb. 76); Prob. 2nd. syl.
acc. Patr. n.

2. 'Seventh'

from Ru. Semika, a derivative of semoj
'seventh' (Unb. 76), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

SEMOFF (Mont.)

1. 'Seventh'

from Ru. semoj 'seventh' (Unb. 209);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Prob. pertaining
to the one born seventh in line.

2. 'Son of Little Semen'

from Sem. the dim. form of Semen (Unb. 209);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 209), Patr. n.

SENOFF (Tor.)

'Hay'

from Ru. seno 'hay' (Smirn. 570);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 112) Nick. n.

SENTSCHENKOFF (Mont.)

181

1. 'Tien Shan' (mountains)
from Ru. Tjan-Shen 'Tien Shan' (Smirn. 929); (mountains between Russia and China)
Acc. unascertained. Pl. n.
2. 'Hay'
from Ru. seno 'hay' (Smirn. 570);
Acc. unascertained. Nick. n.
3. 'Canopy'
from Ru. seni 'canopy' (Smirn. 571);
Acc. unascertained. Nick. n.
4. 'Passage'
from Ru. seni 'passage' (Smirn. 570);
Acc. unascertained. Pl. n.

SERBIN (TH. Edm.)

In some cases prob. contr. form of Ru. Serbinov
'Serbian' from Old Ru. serbin 'Serbian' (Unb. 132),
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 132 -Serbinov); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 629).

SERIN (Tor.)

'Grey'
from Ru. seryj (Smirn. 572);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 113), Nick. n.

SETKA (Sask.)

'Net'
from Ru. setka 'net' (Smirn. 572);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SEVCOV (Leth.)

'Sowing'
from Ru. sey 'sowing' (Smirn. 568),
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 119), Nick. n.

SHABAEFF (Tor.)

Var. of Shagaeff 'Walker'
from Ru. shagat 'to walk' (Smirn. 706);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 138); Nick. n.

SHAICOFF (Tor.)

Prob. a distorted variation of Ru. Chaikov
'Seagull' from Ru. chajka 'seagull' (Smirn. 696); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 139), Nick. n.

SHALVAROV (Tor.)

182

'Shawl boiler' 'Shawl maker' 'Shawl cooker'
from Ru. shal 'shawl' (Smirn. 207) and Ru.
varit 'to boil, make, cook' (Smirn. 64), Acc.
Unknown. Nick. n.

SHANKOFF (Vict.)

'Son of Shanka' 'Son of little Alexander'
from Shanka, another dim. of Alexander
(Petrovsk. 380), for meaning of Alexander see
Alexandroff. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

SHAPKIN (Edm. Calg. Selkirk)

'Cap'
from Ru. shapka 'cap' (Smirn. 7070, Unb. 197);
1st. syl. acc. (Smith 139) Nick. n.

SHAPOSHNIKOFF (Van.)

'Hatter'
from Ru. shapochnik 'hatter' (Smirn. 707, Unb.
113), 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 139), Occ. n.

SHASKIN (Leth.)

'Sabre'
from Ru. shashka 'sabre' (Smirn. 703);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 203), Nick. n.

SHEBELSKY (Sask.)

Prob. var. of stebelsky 'Stem' from Ru. stebel
'stem, stock' (Smirn. 609), prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

SHEMANSKY (Tor.)

'Shaman'
from Ru. shaman 'shaman'
(Smirn. 707) Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 777).

SHEMCOFF (Tor.)

'One who mumbles'
from Ru. shamkat 'to mumble' (Smirn. 707);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SHERBININ (S.Sloc. Thrms. Midway-Sask.)

'Chipped place'
from Ru. shcherbina 'cut, chipped place'
(Smirn. 715), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

SHERSTABETOFF (Kit. B.C. Calg. Calg-n)

see Sherstobitoff.

SHERSTABITOFF (Gatt.)

see Sherstobitoff.

SHERSTIBETOFF (Cast.)
see Sherstobitoff.

SHERSTIOBITOFF (Cast.)
see Shestobitoff.

SHERSTOBETOFF (Thrms.)
see Sherstobitoff.

SHERSTOBITOFF (GrFks. Cast. Thrms. Calg. Edm. Sask.)
'Wool-beater'
from Ru. sherst 'wool' and obit 'to beat'
(Smirn. 353, 708) var. -abitoff, -abetoff,
-obetoff, -ibetoff, iobitoff, 3rd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 141), An example of a compound Ru.
surname.

SHIMKOFF (St.Cath-a)
'Son of Shimka'
from Shimka, the dim. form of Efimiya (Petrovsk.
380), and in turn from Gk. euphemos meaning
'pious, devout' (Petrovsk. 113, Smirn. 50).
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Metr. n. as the surname
based on a mother's name.

SHUKIN (Sloc.)
1. 'Pike'
from Ru. shchuka 'pike', 'ling' (sea) (Smirn.
716); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. 'Ice medley'
from Ru. shukh 'ice medley' (Vasm. IV-442);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SIDEROFF (Revelstoke, Edm. N. Battl.)
'Son of Isidore'
from Sidore/Isidore, which in turn is from Gk.
Isis (Egyp. goddess of fertility) dorron 'gift'
(Tarn. 48, Petr. 125), 1st. syl. acc. Metr. n.

SIDIROFF (P.R.-a.)
see Sideroff.

SIDJAK (Edm.)
In some cases prob. a contracted form of
Sidjakov or Sidjakin meaning respectively
'Sedentary' and 'One who sits' (Unb. 147-8)
from Ru. sidjachi 'sedentary' and sidet
'to sit' (Smirn. 573). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 148 -sidjakin) Nick. n.

SIDOR (Tor.)
see Sideroff.

184

SIDOROFF (Edm.)
see Sideroff.

SIELOFF (Niag.F.-a)
1. 'Eaten'
from Ru. sjest'/sjel (past tense) 'to eat'
(Smirn. 621), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. 'Village'
from Ru. selo 'village' (Smirn. 621);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

SILANTEV (Tor.)
'Son of Silantij'
Silantij is from Sila, which in turn is from
Gk. Silas (Unb. 65), 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 65),
Patr. n.

SIMENOFF (Van.)
1st. syl. acc.
for meaning, see Simeonov.

SIMEONOV (Tor.)
'Son of Simon'
from Simeon/Simen, from Heb. Shimeon 'obedient'
(Tarn. 40), var. -enoff, -inoff.
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 46, 55). Patr. n.

SIMONOFF (Van. GrFks. Nels. Midway-Sask. Tor.)
see Simeonov or Semenoff.

SIMONTZOFF (Tor.)
Possibly a distorted var. of Simeonoff/Simeonov/
Simonoff. See Simeonov.

SINELOFF (Van-a)
'Blue' 'One who became blue'
from Ru. sinij 'blue', sinet 'to become blue'
(Smirn. 574), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SINOFF (St.Cath-a)
'Blue'
from Ru. sinij 'blue' (Smirn. 574);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SINUKOFF (Tor.)
'Bruise'
from Ru. siniak 'bruise' (Smirn. 574);
3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 376), Nick. n.

SIRIN (St. Cath-a)

185

'Bird of Paradise'

from the name of a legendary bird of paradise
in Russian folklore (Unb. 241), 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 114), Nick. n.

SITCHANOFF (Tor.)

'Barn owl'

from Ru. sych 'Barn owl, brown owl, screech owl,
or little owl' (Smirn. 622); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

SITCOFF (Mont.)

'Cotton' (print)

Var. of Sitsov, from Ru. sitets 'cotton' (print),
(Smirn. 575), prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SKAKOON (Sudb.)

'Jumper'

from Ru. skakat 'to jump' (Smirn. 575); var.
-un, 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 575) Nick. n. Also
Ukr. (Kalin. 634).

SKAKUN (Edm. Pas. Dauphin-Man.)

see Skakoon.

SKALESKY (Tor.)

'Rock'

from Ru. skala 'rock' (Smirn. 575);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 114) Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 634).

SKALAZUB (Vern.)

'Show teeth'

from Ru. skalit 'to show' (Smirn. 575) and
zubi 'teeth' (Smirn. 211). var. Skalzoob,
Skalzub, last syl. acc. (Unb. 168), Nick. n.

SKALGIN (K.Wat.)

In some cases prob. a distorted var. of Ru.
skalkin, for meaning see Skalk.

SKALK (Nakusp. B.C.)

Prob. a contracted form of Skalkin, 'rolling-pin'
from Ru. skalka 'rolling-pin' (Smirn. 575,
Unb. 200), Nick. n.

SKALZOOB (Swan R. Mont.)

see Skalazub.

SKALZUB (Vern.)

see Skalazub.

SKANZOV (Tor.)

'Quarter-deck'
 from Ru. shkantsy (Smirn. 711).
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. and in some
 cases Prob. a Pl. n.

SKAZIN (Tor.)

'Tale'
 from Ru. skaz 'tale' (Smirn. 575);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 114); Nick. n.

SKIBOFF (S.Sloc.)

'Slice' (of food)
 from Ukr. skiba 'slice' (Kalin. 228, Unb. 295);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. An example of
 a Russianized Ukr. surn. (Unb. 295).

SKLAPSKY (Kit. Terrace. Cast. Sask.)

'Vault' 'Crypt'
 from Ru. sklep 'vault' 'crypt' (Smirn. 576);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

SKOP (Tor.)

'Eunuch'
 from Ru. skopets 'eunich' (Smirn. 577);
 Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 637).

SKORIK (Tor.)

In some cases prob. a shortened version of
 Ru. skorikoff 'Quick', from Ru. skoryj 'quick'
 (Smirn. 578), 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 205), Nick. n.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 638).

SKORNIK (Tor.)

1. In some cases prob. a shortened version of
 Ru. skornjakov meaning 'Furrier' from Old
 Ru. skora, middle Ru. shkura 'fell' (Unb.
 118).
2. 'One who is Quick'
 from Ru. skoryj 'quick' (Smirn. 578),
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SKOROPAD (Edm. TH. Tor.)

Contracted form of Skoropadskyj 'Quick fall'
 from Ru. skoryj 'quick' and padat 'to fall'
 (Smirn. 598, 398). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb.
 287 -Skoropadskij) Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin.
 638, 386) Prob. found amongst other ethnic
 groups.

SKOVHOJ (Tor.)

'Forge' 'Forger'

from Ru. skovat 'to forge', 'to hammer out'
(Smirn. 577); acc. unascertained, Occ. n.

SKREPNEKOFF (GrFks.)

see Skripnikoff.

SKRIPNICK (TH)

see Skripnik.

SKRIPNIK (Tor.)

In some cases prob. a contracted form of Ru.
Skripnikoff, 'Violinist' from Ru. skripka
'violin' (Smirn. 578); var. Skripnick, Prob.
lst. syl. acc. Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 639),
Acc. as above. Occ. n.

SKRIPNIKOFF (GrFks.)

'Violinist'

from Ru. skripka 'violin' (Smirn. 578); var.
Skrepnekoff. Prob. lst. syl. acc. Occ. n.

SKUBIN (TH)

'Pluck'

from Ukr. skubaty/skubnuty 'to pluck' Prob.
lst. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SKUBNIK (Tor.)

'Plucker'

from Ukr. skubaty/skubnuty 'to pluck', Prob.
lst. syl. acc. Occ. n.

SKUPIN (Tor.)

'Miser'

from Ru. skupets 'miser' (Smirn. 579);
Prob. lst. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SKUPSKY (Tor.)

'Miser'

from Ru. skupets 'miser' (Smirn. 579);
Prob. lst. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 640), and prob. Gen. Slav.

SKURATOFF (Van. Vern.)

'Skin'

from Ru. shkura 'skin' (Smirn. 711);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 115), Nick. n. prob.
pertaining to one who was rough skinned (Unb.
178).

SKURCHANSKY (Tor.)

188

'Skin' 'Hide'

from Ru. shkura 'skin, hide' (Smirn. 711);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.

(Kalin. 782).

SKVORECKY (Tor.)

'Starling'

from Ru. skvorest (Smirn. 576),

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SKVORTSOFF (Tor.)

'Starling'

from Ru. skvorets 'starling' (Smirn. 576);

2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 187, Bens. 114), Nick. n.

SKYPALOVA (Tor.)

Distorted and feminine form of Skripalov

'Squeak' from Ru. skripet 'to squeak, creak'

(Smirn. 578), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SLABIEV (St.Cath-a. Mont.)

'Weak'

from Ru. slabyj 'weak' (Smirn. 579);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 114 -Slabov). Nick. n.

SLABODKIN (Tor.)

'Large village'

from Ru. slobodka 'large village' (often

inhabited by free, non-serf peasants) (Smirn.

582); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 115), Pl. n.

SLABOTSKY (Tor.)

'Large village'

from Ru. slobodka 'large village' (Smirn. 582);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin.

643).

SLABY (Tor.)

see Slabyj.

SLABYJ (Edm.)

'Weak'

from Ru. slabyj 'weak' (Smirn. 579); var. Slaby,

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 579); Nick. n. Also Ukr.

the acc. falls on the 2nd. syl. (Kalin. 640).

SLADKY (Tor.)

'Sweet'

from Ru. sladkij 'sweet' (Smirn. 580);

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 580); Nick. n.

SLAK (Tor.)
see Slakov.

189

SLAKOV (Van.)
'Cereal'
from Ru. zлак 'cereal' (Smirn. 208);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SLANINA (Tor. Kit.-B.C.)
1. 'Shale' 'Slate'
from Ru. slanets 'shale, slate' (Smirn. 580);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

2. Fem. form of Slonin 'Elephant' from
Ru. slon 'elephant' (Smirn. 583); Prob.
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SLANSKY see above.

SLAPCOFF (Mont.)
see Slepkov.

SLAVIN (Van. Tor.)
'Glorious'
from Ru. slavnyj 'glorious' (Smirn. 580);
var. Slovin, 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 115).
Nick. n.

SLAVINA (Mont.)
Fem. form of Slavin.
'Glory' 'Fame'
from Ru. slava 'glory, fame' (Smirn. 579);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SLED (Sask.)
'Footstep'
from Ru. sled 'footstep' (Smirn. 580);
Nick. n.

SLEPKOV (St.Cath-a.)
In some cases prob. a contracted form of Ru.
Slepakov, or Slipakoff, var. Slepcoff, last
syl. acc. (Bens. 115), see Slipakoff. 'Blind'
from Ru. slepoj 'blind' (Smirn. 581).
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 160 -Slepcov) Nick. n.

SLESAR (St.Cath-a.)
'Metal Craftsman'
from Ru. slesar 'metal craftsman' (Smirn. 581).
Var. Slosar, Slusar, 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn.
581). Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 643).

SLEVIN (St.Cath-a. Tor.)

190

'Plum'

from Ru. sliva 'plum' (Smirn. 581).

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 115), Nick. n.

SLIPACOFF (Tor.)

see Slipakoff.

SLIPAKOFF (Tor.)

'Mould'

from Ru. slepok 'mould' var. -coff,

3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 115), Nick. n.

SLIPPOY (Tor.)

'Blind'

from Ru. slepoj 'blind' (Smirn. 581);

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 115); Nick. n.

SLIVINSKY (Tor.)

'Plum'

from Ru. sliva 'plum' (Smirn. 581),

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 115). Pl. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 643) and prob. Gen. Slavic.

SLOBOD (Van. Edm. Tor. Mont.)

In some cases prob. a shortened version of Ru.

Slobodkin or Slobodnik. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 643).

SLOBODNICK (Wind.)

see Slobodnik.

SLOBODNIK (TH. Tor.)

'Large village'

from Ru. sloboda 'large village' (often

inhabited by free, non-serf peasants) (Smirn.

582) var. -nick, prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

SLOSAR (TH)

see Slesar.

SLOTEROFF (Tor.)

'Gold'

from Pol. zloto, Ru. and Old Church Sl. zloto

'gold' (Smirn. 210, 208). prob. 1st. syl. acc.

Nick. n.

SLOTKIN (Tor.)

Var. of Zlatkin, see Zlatkin.

SLOVIN (Tor.)

see Slavin.

SLUSAR (Sask.)
see Slesar.

191

SMIRNOFF (Van.)
'Quiet'
from Ru. smirnyj 'quiet' (Smirn. 587);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 116), Nick. n.

SMOLA (K.Wat.)
'Resin' 'Pitch' 'Tar'
from Ru. smola 'resin, pitch, tar' (Smirn. 587);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 587), Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 648)..

SMOLACK (Tor.)
see Smoliak.

SMOLAK (K.Wat. Tor. Mont.)
see Smoliak.

SMOLIAK (Leth.)
In some cases prob. a contraction of Ru. Smoljakov
meaning 'tar sprayer' from Ru. smola 'tar, pitch'
(Smirn. 587, Unb. 118) var. -ack, ak, prob. 2nd.
syl. acc. Occ. n.

SMOLJAN (Tor.)
In some cases prob. a shortened form of Ru.
Smoljaninov meaning 'Inhabitant of Smolensk'
from Smol for 'Smolensk' (Unb. 129). Prob.
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 129 -Smoljaninov). Pl. n.

SMOLKIN (Calg. Ott-Hull)
'Tar'
from Ru. smola 'tar, pitch, resin' (Smirn. 587,
Unb. 198) 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 198, Bens. 116)
Nick. n.

SMOLNICKY (Leth.)
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 136 - Smoljanitskij)
for meaning see Smolny.

SMOLNY (Edm.)
In some cases prob. a contracted form of
Smolnikov meaning 'Resinous' from Ru. smolnyj
'resinous' (Smirn. 587) Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 116 -Smolinikov).

SMORDIN (Tor.)
see Smorodin.

SMORODIN (Buchanin-Sask.)

192

'Currant' (shrub)

from Ru. smorodina 'currant' (shrub) (Smirn. 587) var. Smordin, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 116), Pl. n.

SMORODINSKY (Tor.)

'Currant' (shrub)

from Ru. smorodina 'currant' (Smirn. 587); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 648).

SMUTNIK (Tor.)

'One who makes a disturbance'

from Ru. smuta 'disturbance' (Smirn. 587); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SMUTNY (Van. Mont.)

1. 'Disturbance'

from Ru. smuta 'disturbance' (Smirn. 587); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 649).

2. 'Vague'

from Ru. smutnyj 'vague' (Smirn. 587); 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SNAK (Tor.)

'Sign'

from Ru. znak 'sign' (Smirn. 209); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 157).

SOBEL (Tor.)

see Sobol.

SOBKIN (Van.)

'Hill' 'Mound' 'Knoll'

from Ru. sopka 'hill, mound, knoll' (Smirn. 596). unascertained. Nick. n.

SOBOL (Edm. Mont. Ham. Tor.)

In some cases prob. a contracted form of Sobolev meaning 'sable'. From Ru. sobel 'sable' (Smirn. 590). var. -el, 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 653).

SOBOLOFF (Tor.)

'Sable'

from Ru. sobol 'sable' (Smirn. 590, Unb. 189); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 116, Unb. 189) Nick. n.

SOBOR (Ham.)

193

'Cathedral'

from Ru. sobor 'cathedral' (Smirn. 590),
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 590) Pl. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 653).

SOBOTIN (Van. GrFks. Wind. Tor. Gatt.)

'Saturday'

from Ru. subbota 'Saturday' (Smirn. 617, Unb. 223);
var. Soobotin, subotin. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 119),
Nick. n.

SOCHA (Tor.)

'Wooden plough'

from Ru. sokha 'wooden plough' (Smirn. 599),
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 599), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 664).

SOCHAN (TH)

'Wooden plough'

from Ru. sokha 'wooden plough' (Unb. 198, Smirn.
599); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 117, Unb. 198

-Sochin); acc. can fall on either the 1st. or
2nd. syl. depending on the discretion of the
bearer (Bens. 117), Nick. n.

SODOMSKY (Tor.)

'Uproar' 'Sodom' (Biblical place name)

from Ru. sodom 'uproar' (Smirn. 593), 'Sodom'
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

SOFONOFF (GrFks. Kel. Cast. Vallican.)

'Son of Sofonij'

from sofonij which in turn is from Old Heb.

Sefania (Petrovsk. 803); var. Sofsianov,

2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 52, Bens. 117); Patr. n.

SOFSIANOV (Wind.)

Distorted variation of Ru. Safonoff,
see Sofonoff.

SOIKA (Van.)

see Sojka.

SOJKA (Van.)

'Jay'

from Ru. sojka (Smirn. 594); var. Soika,
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 594); Nick. n.

'Birds have always enjoyed great popular. in
Russia, and surnames of bird-name origin are
numerous' (Unb. 786), Also Ukr. (Kalin. 657).

SOKAL (Leth. TH)
see Sokol.

SOKALSKY (Tor.)
see Sokolsky.

SOKOL (Van. Edm. Sask. TH. Wind. Kingsville, Ham.
Ham-a.)
'Falcon'
from Ru. sokol 'falcon' (Smirn. 594); var.
Sokal, Sokoll. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 594)
Nick. n.

SOKOLL (Tor.)
see Sokol.

SOKOLOFF (Edm. Wpg. Tor. Ott-Hull. Hax-Dart.)
'Falcon'
from Ru. sokol (Smirn. 594, Unb. 27, 186, 237-8,
257); var. Sokolov, Sakoloff, acc. can fall on
1st. or 3rd. syl. depending on the discretion
of the bearer (Bens. 117), Nick. n.

SOKOLOSKY (Calg. Wpg. Sudb. Tor.)
var. of Ru. Sokolovsky.
see Sokolovsky.

SOKOLOV (Wpg. Ham.)
see Sokoloff.

SOKOLOVSKY (Wind. Tor.)
'Falcon'
from Ru. sokol 'falcon' (Smirn. 594); var.
Sokolasky, 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 116, Unb. 219,
237); There is the probability this is a clergy
surname (Unb. 219). Nick. n.

SOKOLSKY (Selkirk-Man. Wpg.)
'Falcon'
from Ru. sokol 'falcon' (Smirn. 594); var.
Sokalsky, Sokulsky, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 116).
Nick. n.

SOKOVNIN (Tor.)
'Juice' 'Sap'
from Ru. sok 'juice, sap'
3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 195, Bens. 116); Nick. n.

SOKULSKY (Sask. Wind.)
see Sokolsky.

SOLARIN (Tor.)

195

'Solarium' (sun-room)

from Ru. soljarij 'solarium' (Smirn. 595);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

SOLLOD (Sask.)

In some cases prob. a shortened form of Solodov

'Malt' from Ru. solod 'malt' (Smirn. 595);

1st. syl. acc. Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 658),

Perhaps also a Moslem surname.

SOLOVEOFF (Van. Kel. GrFks. Cast.)

'Nightingale'

from Ru. solovej 'nightingale' (Unb. 186, 226,

231, 257, Smirn. 595); var. -veiff, -viov. acc.

on the last syl. (last syl. is made up of veoff,

veiff, viov pronounced together as one syl.)

(Bens. 117) Nick. n.

SOLOVEIFF (Gatt.)

see Soloveoff.

SOLOVEY (Tor.)

In some cases a contracted form of Soloveoff,

see Soloveoff, Also Ukr. (Kalin. 658).

SOLOVIOV (Tor.)

see Soloveoff.

SOLSKY (Tor.)

'Salt'

from Ru. sol 'salt' (Smirn. 595),

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

SONEFF (Kel.)

1. 'Dream'

from Ru. son 'dream' (Smirn. 595-6);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 117 -Sonin)

Nick. n.

2. 'Sleep' 'Slumber'

from Ru. son 'sleep, slumber' (Smirn. 595-6);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SOOBIK (Tor.)

Var. of Zubick, Zubok 'little tooth'

From the dim. form of Zub 'tooth' (Smirn. 211);

2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 205); Nick. n. Also Ukr.

(Kalin. 159), For more var. see Zubick.

SOOBOTIN (GrFks. Cast.)
see Sobotin.

SOOHOCHOFF (P.R.-a)
see Sookochoff.

SOOKACHEFF (Calg.)
see Sookochoff.

SOOKACHOFF (Cast.)
see Sookochoff.

SOOKAROOKOFF (GrFks)
see Sookorookoff.

SOOKAVEIFF (S.Sloc.)
see Sukoveoff.

SOOKAVIEFF (Kel. S.Sloc.)
see Sukoveoff.

SOOKEROFF (Sask.)
see Soukeroff.

SOOKERUKOFF (Van. S.Sloc.)
see Sookorookoff.

SOOKOCHEFF (Calg. Buchanin-Sask.)
see Sookochoff.

SOOKOCHOFF (Comox Valley. Van. Kel-a. Pent. GrFks.
Cast. Calg. Buchanin-Sask.)
'Dry'
from Ru. sukhoj 'dry' (Smirn. 619), var.
-acheff, -achoff, -ocheff, -ochoff, -ochove,
Soochochoff, 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 118, 159,
Bens. 120); Nick. n. and in some cases prob.
a Pl. n.

SOOKOCHOVE (Van.)
see Sookochoff.

SOOKOROFF (Van.)
see Soukeroff.

SOOKOUROFF (Van.)
see Soukeroff.

SOOKOROKOFF (Van. Gatt.)
see Sookorookoff.

1. 'Dry arm'
from Ru. sukho 'dry' and ruka 'arm' (Smirn. 619, 554); var. -erukoff, -arookoff, -orokoff, -orukoff, Sukarukoff, -orokoff, Saukarookoff.
3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 162-4, Bens. 120); Nick. n.
2. 'Branchy arm'
from Ru. sukovatyj 'branchy' and ruka 'arm' (Smirn. 618-9, 554); var. as above in part
1. 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 162-4, Bens. 120);
Nick. n.

SOOKORUKOFF (Calg.)

see Sookorookoff.

SOPOFF (Canora-Sask.)

'One who puffs'

from Ru. sopet 'to puff' (Smirn. 596);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 117); Nick. n.

SOROKA (Van. Vern. Edm. Calg. N. Banff. Wpg. Thompson-Man.
F.H. Resolution-NWT. TH. Wind. Lond. Ham. St. Cath-a.
Ott-Hull, Hax. Dart.)

'Magpie'

from Ru. soroka 'magpie' (Smirn. 597);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 597), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 661).

SORIKIN (S.Sloc.)

see Sorokin.

SOROCHAN (Tor.)

'Shirt'

from Ru. sorochka 'shirt' (Smirn. 597);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SOROFF (P.R.-a, Leth-a.)

'Litter' 'Sweepings'

from Ru. sor 'litter, sweepings' (Smirn. 597);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SOROKAN (Tor. Ott-Hull)

see Sorokin.

SOROKIN (Edm. Tor.)

'Magpie'

from Ru. soroka 'magpie' (Smirn. 597);

var. -ikin, -okan, 2nd. syl. acc.

(Unb. 186), Nick. n.

SOSNA (TH)

198

'Pine-tree'

from Ru. sosna 'pine-tree' (Smirn. 598);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 598); Pl. n.

Also Ukr. but with acc. on 1st. syl.

(Kalin. 662).

SOSSIN (Tor.)

'Son of Sosij'

from Slav. Sosij, and in turn Gk. sos/saos

(Petrovsk. 203); 'safe' 'unharmmed', 1st. syl. acc.

(Unb. 343, Bens. 117), Patr. n.

SOSTAY (Tor.)

'Sixth'

from Ru. shestoj 'sixth' (Smirn. 709);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 709), Nick. n.

prob. pertaining to the sixth born. Also

Ukr. (Kalin. 281-shostij).

SOTEROFF (Tor.)

1. 'Saviour'

from Gk. Soter 'Saviour' (Unb. 238);

var. -iroff, -iriov, Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.

Nick. n. An example of an artificial Ru.

surname created from the translation spas

(popular form of spasitel) into the Gk.

soter-plus typical Ru. ending -off (Unb.

238).

2. 'Hundredth'

from Ru. sotyj/sotero 'hundredth' (Smirn. 599);

var. -iroff, -iriov. Prob. 3rd. syl. acc.

Nick. n.

SOTIRIOV (Wpg. Tor.)

see Soteroff.

SOTIROFF (Quebec City)

see Soteroff.

SOTOLOV (Wpg.)

'Hundredth'

from Ru. sotyj 'hundredth' (Smirn. 599);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 119), Nick. n.

SOUKEROFF (Van. GrFks. Cast. Vallican. Calg. Wpg.) 199

1. 'Bough' 'Branch' 'Twig'
from Ru. suk 'bough, branch, twig' (Smirn. 618); var. Soukoroff, Sookeroff, -oroff, -ouroff, Sucheroff, Sukoroff. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 120), Nick. n.
2. 'Sugar'
from Ru. sakhar 'sugar' (Smirn. 561);
var. see above, Sacharoff. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 120), Nick. n.

SOUKOCHOFF (Cast.)
see Sookochoff.

SOUKOROFF (Van. Fernie)
see Soukeroff.

- SOULATYKOFF (Selkirk-Man.)
1. 'Promise'
from Ru. sulit 'to promise' (Smirn. 618);
prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
 2. Possibly a var. of Saltokov, meaning 'sold'
from Arabic - possibly satyq, satuq, 'sold'
(Unb. 388), 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 388), Nick. n.
An example of a Russianized Moslem name.

SOUROSHNIKOFF (Tor.)
'Marmot'
from Ru. surok 'marmot' (Smirn. 618),
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SOVISKOV (GrFks.)
Possibly 'Conscience'
from Ru. sovest 'conscience' (Smirn. 591);
var. Saviskoff, prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SPASOFF (Swift-a)
'Saviour' 'Rescuer'
from Spas - popular form of Spasitel' 'Savour, rescuer' (Unb. 238, Smirn. 601); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 117), Nick. n.

SPECIALNY (Niag.F.-a)
'Special'
from Ru. spetsialnyj 'special' (Smirn. 601);
3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 666).

SPINA (Calg. Wpg. TH. Ham.)
'Back' (anatomy)
from Ru. spina 'back' (Smirn. 602);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. but with acc. on 1st. syl. (Kalin. 667). Perhaps also Span, Port. and It. surname.

SPIRIDONOV (St.Cath-a)

'Son of Spiridon'

from Gk. spiridon/spiris 'round basket' (Tarn. 52, Unb. 60); 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 117);
Patr. n.

SPITNOFF (Ham-a)

'Drunkard'

from Ru. spit'sja/spivat'sja 'to become an inveterate drunkard' (Smirn. 602); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 117), Nick. n.

SPOKOJNY (Tor.)

'Peaceful'

from Ru. spokojnyj 'peaceful, serene, calm, quiet, tranquil' (Smirn. 603);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SPOR (Tor.)

'Argue'

from Ru. sporit 'to argue' (Smirn. 603);
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 469).

STACHNIK (K.Wat. Tor.)

'One who stitches' 'Stitcher'

from Ru. stachat 'to stitch' (Smirn. 609, 625);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n.

STANEFF (Ham-a. Tor.)

1. 'Stand'

from Ru. stanovitsja 'to stand' (Smirn. 608);
Nick. n. Prob. 1st. syl. acc.

2. 'Son of Stanja'

from Stanja the dim. form of several names such as Stanimir, Stanislava, Konstantsija (Petrovsk. 360); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n. and in some cases a Matr. n. (based on the mother's name).

1. 'Stature'
from Ru. stan 'stature' (Smirn. 608);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. 'Camp'
from Ru. stan 'camp' (Smirn. 608);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
3. 'Mill'
from Ru. stan 'mill' (Smirn. 608);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

STANKOV (Kel. Wind.)

1. 'Machine tool' 'Machine'
from Ru. stanok/Gen. Pl. stankoy 'machine tool'
'machine' (Smirn. 608); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Nick. n. and in some cases Prob. an Occ. n.
2. 'Son of Stanik'
from Stanik the dim. form of Stanislav
(Petrovsk. 360) meaning 'to beglory' (Tarn.
63); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

STAR (Tor.)
see Starr.

STARIKOFF (Wpg. Mont.)

'Old Man'
from Ru. starik 'old man' (Unb. 148, Smirn. 608);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 118); Nick. n.

STARIN (Selkirk.-Man. Wpg.)

'Old man'
from Ru. starina 'old man' (Smirn. 608);
var. -en, Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

STARODUB (Selkir.-Man. Ham-a. Tor.)

'Old oak'
from Ru. staryj 'old' and dub 'oak' (Smirn. 609,
165); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n. and in some
cases probably a Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 675,
113).

STAROSTA (Reg.)

'Village Elder'
from Ru. starosta 'village elder' (Smirn. 609);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 674).

STARR (Vict.-a. Reg. Wind. Ham. Tor.-a.)

In some cases possibly an abbr. form of Startsev
'old' from Ru. staryj 'old' (Smirn. 609); var.
Star, Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 675). Prob. found
in other ethnic groups as well.

STASEFF (Tor.)

202

'Son of Stas' 'Son of little Stachej'
from Stas the dim. form of Stachej, Gk. stachys
'ear' (as of rye, wheat, etc.) (Unb. 88, Petrovsk.
205, Smirn. 244); 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n.

STASIN (Tor.)

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 88 -stasoy) for
meaning, see Staseff.

STAVROFF (Van.)

see Stavreff.

STAVREFF (Tor.)

'Cross'
from Gk. stavros 'cross' (Unb. 231, 238);
var. -off, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 118), Nick. n.

STECKLOV (Ham.)

'Glass'
from Ru. steklo 'glass' (Smirn. 609);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 118, Unb. 242) Nick. n.

STEFAMOFF (Kel. Ham. Tor.)

see Stepanoff.

STEOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Son of Stefa' 'Son of Little Stefan'
Stefa, dim. of Stepan/Stefan (Petrovsk, 361,
203) Prob. 1st. syl. acc. for meaning, see
Stefanoff.
2. In some cases possibly a contracted form of
Stefanoff, Prob. 1st. syl. acc. see Stefanoff.

STEPANOFF (Wpg. Tor.)

'Stevenson' 'Son of Steven'
from Stephan/Stefan and in turn Gk. Stephanos/
Stefane meaning 'crown' (Tarn. 52, Petrovsk, 205);
var. Stepenoff, Stepanov, Stefanoff, Stevanov,
Stepanova (fem.) 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 46, 57,
Bens. 118), Patr. n.

STEPANOV (Tor.)

see Stepanoff.

STEPANOVA (Tor.)

Feminine form of Stepanov/off 'Daughter of Stepan'
for meaning of Stepan/Stevan see Stepanoff.
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Patr. n. An example of the
fem. form of Stepanov.

STEPANOVSKY (Wpg.)

203

'Stephenson' 'Son of Stephen'
from Stephen/Stefan and in turn Gk. Stephanos/
Stefane meaning 'crown' (Tarn. 52, Petrovsk.
205); 3rd. syl. acc. Patr. n. (Bens. 118
-Stefanovsky).

STEPENOFF (Reg.)

see Stepanoff.

STEPKOFF (Tor.)

'Son of Stepka' 'Son of Little Stepan'
from Stepka/Stjopka, dim. of Stepan/Stefan
(Petrovsk. 360) which in turn is from Gk.
stephanos/stefane meaning 'crown, garland,
wreath' (Petrovsk. 360, Tarn. 52). Prob. 1st.
syl. acc. Patr. n.

STEPNEY (Van.)

var. of Ru. Stepnoj 'Steppe'
from Ru. stepnoj 'steppe' (Unb. 258);
2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

STEPONCHEV (Sask.)

Prob. a var. of Ru. Stepanychev 'Stephenson'
from Christian name Stephen/Stepan/Stefan
meaning 'crown' (Tarn. 52); 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 103), Patr. n.

STERLOFF (Van.)

'Cleaner' 'Wiper'
from Ukr. steret Ru. stirat 'to clean', to
wipe' (Smirn. 611, Kalin. 678); Prob.
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 118 -Sterlin), Nick. n.
An example of a Russianized Ukr. surname.

STEVANOV (Wind. Tor.)

see Stepanoff.

STOIKOFF (Tor.)

see Stoykoff.

STOINEFF (Tor.)

Contracted form of Stoyanoff, Bulgarian Surname
(Unb. 332); var. Stoynoff, Stojanov, Stoyanoff,
Stoyonoff.

STOKAN (Wind. Tor.)

204

1. 'Flow' 'Drain'

from Ru. stok 'flow, drain' (Smirn. 611);
2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

2. 'Glass' (tumbler)

from Ru. stakan 'glass' (Smirn. 607);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 673).

STOKOTELNY (Ham.)

'One Hundred boiler houses'
from Ru. sto 'hundred' and kotel'naja 'boiler-house' (Smirn. 611, 254). Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n. and in some cases Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 678, 206).

STOLAR (Ham. Tor.)

see Stollar.

STOLB (Van.)

'Column' or 'Pillar'

from Ru. stolb 'column, pillar' (Smirn. 612);
Nick. n. and in some cases a Pl. n.

STOLLAR (Tor.)

'Joiner'

from Ru. stoljar 'joiner' (Smirn. 612);
var. Stolar, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 119),
Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 679).

STOOCHINOFF (Cast.)

see Stoochnoff.

STOOCHNOFF (Kel. Pent. Vallican. GrFks. Cast. S.Sloc.
Nels. Calg. Leth-a.)

'Knocker' 'One who knocks'

from Ru. stuchat 'to knock' (Smirn. 616); var.
Stoochnooff, Stoochinoff, Stooshinov,
Stooshnoff, Stooshnov, Stushnoff, acc.
unascertained, Nick. n.

STOOCHNOOFF (P.R.-a)

see Stoochnoff.

STOOPNIKOFF (Vallican-B.C. Thrms. S.Sloc.)

see Stupnikoff.

STOOSHINOV (GrFks. Calg.)
see Stoochnoff,

205

STOOSHNOFF (Van. Vallican B.C. Calg.)
see Stoochnoff.

STOOSHNOV (Van. Calg.)
'Efface' 'Retire to the background'
from Ru. stushevat 'to efface' 'to retire to
the background' (Smirn. 616); acc. unascertained,
Nick. n. var. Stoushinov, Stooshnoff, Stushnoff,
Stushnooff, -also possibly distorted var. of
Stoochnoff, see Stoochnoff.

STOROZ (Edm.)
'Guard'
from Ru. storozh 'guard' (Smirn. 612);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 612); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 679).

STOYANOFF (St.Cath-a. Niag.F.-a. Tor.)
Bulgarian Surname (Unb. 332); var. Stojanov,
Stoyonoff, Stoineff, Stoynoff.

STOYCHEFF (Mont.)
'Steady' 'Staunch'
from Ru. stojkij 'steady' 'staunch' (Smirn. 611);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

STOYKA (Tor.)
'Post' or 'Pole'
from Ru. stojka 'post, pole' (Smirn. 611); var.
-o. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 678).

STOYKO (Tor.)
see Stoyka.

STOYKOFF (Tor.)
'Steadfast'
from Ru. stojkij 'steadfast' (Smirn. 611); var.
Stoikoff. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
(Bens. 118 -Stojko).

STOYNOFF (Tor.)
Contracted var. of Stoyanoff,
see Stoyanoff.

STOYONOFF (Tor.)
see Stoyanoff.

STRALOFF (GrFks.)
see Strelieff.

STRELAEFF (Vern. Cast. Thrms. Vallican-B.C.)
see Strelioff.

206

STRELAEV (Cast.)
see Strelioff.

STRELEOFF (S.Sloc.)
see Strelioff.

STRELIEFF (S.Sloc. Canora-Sask.)
see Strelioff.

STRELIOFF (P.Alb.-a. Van. Cast. Nels. Edm. Sask. Wpg.)
'Shooter' or 'Dueller'
from Ru. streljat 'to shoot' (Smirn, 614);
streljatsja 'to fight a duel' (Smirn, 614) var.
Strellioff, Streleoff, Strelaeff, Strelaey,
Strelieff, Streloff, Strelove, Straloff,
Strilaoff, Strilloff, Striloff. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 119), Nick. n.

STRELLIOFF (GrFks.)
see Strelioff.

STRELOFF (Van. Nels.)
see Strelioff.

STRELOVE (Van.)
see Strelioff.

STRILAEFF (Vallican. Fernie. Wpg. Sask.)
see Strelioff.

STRILLOFF (Van.)
see Strelioff.

STRILOFF (Cast. Revelstoke)
see Strelioff.

STROI (Tor.)
'Formation' (military)
from Ru. stroj 'formation' (Smirn, 615);
Pl. n.

STROJEVS (Tor.)
'Builder'
from Ru. stroit 'to build' (Smirn, 615);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 119), Occ. n.

STROKA (K.Wat.)

207

'Line' (of writing)
from Ru. stroka 'line' (Smirn. 615);
var. Strok. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 683).

STROKIN (Sask.)

'Line' (of writing)
from Ru. stroka 'line' (of writing) (Smirn. 615);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 119), Nick. n.

STROYAN (Van. K.Wat-a)

'One who built'
from Ru. stroit 'to build' (Smirn. 615);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

STROYNEY (Tor.)

'Slender'
from Ru. strojnyj 'slender' (Smirn. 615);
var. strojny. Nick. n. 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 651), Also Ukr. (Kalin. 683).

STROJNY (GrFks. Gatt.)

see Strukoff.

STRUKOFF (Van. GrFks. Gatt. Cast. Leth. Wpg.)

'Plane' (tool) or 'Shavings'
from Ru. strug 'plane' (tool) or struzka 'shavings'
(Smirn. 615-616), var. -ookoff, -ookow,
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 119), Nick. n.

STRUTINSKY (Wpg.)

'Sparrow'
from Gk. strouthion 'sparrow' (Unb. 231);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 231), Nick. n.
A fine example of a surname that was simply
translated from Ru. vorabej into Gk. strutin
plus retaining the Ru. ending (Unb. 231).

STUPNIKOFF (P.Alb. P.Alb-a. GrFks. Cast. S.Sloc. Sask.)

'One who mortars'
from Ru. stupa 'mortar' (Smirn. 616);
var. Stoopnikoff, Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n.

STUSHNOFF (Reg.)

see Stooshnov.

SUBACHKOFF (Mont.)

'Little dog'
from Ru. sobachka 'little dog' (Smirn. 590);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SUBBOTA (N. Battl.)

208

'Saturday' 'Sabbath'

from Ru. subbota 'Saturday' (Smirn. 616);

var. Subota, 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 684, Unb. 206).

SUBOTA (TH. Ham. Tor.)

see Subbota.

SUBOTIN (Gatt.)

see Sobotin.

SUCHAROV (Wpg.)

'Dried crust'

from Ru. sukhar 'dried crust' (Smirn. 618);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SUCHEROFF (Wpg.)

see Soukeroff.

SUCHOBOKY (Tor.)

'Dry sides'

from Ru. sukho 'dry' (Smirn. 619) and bokij 'side'

(Smirn. 53). Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SUDAR (Van. Wind. Lond. Tor.)

Prob. a contracted form of Ru. Sudareff

meaning 'Sir', from Ru. sudar 'sir' (Smirn. 617);

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 617), Nick. n.

SUKAROFF (Van.)

see Sucharov.

SUKARUKOFF (Wind.)

see Sookorookoff.

SUKOROFF (Yorkt.)

see Soukeroff.

SUKOROKOFF (Canora-Sask.)

see Sookorookoff.

SUKOYEOFF (GrFks. Pent.)

'Dry wind'

from Ru. sukhovej 'dry wind' (Smirn. 618);

var. Sookaveiff, Sookavieff, acc. unascertained.

Nick. n. and some cases prob. a Pl. n. pertaining

to one who lived in the place of the dry wind.

SUKUNDA (Van. Wind.)

209

'Second' (of time)
from Ru. sekunda (Smirn. 569);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 627) and prob. found amongst
other ethnic groups.

SUMKA (Fernie-B.C. Edm.)

'Bag'
from Ru. sumka 'bag' (Smirn. 618);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 618), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 686).

SUSKOFF (Van.)

1. 'Son of Suska'
from Suska, the dim. of Susanna (Petrovsk. 361)
which in turn is from the Old Heb. Soshanna
'lily' (Petrovsk. 206) var. -ovs, Prob. 1st.
syl. acc. (Unb. 120 -Suskin) Matr. n. seeing
as it is based on the mother's name.
2. 'Son of Shuska'
from Shuska, another dim. form of Alexander,
and also dim. of Shusanika (Petrovsk. 380),
for meaning of Alexander see Alexandroff.
var. -ovs. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 146 -shushkov)
Patr. n. and in the case of Shusanika a Matr. n.
3. see also Susky part. 2.

SUSKOVVS (Ham.)

see Suskoff.

SUSKY (Van.)

1. 'Dryness'
from Ru. soosh 'dryness' (Smirn. 619);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
2. 'Sooshki'
from Ru. sooshka/sooshki (plural) 'sooshki'
(small ring-shaped crackers) (Smirn. 619);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 688).

SUSOEFF (Van.)

Var. of Susoff 'Son of Susa' from Susa, another
dim. form of Susanna (Petrovsk. 361) for meaning
of Susanna see Suskoff. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 120)
Matr. n. as it is based on the mother's name.

SVERDLOV (Wpg.)

210

'Auger' 'Bore' 'Drill'
from Ru. sverlo 'auger', 'bore', 'drill'
var. Sverlov, Sverlove, Sverdlove.
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 199), Nick. n.

SVERDLOVE (Mont.)

see Sverdlov.

SUT (Tor.)

'Essence'
from Ru. sut 'essence' Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 687); In some cases also possibly a
contracted form of Ru. Sutulov, see Sutulov;
and in some instances possibly a surname found
amongst other ethnic groups.

SUTULOV (Mont.)

'Stooper' 'Stooped one'
from Ru. sutulit 'to stoop' (Smirn, 618, Unb.
180); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 120), Nick. n.

SVABODA (Mont.)

see Svoboda.

SVERLOVE (Mont.)

In some cases prob. a var. of Ru. Sverlov
'Auger' (tool), from Ru. sverlo 'auger, drill,
borer, perforator' (Smirn. 563, Unb. 199);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. (Unb. 199), var.
Sverdlove, -ov.

SVESHNIKOV (Mont.)

'Candle-maker'
from Ru. svecha 'candle' (Smirn, 564. Unb. 113);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 113) Occ. n.

SVETINA (Calg.)

1. Fem. form of Svetin meaning 'light'
from Ru. svet (Smirn. 563) Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 111 -Svetinskij)
Nick. n.
2. Fem. form of Svetin also meaning 'world'
from Ru. svet (Smirn. 563).

SYOBODA (Van. Edm. Leth. Sask. Hornepayne, K.Wat. 211
Tor. Mont.)

'Freedom'

from Ru. svoboda 'freedom' (Smirn. 565); var.
Syaboda, Swoboda. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. and Gen. Slav. (Kalin. 622).

SWETLEKOFF (S.Sloc.)
see Swetlikoff.

SWETLIKOFF (Salm.Arm. Vallican)

'Light'

from Ru. svetlyj 'light' (Smirn. 564);
var. Swetlekkoff. 1st. or 3rd. syl. acc.
depending on the discretion of the bearer
(Bens. 111). Nick. n.

SWETLISHNOFF (GrFks. Cast.)

'Superfluous light'

from Ru. svet 'light' and lishnij 'superfluous'
(Smirn. 563, 272). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SWETLISHOFF (GrFks. Cast. Thrms. S.Sloc. Buchanin-Sask.)

'Superfluous light'

from Ru. svet 'light' and lishnij 'superfluous'
(Smirn. 563, 272) var. Switlishoff, Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

SWISTUN (Ham.)

In some cases prob. a contracted form of Ru.
Svistunov, for meaning, see Swistunovs.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 622).

SWISTUNOV (Gatt.)

for meaning, see Swistunovs.

SWISTUNOV (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Ru. Svistunov meaning
'Whistler' from Ru. svistat 'to whistle'
(Smirn. 565); var. Swistunov. 3rd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 155, Bens. 111); Nick. n.

SWITLISHOFF (Cast.)

var. of Swetlishoff.
see Swetlishoff.

SWOBODA (Ham. Tor.)

see Svoboda.

SYDOR (Edm. Sudb. Tor.)

212

In some cases possibly a contracted form of Sideroff, see Sideroff.
Also possibly a Hindi name and found amongst other ethnic groups.

SYROVY (Lond.)

Prob. a distorted var. of Ru. Syrov 'raw'
from Ru. syroj 'raw' (Smirn. 622), Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 174 -syrov), Nick. n.

SYSOEY (GrFks.)

'Son of Sysoj'
from sysoj/sisoj which in turn is from Old Heb.
shishi, 'sixth' (Petrovsk. 206, 201),
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 56) Patr. n. (Bens. 121).

SYTA (Tor.)

'Sieve'
from Ru. sito 'sieve' (Smirn. 575),
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 575), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 633).

TABACHNIK (Wind. Tor. Mont.)

213

Prob. a shortened var. of Ru. Tabachnikov

'Tobacco-grower'

from Ru. tobak 'tobacco' and nik 'one who dealt in...' (Unb. 113); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 111), Occ. n. (Unb. 113).

TADDEI (Tor.)

A Ru. equivalent of 'Thaddeus' meaning 'Praising God' (Smith-Dict. 503), Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Christian n. Prob. also Gen. Slav.

TAK (Tor.)

From Ru. Tak 'So', 'Like this' (Smirn. 632); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 692) perhaps also Chinese, Japanese, Burmese, etc.,

TAKOV (K. Wat. -a)

see Takoff.

TAMAN (Wind.)

'Taman' (name of a peninsula in Russia)

(Vasm. IV-17), 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also

Ukr. and Slav. (Kalin. 717). Perhaps also found amongst other ethnic groups.

TAMAR (Wind.)

In some cases prob. a contraction of Ru. Tamarov meaning 'Palm', from Tamarin, Georgian Tamar, and of Jewish origin from Thamar 'palm' (Unb. 343). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Benson 121, Tamarov) Matr. n. Tamar - Prob. also Ukr. & Gen. Slav.

TANASOFF (Tor.)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Tanaisov 'Donskoj' or 'Don' from Gk. Tanais, the Greek name of the Don River. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. (Unb. 231).

TAPANKOV (Edm.)

'Little stamper' (feet)

from topat 'to stamp' (Smirn. 636);

Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TARA (Van. -a)

1. Tare (wrapping)

2. Package

from Ru. tara 'tare' or tara 'package' (Smirn. 625) 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 693), and perhaps Span.)

TARAN (Tor.)

214

Prob. a contracted form of Ru. Taranoff,
see Taranoff.

TARANOFF (Thrms.)

1. 'Ram' 'Battering ram'
from Ru. taran 'ram' 'battering ram' (Smirn. 625); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 625 -taran),
Nick. n.
2. 'Sea-roach' (fish)
from Ru. taran 'sea-roach' (Smirn. 625);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 625 -taran);
Nick. n.

TARASOFSKY (Mont.)

Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. for meaning, see Tarasoff.

TARASSOFF (Mont.)

see Tarasoff.

TARGACHOFF (Wind.)

'Shopkeeper'
from Ru. torgash 'shopkeeper' (Smirn. 636);
acc. unascertained. Occ. n.

TARASOFF (Van. GrFks. S.Sloc. Cast. Nakusp. Calg.

Edm. Canora-Sask. Sask. Snow Lake - Man.)
'Travestied' or 'Lead(er) into confusion'
from Gk. Tarasios 'travestied' 'leader into
confusion' (Soph. II, 1069, Petrovsk. 206,
Unb. 49, 64, Smirn. 479, 588). Var. -ssoff,
Torosoff, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 49, 64), Patr. n.

TARTAR (Tor.)

'Tartarus'
From the mythological Tartarus Lat. and in turn
Gk. Tartaros 'the infernal region' (Andrews 1843)
and 'the nether world' (1759 Liddell & Scott)
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 625); Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 694).

TARTARA (Tor.)

Probably the Fem. form of Tartar, see Tartar.

TATARIN (Van.-a. Edm.)

'Tatar'
From Ru. tatar 'tatar' (Smirn. 625, Unb. 134);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 134), Nick. n.

TATARKA (Tor.)

'Tatara (woman Tatar)'
 from Ru. Tatarka 'tatar woman' (Smirn. 625);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 625) Nick. n.
 (Unb. 140; Smirn. 625) Also Ukr. (Kalin. 694).

TATAROFF (Reg.)

'Tatar'
 from Ru. Tatarin 'Tatar'
 (Smirn. 625); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 122);
 Nick. n.

TATARSKY (Tor.)

'Tatar-place'
 from Ru. Tatarin 'Tatar'
 (Smirn. 625); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 625);
 Nick. n. Also a Ukr. Surn. (Kalin. 694).

TAYZOFF (Thrms.)

1. 'Son of Teza' 'Son of little Tereza'
 from Teza, dim. form of Tereza, from Gk.
teresis 'Protection, defense' Prob.
 1st. syl. acc. Metr. n. (Petrovsk. 364,
 207, Smirn. 396).
2. Possibly a distorted var. of Tazev, see
 Tazev and Tosheff.

TAZEV (Mont.)

'Basin' (as for washing)
 from Ru. taz 'basin' (Smirn. 622); Prob.
 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Tayzoff (possibly a
 distorted var.)

TCHASCHNIK (Tor.)

'Private Crafstman'
 from Ru. chastnik 'private-craftsman'
 (Smirn. 697); 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 697),
 Occ. n.

TCHIGHIANOFF (Tor.)

'Gipsy'
 from Ru. tsygan 'gipsy' (Smirn. 696);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 134), Nick. n.

TCHIPEFF (Mont.)

'Chuck'
 from Ru. tsip 'chuck' (a sound) (Smirn. 696);
 Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Perhaps pertaining
 to one who made chuck chuck sounds or one who had
 many chickens.

TCHITAKOFF (Mont.)
see Tchitkoff.

216

TCHITKOFF (Mont.)
'Reader'
from Ru. chitat 'to read' (Smirn. 703);
var. Tchitakoff. Acc. unascertained. Nick. n.

TCHORTOV (Tor.)
'Devil'
from Ru. chërt 'devil' (Smirn. 700);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 136), Nick. n.

TEETSOV (Tor.)
Prob. equivalent to Ru. Ptitsov 'Bird'
from Ru. ptitsa 'bird' (Smirn. 513);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Pl. n.
Probably referring to one who sang well,
dressed in a resemblance somewhat like a bird,
lived at or near the sign of a bird.

TEHERNOFF (Mont.)
Distorted var. of Chernoff,
see Chernoff.

TEKANOFF (Sask.)
Probably equivalent to Ru. Tektonoff
meaning 'Carpenter'
from Gk. tektan 'carpenter' 'builder' (Unb. 231);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 231). An example where a
Russ. surn. has been translated into Gk. Tektonoff
(Unb. 231).

TELIATNIK (Tor.)
Probably a contraction of Ru. Teliatnikoff
meaning 'Calf-house'
from Ru. teliatnik 'calf-house' (Smirn. 627);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 122, Smirn. 627), Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 696).

TEMNOFF (Vern.)
'Dark'
from Ru. tëmnyj 'dark' in the sense of obscure
or sombre benighted, etc., (Unb. 176, Smirn. 627);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 170). Nick. n.

TEMPKIN (Tor.)
In some cases possibly a contracted form of
Potempkin 'darkness'
from Ru. potëmki 'darkness' (Smirn. 463);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TEPLIN (Tor.)

217

'Warmweather'

from Ru. tjeplyn 'warm-weather' (Smirn. 629);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 629), Pl. n. Also

Ukr. (Kalin. 697).

TEPLINSKY (Tor.)

'Warm weather place'

from tjeplyn 'warm weather' (Smirn. 629);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 629), Pl. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 697).

TEPLITCKY (Tor.)

see Teplitzky.

TEPLITSKY (Sask. Tor.)

see Teplitzky.

TEPLITZKY (Tor.)

'Green-house' (place)

from Ru. teplitsa 'green-house' (Smirn. 628);

var. -sky, -cky, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 122),

Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 696) and Gen. Slav.
(Smith Dict. 507).

TEPLOVS (Tor.)

'Warm'

from Ru. teplo 'warm' (Smirn. 628, Unb. 180);

2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 180, Bens. 122); Nick. n.

TEREKOFF (Thrms. Nels. Reg. Thompson-Man.)

'Terek' (a river in the Caucasus)

from the name of a river Terek (located in the
Caucasus region) 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 830);

Pl. n.

TERENTJEFF (TH)

'Son of Terentij' 'Terenson'

from Ru. Terentij, which in turn is from Lat.

Terens (Petrovsk. 207); 2nd. syl. acc.

(Unb. 65), Patr. n.

TERNOVSKY (Sask.)

'Black thorn' (place)

from Ru. ternov 'blackthorn' (Smirn. 630);

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 123), Also Ukr. (Kalin. 698).

TICHANOVS (Tor.)

218

'Son of Tichan' 'Tichanson'
from Gk. tichon 'by chance' (Petrobides 598);
or 'successful' (Petrovsk. 209, Smirn. 657);
var. Tikinoff, Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

TICHY (Edm.)

'Quiet' 'Soft' 'Silent' or 'Gentle'
from Ru. tikhij 'quiet, soft, silent or gentle'
(Smirn. 632); 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also
Ukr. (Kalin. 700).

TIKINOFF (Van.)

Distorted var. of Tichanovs,
see Tichanovs.

TITISHOV (Tor.)

'Son of Titych'
from Titych, which in turn is from Titus and
in turn Lat. Titulus meaning 'honour' (Petrovsk.
209); Acc. unascertained, Patr. n.

TKACH (Sask. Reg. TH. Ham. Ham-a)

A contracted form of Ru. Tkachov meaning
'weaver', from Ru. tkach 'weaver' (Smirn. 633);
Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 700, Unb. 277).

TOBACOFF (Wind. Tor.)

'Tobacco'
from Ru. tabak 'tobacco' (Smirn. 622, Unb. 113);
var. -koff, Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 113)
Occ. n. and in some cases prob. a Pl. n.
pertaining to one who lived at or near the tobacco
growing area.

TOBAK (Van. Edm. TH. Wind. Tor. Mont. Q.cy.)

A contracted form of Ru. Tobacoff.
see Tobacoff.

TOBAKOFF (Ham.)

see Tobacoff.

TOCKAR (P.Alb.-a. Kel.)

see Tokar.

TOKAR (Van. Edm. Sask. TH. Dauphin, Thompson, Wpg. St.Cath-a)

'Turner'
from Ru. tokar 'turner' (Smirn. 64, 63, Unb. 18,
117) var. Tockar. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 123);
Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 701).

TOKARIK (Edm. Sask. Thomp-Man.)

219

Dim. form of Takar 'little turner' (Smirn. 634);
from Ru. tokar 'turner' (Smirn. 634);
Prob. end syl. acc. Occ. n. Also Ukr
(Kalin. 701).

TOKARSKY (Edm. Tor.)

'Turner'
from Ru. tokar 'turner' (Smirn. 634);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 701).

TOKATELLEFF (Mont.)

from Ru. tkat 'weave' (Smirn. 633), acc.
unverified. Occ. n.

TOLCHINSKY (Tor.)

'Ground' 'Pounded' 'Crushed'
from Ru. tolchenyj 'ground', 'crushed',
'pounded' (Smirn. 635, Unb. 114); Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TOLEV (Tor.)

1. 'Son of Tolja'
from Tolja, the dim. form of many names
ranging from Anatol/Anatoliya....to Kapitalina,
Ptulomej (Petrovsk. 366); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Patr. n. Also Metr. n.
2. 'Roofing felt'
from Ru. tol 'roofing felt' (Smirn. 635);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 124), Occ. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 702).

TOMAN (TH. Ham. Tor.)

'Fog' 'Mist'
from Ru. tuman 'fog, mist' (Smirn. 647);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 126), Pl. n.
Also Cz.Sl. 'twin' (Smith.Dict. 514);
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 712).

TOMANOV (Tor.)

'Fog' 'Mist'
from Ru. tuman 'fog, mist' (Smirn. 647);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 126); Nick. n.

TOMEV (Tor.)

see Tomov.

TOMOV (Tor.)

220

'Tire' 'Wear out'

from Ru. tomit 'to tire' 'to wear out'

var. -ev. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 129); Patr. n.

TONCHEFF (Tor.)

1. 'Thinner'

from Ru. tonshe 'thinner' (Smirn. 636);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. 'Thin' 'Slim' 'Slender'

from Ru. tonkij 'thin, slim, slender' (Smirn.

635); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TONEFF (Tor.)

Probably equivalent to Ru. Toneef 'inestimable'

from Ru. Anton and in turn Gk. Antonios

'inestimable' (Smith 9, Unb. 61); Prob.

2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TONKIN (Yorkt. Wind.)

'Thin' 'Slim' 'Slender'

from Ru. tonkij 'thin, slender, slim' (Smirn.

635); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 126), Nick. n.

TOPOLOVSKY (Wind.)

'Poplar'

from Ru. topol 'poplar' (tree) (Unb. 192,

Smirn. 636); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

TORGOV (Tor.)

'Merchant' 'Trader' 'or' 'Dealer'

from Ru. torgovets 'merchant, trader, dealer'

(Smirn. 637); var. Torkoff. 1st. syl. acc. or

2nd. syl. acc. depending on the discretion of
the user. (Bens. 124).

TORKOFF (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Torgov,

see Torgov.

TORNLOV (Van.-a)

'Smooth hunting'

from Ru. tornyj 'smooth' (Smirn. 637); &

lov/lovlja 'hunting' (Smirn. 272); Prob.

1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. An example of

a compound surname.

TOROSOFF (Tor.)

221

1. Distorted var. of Ru. Tarasoff,
see Tarasoff.
2. '(Ice) Hummock'
from Ru. toros '(ice) hummock' (Smirn. 637);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TOSCHKOFF (K.Wat.)

'Feel sick'
from Ru. toshno 'feel sick' (Smirn. 639);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 137).

TOSHEFF (K.Wat. Tor.)

For meaning see Toschkoff above,
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 177, Bens. 124);
Nick. n.

TOSOFF (Van.)

see Tosheff.

TOUTLOFF (Edm.)

Toutl, distorted form of Tatul/Tatulja
'Son of Tatulja' from Tatulja, dim. form of
Tatjana (Petrovsk. 363); which in turn is from
Lat. Tatianus 'belonging to the family of Tatius';
Tatius 'belonging to dad' (Tarn. 61); Acc.
unascertained, Metr. n. as it is based on the
mother's first name.

TRAICHEFF (Wind.)

see Troicheff.

TRAMOV (Tor.)

'Tram' 'Tram-car'
from Ru. tramvaj 'tram, tram-car' (Smirn. 640);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TRATNIK (Tor.)

'Spender'
from Ru. tratit 'to spend, waste' (Smirn. 641);
var. Trattnik. Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TRATNIK (Tor.)

see Tratnik.

TRAYANOFF (Tor.)

'Trojan' 'Son of Trojan'
from Ru. Trojanskij 'Trojan' (Smirn. 645);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 125), Nick. n.

TREGEBOV (Wpg.)

222

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Tregubov 'three lips'
From Ru. tri 'three' and gub/gubi 'lips'
(Smirn. 644, 137); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 124),
Nick. n.

TRIFONOFF (Tor.)

'Living in luxury' 'Luxurious'
from Gk. trifon/trhyfao 'living in luxury,
luxurious' (Tarn. 54, Petrobides 592, Petrovsk.
210, Unb. 56, 64); var. Tirfunoff. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 125), Patr. n.

TRIFUNOFF (Tor.)

see Trifonoff.

TRISKAN (Tor.)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. rishkin meaning 'Living
in luxury', 'luxurious' (Unb. 77, Tarn. 54),
from Trishka which is dim. form of Trifon (Petrovsk.
210); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 77, Bens. 125), Patr. n.

TROFIMONKOFF (GrFks. Cast. Nels. Sask. Ott-Hull)

'Nourishing' 'Nutritious'
from Ru. trofim and in turn Gk. trofimos
'nourishing, nutritious' (Liddell and Scott
1828); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 125), Patr. n.

TROFIMOFF (Vict.)

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 125); for meaning, see
Trofimenkoff.

TROFIN (Wind.)

Possibly a var. of trofim, which in turn is
possibly a contracted form of Trofimoff, which
in turn is from Gk. trofimos 'nourishing'
'nutritious' (Liddell and Scott 1828); Prob.
1st. syl. acc. Patr. n. Also prob. found amongst
other ethnic groups.

TROICHEFF (Tor.)

'Three'
from Ru. trojka 'three' (Smirn. 645); var.
Traicheff, 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. prob. pertaining
to one who was the third born.

1. '(Ice) hammock'
from Ru. toros '(ice) 'hammock' (Smirn. 637);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 242), Pl. n.
2. 'Troki' (place)
a place name for the Karaite colony (Unb. 242); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 242), a name
not uncommon among Jewish people (Unb. 242),
Pl. n.

TROUBITSKOFF (Sask.)
see Trubetskoff.

TRUBA (Tor.)
'Pipe' 'Horn'
from Ru. truba 'pipe' or 'horn' (Smirn. 645);
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 645); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 710).

TRUBETSKOFF (Cast.)
from Trubchevsk, a principality or apanage'
'Trubchevsk' (Unb. 20); var. Trubitscoff,
Troubitscoff, 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 125), Pl. n.

TRUBITSKOFF (Cast.)
see Trubetskoff.

TSACHOFF (Tor.)
1. 'Hush!' 'Sh!'
from Ru. tss 'hush!' 'Sh!' (Smirn. 647);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

2. 'Thicket' (as of a forest)
from Ru. chashcha 'thicket' (Smirn. 688);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

TSCHAKOVSKY (Tor.)
see Chaikovsky.

TSCHEKALIN (Tor.)
Probably equivalent to Ru. Chekalin
'One who waits' from Ukr. (Unb. 152, Kalin. 1);
2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 152), Nick. n.

TSENEFF (Tor.)
'Price'
from Ru. tsena 'price' or 'cost' (Smirn. 694);
var. Tzenleff, Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TSVETANOV (Tor.)

224

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Tzvetaev 'Blossom'
'Flower' from tsvet 'blossom, flower' (Smirn.
693, Unb. 153); 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

TULA (Ham.)

'Tula'
from Ru. town of Tula (Unb. 135);
1st. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 712).

TULIPAN (Van.)

'Tulip'
from Ru. tjulipan 'tulip' (Smirn. 650);
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 126), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 714).

TURCHIN (Tor.)

Probably equivalent to Ru. Turkin 'Turk'
from Ru. Turok 'Turk' (Unb. 138, 137, Smirn.
648), Nick. n.

TURIEFF (Moncton)

Prob. equivalent to Ru. Turov, 'Aurochs' from
Ru. tur 'aurochs' (Smirn. 648, Unb. 189);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 126), Nick. n.
An aurochs is a European wild ox, now extinct.

TUROFSKY (Tor.)

'Aurochs' (place)
from Ru. tur 'aurochs' (Smirn. 648), and
sky 'place', 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 126),
Pl. n. For meaning of aurochs see Turieff.

TYMKIN (Hornepayne-Ont.)

Var. of Ru. Timkin, meaning 'Son of Timothy'
from Ru. Timofej or Timoa (Unb. 94), which
in turn is from Gk. thimotheos 'venerating
God' (Tarn. 53, Petrovsk. 208); 1st. syl. acc.
(Unb. 94) Patr. n. Also Ukr.

TZENEFF (Ott. Hull)

see Tseneff.

UKOUSTOFF (Comox Valley)

225

'By the bush'

from Ru. u 'by' and kust 'bush' (Smirn. 651, 263), Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

ULANSKY (Vern. Kel.)

'Lancer'

from Ru. ulan 'lancer' (Unb. 122);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 729).

UMANSKY (Tor.)

see Yumansky.

UNKERSKOV (Ham.)

1. 'Junker'

from Germ. junker 'junker' (landowner in Prussia) (Smirn. 721); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. and in some cases prob. an Occ. n.

2. 'Cadet'

from Ru. junker 'cadet' (Smirn. 721);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n.

UROSEV (Tor.)

Var. of Jurasov, 'Son of little Jury'
from Ru. Jur a syl. used to form many dim. forms of Jury, the Slavic form of George (Unb. 95-6); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 96), Patr. n. George itself is from Gk. Georgios/georgas 'farmer' or 'tiller of the soil' (Tarn. 48).

USAKOV (Wind. Tor.)

'Short moustache' 'Little moustache'

from Ru. usik, dim. form of us 'moustache' (Smirn. 676) 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 147), Nick. n. Var. Uskov.

USHEROFF (Mont.)

'Son of Asher'

Usher from Heb. Asher (Jacob's son by Leah's maid Zilpah) (Unb. 341) 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 341), Patr. n. An example of a Russianized Jewish surname.

USHEY (Sudb.)

'Ears'

from Ru. ushi 'ears' (Smirn. 676, 674);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 676), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 744).

USIN (Tor.)

'Moustache'

from Ru. us 'moustache' (Smirn. 668);
var. Usyn, Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

USKOV (Tor.)

see Usakov.

USSANKOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Little Moustache'

from the dim. form of us/oos 'moustache'
(Smirn. 668), 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 127
-Usanov), Nick. n. pertaining to one with
a little moustache.

2. 'Son of Ussanka'

Ussanka, dim. form of Isain which is from
Isaja (Unb. 51), Isaia/Isaja, which in turn is
from Gk. Ezaias and Heb. Yshayahu 'Jehovah
is salvation' (Tarn. 39). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Patr. n.

USTENOV (Edm. Tor.)

see Ustianov.

USTIANOV (Tor.)

1. 'Son of Ustjan'

from Ustjan - the syncopated form of
lustinian/Justinian, which in turn is from
Gk. Ioustinianos Lat. Justina, Justas 'just'
or jus 'right' (Unb. 53, Tarn. 58); var.
Ustenov, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 53, 64
-Ustjanov); Patr. n.

2. 'Son of Ustin'

from Ustin/Iustin, which in turn is from Gk.
Ioustinos/Lat. Justina, Justas 'just' (Unb.
53, 64); (Tarn. 58), var. Ustenov, 2nd. syl.
acc. (Unb. 53, 64) Patr. n.

USTIN (Tor.)

In some cases prob. a contracted form of Ru.
Ustinov/Ustianov, 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 127),
see Ustianov.

USYN (Tor.)

see Usin.

UVAKOV (Tor.)

227

In some cases prob. a contracted form of
Avakumov. 'Son of Avakum' from Avakum/Abakum,
Gk. Avvakoum and Lat. Habakkuk, and Heb.
Habaqquq/habaq 'to embrace' (Unb. 58, Petrovsk.
33). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

UZUNOFF (Tor. K.Wat.)

'Supper'

from Ru. uzhin 'supper' (Smirn. 654), var.
-ov, Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

UZUNOV (Tor.)

see Uzunoff.

VACHEFF (Tor.)

228

'Little Bartholomew'

from Ru. vachr/vach the dim. form of Vachrameev

'Bartholomew' 1st. syl. acc. Patr. n. see also Vachromeeff.

VACHROMEFFF (Tor.)

Equiv. of Eng. 'Bartholomew' which means

'Son of Tolmai' Tolmai means 'sorrow' (Smith

Dict. 24, Charlotte-Yonge xxxii-25. Unb. 61)

3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 100-101) Patr. n.

VALANOFF (St.Cath-a)

Prob. distorted var. of Ru. Valenkoff 'Felt boots'

from Ru. valenki 'felt boots' (Smirn. 64) var.

Velanioff, 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 199); (Bens. puts

the acc. on the 3rd. syl. - 31). Nick. n.

VALIKOFF (Tor.)

'Son of Valjok'

from Valjok, the dim. form of Valerij (Petrovsk.

255), in turn is from Valerius and in turn Lat.

valea 'to be strong' (Petrovsk. 67), Valjok is

also the dim. of other Bapt. names (Valentin,

Valerian, and fem. Valentina). Prob. 2nd. syl.

acc. Patr. n.

VALIN (Tor.)

1. Possibly a shortened form of Valinin or

Valinoff 'Son of Valjun'

from Valjun, another dim. form of Valerij

(Petrovsk. 255), from Lat. valea 'to be strong'

(Petrovsk. 256, 67). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.

Patr. n.

2. In some cases possibly a shortened form of

Valenkoff, for meaning see Valankoff.

VALKANOV (Tor.)

'Vulcan'

from Vulkan, meaning 'fire god; son of Jupiter and

Juno' (Andrews 2004), from 2nd. syl. acc.

(Smirn. 100), Nick. n.

VANGELOFF (Wind.)

Distorted var. of Angeloff 'Angel'

from Ru. angel 'angel' 2nd. syl. acc.

(Unb. 223); Nick. n.

VANIN (Nels. Sault.)

'Johnson' 'Son of John'

derived from the yan in Ivan which is the equivalent of John 'gracious gift of Jehovah' (Smrin. 258); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 95), Patr. n.

VANJOFF (Nels. Buchanan-Sask.)

'Johnson' 'Son of John'

derived from the yan in Ivan, which in turn is equivalent of John 'Gracious gift of Jehovah' (Smith.Dict. 258, Unb. 95), var. Vanov. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

VANKOVA (Tor.)

Fem. form of Vankov, and meaning 'Daughter of Little Ivan', from Vanko, the dim. form of Ivan. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 31 -Vankov). Patr. n. for meaning of Ivan, see Ivanoff/Ivanov. Also possibly a dim. form of Silvan and Vanda, Silvana - Matr. n.

VANOV (Wind.)

see Vanjoff.

VARABIEFF (Gatt.)

var. of Vorobjev 'Sparrow'

from Ru. vorobej (Unb. 186, 231, 239);

3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 34), Nick. n.

VARADEFF (Tor.)

In some cases prob. a shortened form of Ru. Varadateff, 'Son of Varadat' from Latin Varus and Lat. datus (Petrovsk. 68, 93). Acc. unascertained, Patr. n.

VARADINOV (Tor.)

'Son of Varadin'

from Vara which is from Lat. Varus and Lat. dina (Petrovsk. 68); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

VASEFF (Tor.)

see Vasoff.

VASELOFF (Tor.)

see Vasiljev.

VASIL (Ham. Tor.)

In some cases prob. a contraction of Ru. Vasiljev see Vasiljev. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 31).

VASILEFF (Tor.)
see Vasiljev.

VASILEV (Tor.)
see Vasiljev.

VASILJEV (Wind. Tor.)
'Basils' 'Son of Basil'
from Gk. Basileios 'kingly, royal' (Ch. Yonge-
History of Christian Names p. xxxii, Weidmanham
Baptismal Names p. 36) var. Vasileff, -ev, -off,
Vaseloff. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 31. Unb. 46, 50,
55, 64, 96, 251). Patr. n.

VASILKOV (Tor.)
'Son of Little Vas'
Vasil is from Basil meaning 'kingly, royal'
(Unb. 96, Tarn. 54). An example of a surname
derived from the dim. form based on the stem
Vasil (Unb. 96); 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 96, Bens.
31). Patr. n.

VASILOFF (Thompson-Man. Wabigoon-Ont. Wind. Tor.)
see Vasiljev.

VASILY (Kingsville-Ont.)
1. In some cases prob. a contracted form of
Vasiljev, see Vasiljev.
2. 'Basil'
from Vasil, Slav. form of Basil, which in turn
is from Gk. Basilios 'kingly, royal' (Unb. 51,
Tarn. 54) var. Vesely, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb.
96) Bapt. or Christian n. Also Ukr. (Unb. 273
-Vesilechka).

VASOFF (Tor.)
Prob. equiv. of Ru. Vaskov 'Basil' in turn
meaning 'kingly', surname is from the dim.
forms based on the stem Vas which is taken
from Vasil (Unb. 96) var. -eff. 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 96, Bens. 31), Patr. n.

VAVRA (Tor.)
'Barbara'
Vavra - a short form of Varvara which in turn is
the Slav. equiv. of Barbara 'stranger' (Smith.
Dict. 529) Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Smith. Dict. 529).

VELANOFF (Tor.)
Distorted var. of Ru. Valenkoff,
for meaning, see Valanoff.

VELCHEFF (Tor.)

Prob. a var. of Ru. Velechov, meaning
'Great' from Ru. velikij 'great' (Smirn. 67),
var. Velcoff, Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 83 -
Valechov), Nick. n.

VELCOFF (Tor.)

Distorted var. of Velechov,
for meaning see Velcheff above.

VELECHOVSKY (Tor.)

'Great'
from Ru. velikij 'great' (Smirn. 67);
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 32); Nick. n.
Nick. n.
2. s. also Veli.

VENGROFF (Mont.)

'Hungarian'
from Ru. vengr 'Hungarian' (Smirn. 68,
Unb. 137); 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 137;
Bens. 32), Nick. n.

VENICK (Tor.)

Contracted form of Ru. Venikov meaning 'Broom',
from Ru. venik 'besom' 'broom' (Smirn. 68, Unb.
200), 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 68), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 34).

VEREGIN (Cast. Sask. Wpg. Gatt.)

'Chain'
from Ru. verigi 'chain' (Smirn. 69),
var. Verigin, 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 200,
Bens. 32); Nick. n.

VERESEHGIN (Gatt.)

var. of Ru. Vereshchagin/Verescagin,
meaning 'Chirper', from Ru. vereshchat
'to chirp' (Smirn. 68); var. Wirischagin,
3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 149), Nick. n.

VERIGIN (Van. Mission, Pent.)

see Veregin.

VESELY (K. Wat. Tor.)

'Cheerful' 'Jolly' 'Lively'
from Ru. vasjoly 'cheerful, jolly, lively'
(Smirn. 70), 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 70),
Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 35)

- VESEY (Van. Edm. Tor. Wpg. Alliston-Ont.)
 'Scales'
 from Ru. ves 'weight' (Smirn. 70); var.
 Vessey, Veysey, Vezey. Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
 Occ. n. Prob. pertaining to one who made
 scales and measures. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 35).
- VESIK (Edm. Tor.)
 'Weigher'
 from Ru. ves 'weight' (Unb. 70); Prob.
 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 35).
- VESNA (Tor.)
 'Spring'
 from Ru. vesna 'spring' (Smirn. 71);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 70); Nick. n. Prob.
 pertaining to one born in the spring,
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 36).
- VESSEY (Ott-Hull)
 see Vesey.
- VESTY (Van. Sask.)
 'Carrier'
 from Ru. vesti 'to carry' (Smirn. 70);
 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 70) Nick. n. Prob.
 pertaining to one who delivered goods.
 Also Ukr. (Kalin. 36).
- VEYSEY (Van. Edm.)
 see Vesey.
- VEZEY (Van.)
 see Vesey.
- VIATKIN (Van.)
 'Viатka' (a city in tsarist Russia)
 from Ru. Viатka (a city in tsarist Russia)
 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 195, Bens. 33). Nick. n.
- VIDOV (Tor.)
 'Seer'
 from Ru. vidit 'to see' (Smirn. 75)
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 33). Nick. n.
- VILENEFF (Belleville-Ont.)
 see Vilneff.

VILLANOVA (Tor.)

Fem. form of Villanov, 'Villa'
 from Ru. villa 'villa' (Smirn. 76), Prob.
 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 76), Pl. n.
 Prob. also found amongst other ethnic
 groups such as Spanish, etc.,

VILNEFF (Tor. Belleville-a)

'Free'
 from Ukr. vilnyj 'free' (Unb. 293, Smirn. 87,
 Kalin. 49), var. Vileneff. Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
 Nick. n. An example of a Russianized Ukrainian
 surname.

VINOGRADOV (Mont.)

'Vineyard' 'Vine'
 from Ru. vinograd 'vine' originally 'vineyard'
 (Unb. 225); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 225), Nick. n.

VINOKOUROFF (Tor.)

see Vinokuroff.

VINOKUROFF (Van.)

'Distiller'
 from the Ru. kurit meaning 'to distil' and
vino 'wine' (Unb. 123), var. -ouroff.
 2nd. syl. acc. 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 123).

VISENTIN (Wind.)

'Byzantine'
 from Ru. vizantiets 'Byzantine' (Smirn, 76);
 var. Visentine, Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

VISENTIAN (Wind.)

see Visentin.

VISHKOFF (Van.)

1. Prob. a contraction of Ru. Vishniakoff,
 see Vishniakoff. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
2. In some cases possibly a contracted form
 of Ru. Viskovatov 'Hairy' (Unb. 179) acc.
 unascertained. Nick. n.

VISHLOFF (Mission)

Probably a contracted form of Ru. Viseljoff,
 for meaning, see Veseljev 3rd. syl. acc.
 (Bens. 33), Patr. n.

'Cherry grove'

from Ru. vishenik/vishnjak 'cherry grove'
(Smirn. 77, Unb. 210), 3rd. syl. acc. (Unb. 210, Bens. 33), Pl. n.

VITKIN (Wpg.)

1. 'One who weaves' 'One who twists'
from Ru. vit 'to weave, to twist' (Smirn. 77);
var. Witkin. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 33, Unb. 343), Occ. n.

2. In some cases possibly 'Son of Vitke'
Vitke - the dim. of affection form (Smith. Dict. 556), of Vita. Vita is the translation from Heb. Hayya 'life' (Unb. 343). Vita itself is from Spanish vida (with the German treatment of d to t) (Unb. 343). Var. Witkin. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 33, Unb. 343). Patr. n.

VIYATOV (Ham.)

'Greater'

from Ru. vjashchij 'greater' (Smirn. 118);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

VLADIMIROFF (Tor.)

'Walters' 'Son of Walter'

from Vladimir - the Ru. equivalent of Walter
'rule, army' or 'rule, folk' (Smith. Dict. 533,
Unb. 68), var. -ov. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 133),
Patr. n.

VLADIMIROV (Tor.)

see Vladimiroff.

VNUK (Van. Ham.)

'Grand son'

(Smirn. 81, Unb. 184); 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 34), Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 43).

VODNIK (Van.)

'Water-transport worker'

from Ru. vodnik 'water-transport worker'
(Smirn. 82); 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 82),
Occ. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 44).

VODOVOZOFF (Van.)

235

'Water-carrier'

from Ru. voda 'water' and vozt 'to carry'

(Unb. 123, Smirn. 82, 85). 3rd. syl. acc.

(Bens. 34, Unb. 123). Occ. n. An example of a compound name.

VOIKIN (Gatt.)

see Voykin.

VOLGA (Tor.)

'Volga' (river)

Volga, many possible meanings but none of them certain, such as that from Slav. vlaga 'damp, moisture', from Old Slav. volkoi, Ru. veliki 'great' or from Eston. valge, Finnish valkea 'white or bright' (204 Adrian Room) 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 726), Pl. n.

VOLGYI (Tor.)

Prob. another version of Volga,
see Volga.

VOLKOFF (Tor. Mont.)

'Wolf'

from Ru. volk 'wolf' (Smirn. 86); var. Wolkoff, -ow, Volchoff, Volkovs. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 89, 413, Bens. 34). Nick. n.

VOLKOV (Tor.)

see Volkoff.

VOLOCHKOV (Tor.)

'Drag' 'Dragger'

from Ru. volochit 'to drag' (Smirn. 87), 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 137), Nick. n.

VOJINOV (Wind.)

'Warrior'

from Ru. 'warrior' translated from the Ger. Krieger (Unb. 255), due to the patriotic feelings of some Russians with German sounding names. Ru. word for carrier is voin (Smirn. 86). Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 34. Voynov). Nick. n.

VOLCHOFF (K.Wat. Ham.)

see Volkoff.

VOLONSKY (Cast.)

236

Prob. equiv. of Ru. Volynskij
Volyn (place) or Volynia, name of a place.
(Unb. 215); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 215), Pl. n.

VOLOSHIN (Van. Edm.)

'Hair'
from Ru. volos 'hair' (Smirn. 87);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n. Pertaining to a
hairy man.

VOLSKY (Edm. Reg.)

'Free' 'Unrestricted'
from Ru. volnyj 'free, unrestricted' (Smirn. 87);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

VORANA (Tor.)

Prob. a contracted and distorted form of
Ru. Voronov 'crow' from Ru. vorona 'crow'
(Smirn. 89); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 34, Unb.
187); Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 50).
Prob. found amongst other ethnic groups as well.

VOSTRY (Tor.)

Prob. a shortened version of Ru. Vostrokov
'sharp' from Ru. ostryj 'sharp' (Smirn. 381);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 381), Nick. n.

VOYKIN (Van. Cast. S.Sloc. Revelstoke. Gatt.)

'Warrior'
from Ru. vojaka 'warrior' (Smirn. 92); var.
Voikin, Woykin, Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 148,
-Vojakin), Nick. n.

VOYSKA (Tor.)

'Army'
from Ru. voyska 'army' (Smirn. 86);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 86), Pl. n.

VOZ (Van. Sask.)

'Cart'
from Ru. voz 'cart' (Smirn. 83); Pl. n.
Prob. pertaining to one who lived at or near
the sign of a cart; or Occ. n. prob. pertaining
to one who made carts.

WALCOFF (Tor.)

'Waltz' 'Waltzer'
from Ru. val's 'waltz' (Smirn. 64),
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

WARSAWSKY (Tor.)

Variation of Ru. Varshavskyj
from Ru. Varsava meaning 'Warsaw' (Smirn. 726);
which in turn means 'fortified' (place)
(Smith. 535). 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 31).
Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 31, Smith-Dict.).

WIRISCHAGIN (Gatt.)

Variation of Vereshchagin/Verescagon 'Chirper'
from Ru. vereshchat 'to chirp' (Smirn. 68).
3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 32, Unb. 149), Nick. n.

WITKIN (Tor.)

see Vitkin.

WOLKOFF (Tor.)

see Volkoff.

WOLKOW (Tor.)

Variation of Wolkoff/Volkoff.
see Volkoff.

WORONA (Tor.)

Variation of Ru. Vorona meaning 'Crow'
from Ru. vorona 'crow' (Smirn. 89).
2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 89). Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (50).

WOYKIN (S.Sloc. Gatt.)

see Voykin.

YABLOW (Mont.)

'Apple tree'

from Ru. jablónja 'apple tree' (Smirn. 722);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 722 -jablónja).
Pl. n.

YABLONSKY (Wind. Tor. Mont.)

see Jablonsky.

YACHNIK (Sask.)

'Barley'

from Ru. jachnyj/jachmen 'barley' (Smirn. 724,
Segal Ru. Dict. - 1958); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

YACHNIN (Mont.)

'Barley'

from Ru. jachnyj 'barley' (L. Segal - New Comp.
Ru. Eng. Dict. - 1958). Prob. 1st. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

YAGOD (Mont.)

'Berry'

from Ru. jagoda 'berry' (Smirn. 722);
1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 795).

YAKIMOFF (Ham. Tor.)

'Son of Jakim'

Jakim, from Iakim (Petrovsk. 235), which in turn
is from Heb. Teholagim 'God erects' (Petrovsk.
117, Smirn. 84); var. -ov; 2nd. syl. acc.
(Bens. 146). Patr. n.

YAKIMOV (Tor.)

see Yakimoff.

YAKOUBOV (Tor.)

'Son of Jacob'

Yakoub from Gk. Iakobos, and in turn from Heb.
Ja'akob 'supplanter' 'heel-catcher'; or perhaps
'he whom God protects' - from Arab. akaba 'guard,
keep' (Tarn. 38); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 147
-Yakubov). Patr. n.

YAMA (Wind. Tor.)

'Pit'

from Ru. jama 'pit' (Smirn. 724);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 724); Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 796).

YAMKA (Wind.)

239

'Little pit'

Yamka, dim. form of Yama, from Ru. jama 'pit'
(Smirn. 724); 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 796).

YAMKOVY (Edm.)

'Little pit'

Yamka, dim. form of Yama, from Ru. jama 'pit'
(Smirn. 724); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

YAMPOLSKY (Mont.)

'Yampol'

Place in the Ukraine (Smith.Dict. 563);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr. Po.
(Smith.Dict. 563).

YANCOFF (Tor.)

see Yankoff.

YANEFF (Tor.)

see Yanoff.

YANKOFF (Mont.)

'Son of little John'

Yanko, dim. form of Yan; the Slavic form of John
and meaning 'Gracious gift of Jehovah' (Smith.
Dict. 563); var. Yancoff; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens.
147). Patr. n.

YANKOFSKY (Mont.)

see Yankovsky.

YANKOVSKY (Mont.)

'Son of little John'

Yanko, dim. form of John and meaning 'Gracious
gift of Jehovah' (Smith.Dict. 563); var. -ofsky;
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 147). Patr. n.

YANOFF (Tor.)

'Son of John' 'Johnson'

Yan, another Slav. form of John (Smith.Dict. 563).
var. -eff; 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 147), Patr. n.

YANOFISKY (Tor.)

see Yanovsky.

YANOVSKY (Tor.)

'Son of John' 'Johnson'

Yan, another Slav. form of John (Smith.Dict. 563);
and meaning 'Gracious gift of Jehovah' (Smith.Dict.
563); var. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 147). Patr. n.

'Eremej'

Yarem, from Eremej meaning 'God elevates'

(Petrovsk. 111, Smirn. 84); Prob. 1st. syl. acc.

Bapt. n. Prob. also Ukr.

YAROSHEVSKAYA (Mont.)

Fem. form of Yaroshevsky,

3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 147, Yarshevsky);

for meaning, see Yaroshevsky.

YAROSHEVSKY (Tor.)

'Son of Jarosh'

Jarosh/Yarosh, dim. form of Slav. Jaroslav(Unb. 268); Jaroslav means 'ardent glory'

(Petrovsk. 236) and an ex. of an Old Ru. not of

Byzantine origin but admitted as a Bapt. n. by

the Ru. church (Unb. 66, 8-9). Var. -skaya;

3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 147); Patr. n.

Prob. also Ukr.

YASHINSKY (Tor. Mont.)

'Son of Jasha'

Jasha, dim. form of Jakov/Iakov, the Ru. form ofJacob, from Gk. Iakobos and in turn from Heb. Ja'akob

'supplanter' 'heel-catcher' or perhaps 'he who

protects', from Arab. akaba 'guard, keep' (Tarn.

38). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 147, -Yashinin).

Patr. n.

YASIN (Edm. Mont.)

'Ash' (tree)

from Ru. jasen 'ash' (tree) (Smirn. 724); var.

Jasin; 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 724), Pl. n.

YASNY (Tor.)

'Clear'

from Ru. jasnyj 'clear' (Smirn. 724);

1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 147), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 797).

YESENSKY (Reg.)

'Son of Jesse'

from Ru. Iessej, the Slav. form of Jesse, whichin turn is from Heb. Ishai (Petrovsk. 119),

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 49 -Esensky), Patr. n.

YESNIK (Sask.)

'Clear'

from Ru. jasnyj 'clear' (Smirn. 724);

Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

YEVREMOV (Sask.)

241

'Son of Ephraim'

from Ru. Ephraim, which in turn is from Heb. efraim, the name of an old Israel tribe (Petrovsk. 114); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

YOVORSKY (Tor.)

'Sycamore' (maple)

from Ru. javor 'sycamore' (maple). (Smirn. 722); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 146 -Javorskij), Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 795 -yavir, gen.sing. yavor).

YUDIN (Mont.)

'Son of Juda'

Juda, from Iuda (Petrovsk. 382), which in turn is from Heb. Iehuda 'He extols God' (Petrovsk. 125, Smirn. 91); 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 146), Patr. n.

YUMANSKY (Mont.)

'Mind' 'Wit'

from Ru. um 'mind, wit' (Smirn. 662); var. Umansky. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 127 -Umansky), Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 729).

ZABA (Edm. Reg. Tor.)

242

'Toad'

from Ru. zhaba 'toad' (Smirn. 171);

1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 171), Nick. n.

var. Szaba. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 117); and Pol.

ZABOLOTIN (Tor.)

'Beyond the marsh'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and boloto 'marsh' (Smirn. 176, 53); 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 51) Pl. n.

ZABOLOTNY (Van. Reg. Pine Falls. TH. Sault. Ham. Tor.)

'Beyond the marsh'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and boloto/bolotnyj 'marsh' (Smirn. 176, 52); var. Zabolotny, 3rd. syl. acc. (Bens. 51), Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 122, 23).

ZABOR (Mont.)

1. 'Fence'

from Ru. zabor (Smirn. 128);

2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 128), Pl. n.

2. 'Beyond the Pine Forest'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and bor 'pine forest' (Smirn. 128, 176, 55); 2nd. syl. acc.

(Bens. 51), Pl. n.

3. Perhaps a contraction of Ru. Zaborovskij

'Beyond (the estate) of Borovsk' (Unb. 128),

Pl. n. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 51).

ZABUDSKY (Van. Tor.)

'Forgetful'

from Ru. zabyt' 'to forget' (Smirn. 178-9);

2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 51), Nick. n.

Also Ukr. (Kalin. 123).

ZACHARIN (Mont.)

'Son of Zakarias' 'Zakariason'

from Gk. Zakharios (Unb. 51, Tarn. 40) and in

turn from Heb. Zekaria (Tarn. 40), 'Jehovah remembers', 2nd. syl. acc. Patr. n.

ZACKON (Van. Mont.)

see Zakon.

ZADKIN (Tor.)

An equivalent in meaning to Ru. Zadnoff,
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. see Zadnoff.

ZADNOFF (Tor.)

An equivalent in meaning to Ru. Zadov 'Rear'
'Hind', from Ru. zadnij 'rear, hind' (Smirn. 184);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 52), Pl. n. Prob. pertaining
to one who lived at or near the rear part of an
area or possibly a Nick. n. relating to one who
was courteous or a follower.

ZADORA (Tor.)

'Fervour'

from Ru. zador 'fervour' (Smirn. 184), Prob. a
contraction of Ru. Zaderov. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Nick. n.

ZADVORNY (Sask. Ham.-a)

'Behind the court'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and dyor 'court' (Smirn.
176, 142) (Unb. 281), Pl. n. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc.
Prob. pertaining to one who lived behind the
main building, house or buildings.

ZAETSOFF (Cast.)

see Zaitsoff.

ZAGORA (Tor.)

'Beyond the Mountain'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and gora 'mountain' (Smirn.
176, 129); Acc. unascertained. Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 122, 83).

ZAGORE (Van.)

1. In some cases prob. a variation in spelling
of Ru. Zagora. see Zagora.

2. 'Beyond sorrow'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and gore 'sorrow' (Smirn.
176, 129); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 129),
Nick. n.

ZAGORSKY (Van. Tor.)

'Beyond the mountain'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and gora 'mountain' (Smirn.
176, 129); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 51), Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 122, 84).

ZAHAROFF (Van.)

244

Distorted var. of Sakharoff,
for meaning, see Sacharoff.

ZAIKOFF (Mont.)

'Stammerer' 'Stutterer'
from Ru. zaika 'stutterer, stammerer' (Smirn.
186, Unb. 287); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.
(Smirn. 186).

ZAIKOVS (St.Cath-a)

see Zaikoff.

ZAITSOFF (P.Alb.-a. Van. Cast. Nels. Fernie, B.C. Sask.

Canora-Sask. Ham.)

'Hare'

from Ru. zajats 'hare' (Smirn. 205); var. Zaetsoff,
Zaytsoff, Zietsoff, Zietsov, 1st. syl. acc.
(Smirn. 205, Bens. 52, Unb. 245, 231). Nick. n.
and Prob. pertaining to one who was quick footed
(liked carrots, raised carrots, had big ears,
etc.)

ZAKHAROFF (Mont.)

var. of Sakharoff.

see Sacharoff.

ZAKON (Wind.)

'Law'

from Ru. zakon 'law' (Smirn. 188), var. -Zackon.
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 52 -Zakonoff), Nick. n.
Prob. pertaining to one who upheld, made or
interpreted the law. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 133).

ZAL (Tor.)

'Hall'

from Ru. zal 'hall' (Smirn. 190), Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 135).

ZALEV (Wind. Tor.)

1. 'Hall'

from Ru. zal 'hall' (Smirn. 190);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

2. Var. of the Ru. word zaliv 'Bay',
from Ru. zaliy 'bay' (Smirn. 190);
2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

ZALUZNY (TH. Mont.)

245

'Beyond the Meadow'
from Ru. za 'beyond' and Ru. luh/lug 'meadow'
(Smirn. 176, 274); 2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 283),
Prob. also Ukr. (Kalin. 229, Unb. 283).

ZAMIKOFF (Tor.)

1. 'Lock'
from Ru. zamok, 'lock' (Smirn. 192);
2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n.
2. 'Castle'
from Ru. zamok 'castle' (Smirn. 192);
1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

ZAPACH (Edm.)

'Smell'
from Ru. zapakh 'smell' (Smirn. 195);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 195); Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 140).

ZAPLOTYNSKY (Van-a)

'Beyond the Dam'
from Ru. za 'beyond' and plotina 'dam' (Smirn. 195,
427); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 427), Pl. n.

ZAPOTOCHNY (Van. Wind. Tor.)

'Beyond the stream'
from Ru. za 'beyond' and potok 'stream, torrent'
(Smirn. 426); Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Pl. n.

ZAPRIANOFF (Queb. City)

'Hidden' 'Concealed'
from Ru. zaprjatatsja/sprjatatsja 'to hide, to
conceal' (Smirn. 197, 604, 513); Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZARCHEKOFF (Calg.)

see Zarchikoff.

ZARCHIKOFF (Van. Vallican.)

'Son of Lazarus'
from Lazar, Lararis, Gk. Lazaros (Unb. 47);
'help of God' Var. -ekoff, -ukoff. 3rd. syl. acc.
Pl. n.

ZARCHUKOFF (Van. Creston. Vallican. Calg.)

see Zarchikoff.

ZARECKY (St.Cath-a)

246

'Beyond the River'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and reka 'river' (Smirn. 176, 547); var. Zaretsky, Saretsky; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 52, Unb. 128); Pl. n.

ZATETSKY (Ham. Tor.)

zee Zarecky.

ZARUBIN (Van-a. Reg. Tor.)

1. 'One who notches'

from Ru. zarubit 'to notch' (Smirn. 198);
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 52), Nick. n.

2. 'One who sabres to death'

from Ru. zarubit 'to sabre to death' (Smirn. 198); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 52), Nick. n.

ZARUBY (Van-a)

'Beyond the cleavage'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and rub 'cleavage' var.
Zaruba, Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 176),
(Pol. Wol. 307), (Bens. Zarubian 52), Pl. n.

ZARUDNY (Tor.)

'Beyond the ore'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and rudnyj 'ore' (Smirn. 176, 554); 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 52), Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 607).

ZARUK (Tor.)

1. 'Pledge'

from Ru. zarok 'pledge' (Smirn. 198);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 144).

2. 'By the Hand'

from Ru. za 'by' (Smirn. 177) and ruka 'hand'
(Smirn. 554). Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 122, 607).

ZASLAFSKY (Van.)

see Zazlavsky.

ZASLAVSKY (Van.)

'Beyond glory'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and slava 'glory' (Smirn. 176, 579); var. -fsky. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 122, 641).

ZASLOFF (Mont.)

247

Var. of Zaslov,
see Zaslov.

ZASLOV (Mont.)

1. 'For a word'

from Ru. za 'for' and slovo 'word' (Smirn. 176,
582); var. -ff. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
prob. pertaining to a storyteller. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 122, 643).

ZATYLNÝ (Kit. B.C. Reg. Mont.)

'Beyond the Rear'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and tyl 'rear' (Smirn. 176,
649); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 122, 714).

ZAVADIL (Kit. B.C.)

'One who led' (to a place)

from Ru. zavodit' 'to lead' (to a place), 'to bring'
(to a place) (Smirn. 180); 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.
Prob. also a name coincidentally found amongst
other ethnic groups.

ZAVALKOFF (Mont.)

'Old Rubbish'

from Ru. zaval' (Smirn. 179);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Pl. n.

ZAVODNY (Tor.)

'Factory'

from Ru. zavod 'factory' (Smirn. 180);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 122, 44).

ZAVODSKY (Mont.)

1. 'Factory' 'Mill'

from Ru. zavod 'factory, mill, works'
(Smirn. 180); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 125).

2. 'Beyond the water'

from Ru. za 'beyond' and voda 'water' (Smirn.
176, 82); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 122, 44).

ZAYTSOFF (Van. Van.-a. Cast. Vallican.)
see Zaitsoff.

248

ZBRODOFF (Calg. Lynn Lake-Man.)

1. 'With beard'
from Ru. s 'with' and boroda 'beard' (Smirn. 557, 555); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 27 -Brodoff), Nick. n.
2. 'Riff-raff' 'Rabble'
from Ru. sbrod 'riff-raff, rabble' (Smirn. 562); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZEBOROFF (Cast.)

1. 'Fence'
from Ru. zabor 'fence' (Smirn. 178); Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Pl. n. prob. pertaining to one who lived at or near the fenced area.
2. Distorted var. of Zebroff,
see Zebroff.

ZEBROFF (Cranb. Van. Mission)

'Zebra'
from Ru. 'zebra' (Smirn. 207); var. Zeboroff; Zibroff; 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 51), Nick. n.

ZELANEY (Yorkt.)

'Desired' 'Long-wished for'
from Ru. zhelannyj 'desired, long-wished for' (Smirn. 172); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 172), Nick. n.

ZELENEY (Wind.)

see Zeleny.

ZELENSKY (Calg. Wpg.)

1. see Zeleny.

2. see also Zelinsky for another meaning.

ZELENY (Vern. Calg. TH. St.Cath-a)

'Green'
from Ru. zeljonyj 'green' (Smirn. 207); var. -ey, -yj, -yi, Zelesnky. 2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 53) Nick. n. Prob. referring to one who wore green. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 155).

ZELENYI (Tor.)
see Zeleny.

ZELENYJ (Sudb.)
see Zeleny.

ZELEZINSKY (Tor.)
'Iron'
from Ru. zhelezo 'iron' (Smirn. 172);
Prob. 3rd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZELESNEY (Wind.)
'Iron' 'Ferrous'
from Ru. zheleznyj 'iron' (Smirn. 172);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. var. -isney, -isny,
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 118).

ZELEZNIK (Nakusp.B.C. Tor.)
'Iron worker'
from Ru. zheleznyj 'iron' (Smirn. 172, Unb. 28);
pertaining to one who worked with iron. Prob.
2nd. syl. acc. Occ. n.

ZELIN (Tor.)
'Greens' (vegetables)
from Ru. zelen 'greens', 'verdure' (Smirn. 207);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 207), Nick. n.
Also Ukr. (Kalin. 155).

ZELINSKY (Calg. Leth. Yorkt. Wpg. TH. Sudb. Tor. Mont.)
'Greens' (vegetables) 'Verdure'
from Ru. zelen 'greens' (vegetables) 'verdure'
(Smirn. 207); var. -ensky, Zilinsky. 2nd. syl.
acc. (Bens. 53), Pl. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 155).

ZELISNEY (Van. Sask.)
see Zelezney.

ZELISNY (Tor.)
see Zelezney.

ZEMCOV (Van.)
Pronounced zemtsov, 'Landowner'
from Old Ru. zemstev 'landowner' (Unb. 119);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 119), Occ. n.

ZEREBNY (Ham-a)
'Silver'
from Ru. serebro 'silver' (Smirn. 751);
Acc. unascertained. Nick. n.

ZHUK (Tor.)
see Zuk.

ZIBROFF (Gatt.)

250

see Zebroff.

ZIFKIN (Tor.)

'Alive'

from Ru. zhiv 'alive' 'living' (Wolk. Pol. 115);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZILA (Wind.)

Pronounced zhila, 'Vein' (of a person)

from Ru. zhila 'vein' (Smirn. 175), var. Zyla,
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 175), Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 120).

ZILINSKY (Oshawa-Ont.)

see Zelinsky.

ZIMA (Tor. Mont.)

'Winter'

from Ru. zima 'winter' (Smirn. 208); var. Zyma.
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 155).

ZIMNEY (Stanley Point-Wind.a. Ont.)

see Zimny.

ZIMNY (Tor.)

'Wintry'

from Ru. zimnyj 'wintry' (Smirn. 208); var. -ey.
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 209) Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 155).

ZINKOFF (Vern.)

'Son of little Zinovij'

from Zinko, the dim. form of Zinovij (Unb. 73);
Zinovij from Gk. Zeuz/Zeuos. Acc. can fall
on either the 1st. or 2nd. syl. (Unb. 73),
Patr. n.

ZIVANOV (Wind. Essex)

'Lively'

from Ru. zhivoj 'lively' 'alive' (Smirn. 174);
Prob. 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZIVKOV (Mont.)

'Alive'

from Ru. zhivoj 'alive' 'living' (Smirn. 174);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZIVOT (Tor.)

In many cases prob. a contracted form of
zhivotov 'Belly' from Ru. zhivot 'stomach,
belly' (Smirn. 174); 2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZLATEFF (Calg. K.Wat.)

'Gold'
from Ru. zlato/zoloto 'gold' (Smirn. 208, 210);
var. Zlotoff. 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 54 -Zlotov)
Nick. n.

ZLATIN (Tor.)

'Gold'
from Ru. zlato/zoloto 'gold' (Smirn. 208, 210);
Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZLATKIN (Mont.)

'One who worked in gold' 'Goldsmith'
from Ru. zlato/zoloto 'gold' (Smirn. 208, 210,
Smith.Dict. 475); var. Slotkin. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 54), Occ. n.

ZLATKOFF (Oshawa-a)

1. In some cases prob. a distorted var. of
Sladkov 'Sweet', from Ru. sladkyj 'sweet'
(Smirn. 580), var. -ov. 2nd. syl. acc.
(Unb. 198), Nick. n.
2. 'Little Gold'
from dim. of Ru. zlato/zoloto 'gold' (Smirn.
208, 210); var. -ov. Prob. 2nd. syl. acc
Nick. n. pertaining to one who dealt in gold.

ZLATKOV (Tor.)

see Zlatkoff.

ZLOTKIN (Tor.)

Prob. the equiv. to Ru. zlatkin 'Gold'
from Ru. zlato/zoloto 'gold' (Smirn. 208, 210);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 54), Nick. n.

ZLOTNICK (Tor. Mont.)

see Zlotnik.

ZLOTNIK (Van. Wind. Tor. Mont.)

Prob. a contracted form of Ru. Zolotnikov,
Zlotnikov, 'Zolotnik' (coin 4.25 gr.), from
Ru. zolotnik 'zolotnik' (coin 4.25 gr.).
(Smirn. 210), var. -ick. 1st. syl. acc.
(Bens. 54 -Zlotnikov), Nick. n.

ZLOTOFF (Wpg. Hazelridge)
see Zlatoff.

252

ZMETANA (Reg.)
'Sour Cream'
from Ru. smetana (Smirn. 586); 2nd. syl. acc.
Occ. n. Prob. pertaining to a maker of sour
cream. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 647).

ZOBOLOTNY (Tor.)
see Zabolotny.

ZOLOBKA (Wind.)
Prob. a distorted var. of Zolovka, from the
Ru. zolovka 'Sister in law' (Smirn. 210);
2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZOLOTOV (McGregor-Man.)
'Gold'
from Ru. zoloto 'gold' (Smirn. 210);
1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 54, Unb. 203); Nick. n.

ZOLTY (Tor. Mont.)
'Yellow' (colour)
from Ru. zheltyj/zhjoltyj 'yellow' (colour)
(Smirn. 173), 1st. syl. acc. Nick. n.

ZOGBKOFF (Van. Cast. Nels. Thrms. Leth-a. Calg.)
'Little Tooth'
from Ru. zubka, the dim. form of Zub 'tooth'
(Smirn. 211, Unb. 184); var. Zubkoff,
2nd. syl. acc. (Bens. 54, Unb. 185), Nick. n.

ZOOK (Sask. Tor.)
see Zuk.

ZOORKIN (Sask.)
Distorted var. of Zhurkin 'Crane'
from Ru. zhuravl 'crane' (Smirn. 176, Unb. 187);
1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 176, Unb. 187), Nick. n.

ZOTOFF (Van. Madeira Park on Sunshine Coast)
'Son of Zot'
from Ru. zot/zotij, zotej and in turn from Gk.
zotos (Unb. 50, 51), zotikos 'one who gives life'
(Petrovsk. 120), 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 54).
Patr. n.

ZOUBOV (Mont.)
'Tooth'
from Ru. zub 'tooth' (Smirn. 211);
1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 185), Nick. n.

ZSENATY (Tor.)

'Married'

from Ru. zhenatyj 'married' (Smirn. 173);

2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 119).

ZUBATOFF (Van.)

'Quicktongued'

from Ukr. zubatij (Kalin 158), and meaning

'quicktongued' (Smirn. 211 -zubastyj), Prob.

2nd. syl. acc. Nick. n. An example of a
Russianized Ukr. surname.

ZUBICK (Vict. Van. Sicamous-B.C. Edm.)

'Small Tooth' 'Little Tooth'

from Slav. zubok 'small tooth' (Unb. 205);

var. -ik, -ek, -yk, -yck, Soobik; 2nd. syl.

acc. (Unb. 205 -Zubek), Nick. n. Also Ukr.
(Kalin. 159).

ZUBIK (Calg. Leth.)

see Zubick.

ZUBKOFF (Van. Kel.)

see Zoobkoff.

ZUK

(Vict. Van. Kit-Terrace. P.Alb.-a. Trail.

Haney- P.R.-a. Peachland-a. Edm. Sask. Reg.

Ham. TH. Ham-a. Wind. Leamington-Ont.

Niag.F.-a. Oshawa-a. Ott-Hull)

'Beetle'

from Ru. zhuk 'beetle' (Smirn, 176, Unb. 33,

205), var. Zhuk, Zook, Nick. n. Also Ukr.

(Kalin. 121. Unb. 295).

ZUKOV (Van. Mont.)

'Beetle'

from Ru. zhuk 'beetle' (Smirn. 176); var.

Zookoff, Zukovs; 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 141);

Nick. n.

ZUKOVS (Tor.)

var. of Zukov.

see Zukov.

ZUKOVSKY (Tor.)

Var. of Zhukov.

2nd. syl. acc. (Unb. 258, 287),

for meaning, see Zukov.

- ZULIK (Mont.)
 Pronounced zhulik 'Rogue'
 from Ru. zhulik 'rogue, swindler, cheat'
 (Smirn. 176); 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 176),
 Nick. n. Also Ukr. (Kalin. 120).
- ZULINOV (St.Cath-a. Tor.)
 see above.
- ZUSKIN (Mont.)
 Var. of Sushkin, meaning 'dry' (Unb. 146);
 from Ru. sushit 'to dry' (Smirn. 619);
 1st. syl. acc. (Unb. 146), Nick. n.
- ZVER (Tor.)
 see next item below.
- ZVEREFF (Tor.)
 'Beast' 'Wild Animal'
 from Ru. zver 'beast' (Smirn. 206, Unb. 189, 231);
 1st. syl. acc. (Bens. 53), Nick. n.
- ZVERINA (Kit.B.C.)
 Fem. form of Sverin 'Brutish' 'Savage'
 from Ru. zverinyj/aja/oje 'brutish, savage'
 (Smirn. 206); 2nd. syl. acc. (Smirn. 206).
 Nick. n.
- ZVON (Ham-a.)
 In some cases prob. a contracted form of Ru.
 Zvona. see Zvonav.
- ZVONAV (TH)
 Distorted var. of Zvonoff, meaning 'Ringing'
 'clanging' 'Peal'
 from Ru. zvon (Smirn. 206), 1st. syl. acc.
 (Bens. 59), name prob. pertaining to bell ringer,
 Occ. n.
- ZVONKIN (Lond-a)
 'Ringing, Clanging, Peal'
 from Ru. zvon 'ringing, clanging, peal' (Smirn.
 206); Prob. 1st. syl. acc. Occ. n. prob.
 pertaining to one who was a bell ringer.
- ZYLA (Van-a. Edm. Sask. Reg. TH)
 'Tendon' 'Sinew' 'Vein'
 from Ru. zhila 'tendon, sinew, vein' (Smirn.
 175); var. Zila, 1st. syl. acc. (Smirn. 175),
 Nick. n.

CONCLUSION

Over 2000 surnames of Russian origin were collected from many localities in Canada. It was possible to give the meaning, stress, variations in spelling, places found, and category, of most of the names.

Some of the most widespread Russian surnames are:

1. Chernoff (Camp.R. Vallican, Kimb. PR-a. Calg. Leth-a. Sask. Pas-Man.)
2. Kazakoff (Vict. P.Alb. Nanaimo, Gibsons, Van. Vern. Vallican, Gr.Fks. S.Sloc. Sask. Thompson, Wpg. Tor.)
3. Popoff (P.Alb. Vallican, Trail, Cast. Thrms. Sloc. S.Sloc. Nels. Portage La Prairie, Swan.R. Lond. Ham. Tor.)

The surname Popoff is represented in 20 places and 5 provinces, and is, with its variations Popov, Popow, Papoff, Papov, and Papove, indeed the most widespread surname in Canada with a total in all of 34 places.

A sampling of the surnames with the most variations in spelling is as follows:

Kuznetsoff, (Kuznetsov, Kuznetzoff, -etsav, Kuznecov, -soff, -sov, -zov, Kooznetsoff, Kooznetzoff, Kootnetsoff)

Streliaff (Strelliaff, Streleaff, Strelaeff, 256
Strelaev, Strelieff, Strelliaff, Strelove,
Straloff, Strilaeff, Strilloff, Striloff)

Chiveldaeff (Chiveldeff, -ove, Cheveldave,
-eav, -ieff, -eav, -ayoff, -eff, -eoff)

The most used endings for Russian surnames in Canada are the -off /-ov (and -eff /-ev) suffixes, totalling approximately 1000 surnames. This is followed by -in with approximately 200. They closely parallel B.O. Unbegaun's findings in his studies on Russian surnames, namely:

¹"The dominance of the ending -ov /-ev over the ending -in should occasion no surprise"

"Surnames in -ov /-ev form an overwhelming majority in Russian onomastics. Ninety of the hundred most common surnames recorded in the St. Petersburg directory of 1910 (ves' Peterburg) end in -ov /-ev and only six in -in."

Rare in Canada are those surnames having the -oy / -oj suffix.

Names ending in -skij (also spelled -skyj / -sky) approximate about 2000 surnames. This ending is at times confusing because it is also used in other Slavic languages.

Surnames with the -ovich / -evich suffixes are not included in this inventory because they are not typically

¹B.O. Unbegaun, Russian Surnames. (Oxford University Press), p. 17.

Russian. They frequently occur in Ukrainian surnames: 257

"A patronymic suffix that frequently occurs in Ukrainian surnames is -ovich /-evich. In Russian this suffix is used to form patronymics; but not surnames."²

One syllable names collected in this work are few, as they are rare in the Russian surname system. Those which have been included in this inventory frequently have been Russian surnames which have been contracted. But it also must be acknowledged that some may also be Ukrainian or Slavic.

Feminine forms of Russian-Canadian surnames in -ova /-eva oro-skaya or -ina are very rare: Ignjatova, Parina, Yarshevskaya, etc., for a total of approximately two dozen names.

Of the four basic categories of Russian surnames, the nickname category is represented with approximately 600 various forms of surnames, the patronymic with close to 300, the place name with close to 250, and the occupational with close to 200.

The stress posed problems. Therefore, one can only concur with Benson's point in reference to his dictionary, that no two persons when presented with a considerable number of surnames will agree on where the accent falls.³

²Ibid., p. 264.

³M. Benson, Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology. (Philadelphia: University of Philadelphia Press, 1964), p. 1.

Many Russian surnames collected consist of 258
three syllables, followed by those with two syllables, and then four syllables. Surnames consisting of one syllable are rare.

No Russian surnames have been found in Canada thus far starting with the letters Q producing the 'kv' sound, of X producing the 'ks' sound. Those with H or W are few.

Areas having the greatest variety of Russian-Canadian surnames are Toronto, with approximately 700, followed by Vancouver and Montreal with approximately 250 each. Russian surnames are thus quite fairly represented in Canada's three largest urban areas. After this, in a numerical and descending order from about 140 to 20, follow the areas of Windsor (Ontario), Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Hamilton, Saskatoon, Grand Forks, Castlegar, Thunder Bay, Nelson, South Slokan, Thrums, Vallican, St. Catherines, Regina, Ottawa-Hull, Yorkton, Kelowna, Kitchener-Waterloo, Victoria, Port Alberny, and Niagara Falls.

According to provinces, surnames are more widespread in British Columbia (approximately 650), followed by Ontario (about 550), Alberta (about 300), and Saskatchewan (about 250).

In the above totals for British Columbia and Ontario, the numerical figures for the Van. area (250) and Tor. area (700), have not been added in order to con-

trast more more the distribution aspect.

259

There are few if any Russian surnames in Quebec City, Halifax-Dartmouth, Saint John's, Moncton, Fredericton, Charlottetown or St. John's.

Though every attempt has been made to compile a complete list of Russian surnames in Canada, no doubt numerous names have been missed because not all Russian Canadians have telephones, many surnames have been changed beyond recognition or abandoned altogether, and because of simple human error.

The meanings of the surnames caused many problems. The meaning of the Russian stems were taken for the most part from dictionaries and related works and is not necessarily the same meaning of the word at the time and place when the family name first came into being.

Another problem posed were the diminutives. Many Russian surnames are based on the diminutive form of the baptismal name instead of the full form. A diminutive form used for one certain baptismal name can also serve as a diminutive for other baptismal names:

"Many diminutive forms remain problematical since they might equally well derive from more than one baptismal name."⁴

In spite of the limitations mentioned above, it is

⁴B.O. Unbeguan, Russian Surnames, p. 73.

hoped, this study will serve as challenge for still . . . 260

further research such as:

1. Russian name changes in Canada - the frequency
of change, areas of change, and the most pre-
dominant types of changes;
2. a comparative study of Russian-Canadian surnames in Canada with those in such countries as France, Britain, or the United States.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

PRIMARY REFERENCES

SECONDARY REFERENCES

FOR

THIS STUDY

PRIMARY SOURCES

Telephone Directories. (from across Canada: Vict. P.Alb. Nanaim. Camp.R. Van. Kit-Terr. Princ. Kamp. Salm.Arm. Vern. Kel. Pent. GrFks. Cast. Thrms. S.Sloc. Nak. Nels. Crest. P.R. Calg. Edm. Leth. Med.Hat. N.Battl. Saks. Reg. Can. Yorkt. Brand. Wpg. TH. Sault. Sudb. Wind. Lond. Kit-Wat. Ham. St.Cath. Niag.F. Tor. Ott-Hull. Mont. Que.C. Dart-Hax., 1969-1976).

PRIMARY REFERENCES

- Benson, M. Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964.
- Fasmer, M. Etymologičeskij slovar' russkogo jazyka, Moscow, Izd. "Progress, 1971, vols. 1-4. Translated and supplemented by D.N. Turbacev from Vasmer, M., Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitats buchhandlung, 1953-1958, vol. 1-3.
- Gattinger, Mrs. List of Russian Surnames, approximately 250, Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C.
- Gerus-Tarnawecky, Anthroponymy in the Pomianyk of Horodyšče of 1484, Onomastica No. 30, 2nd. revised edition, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, Winnipeg, 1965.
- Kalinovich, M.I. Russko-ukrainskij slovar', (Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary), Kiev: Publisher, The Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic, 1955.
- Müller, V.K. ed., 11th ed. Anglo-russkij slovar' (English-Russian Dictionary), Moscow: Soviet Encyclopaedia Publishing House, 1965.
- Pauls, John P. "Names for Characters in Russian Literature", Names, XI March, 1950, 10-19.
- Petrovskij, N.A. Slovar' russkikh lichnykh imën, (A Dictionary of Russian Personal Names), Moscow: Sovetskaya Enciklopediya, Soviet-Encyclopaedia, 1966.

Smirnickyj, A.I. Russko-anglijskij slovar' (Russian-English Dictionary), Moscow: Soviet Encyclopedia Publishing House, 1965. 264

Smith, Elsdon C. Treasury of Name Lore, New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1969, pp. 197-202.

St.Clair-Sobell, James. "Some Remarks in the Pronunciation of Russian Surnames in the English-Speaking World". Three Papers in Slavonic Studies, Vancouver, 1958, pp. 23-34.

St.Clair-Sobell, James and Irina Carlson. "The Structure of Russian Surnames". The Canadian Slavonic Papers, IV. Toronto, 1959, 42-60.

Unbegaun, Boris O. Russian Surnames, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972, 529 p.

SECONDARY REFERENCES

Barnhart, Clarence L, ed. The New Century Cyclopedia of Names, New York: Appleton Century Crofts, 1954.

Berneker, Erich Karl. Slavisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg: C. Winter, 1913.

Bogdan, F. Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada, Winnipeg, Vancouver: Onomastic Commission of UVAN, and Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, 1974, 354 p.

Bojun-Vlasenko, A. "Ukrainian-Surnames", America, no. 5, 135, 139, 143, Philadelphia, 1975.

Bowman, William D. The Story of Surnames, London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd., 1932, republished by the Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, 1968.

Charnock, Richard Stephen. Ludus Patronymics', or The Etymology of Curious Surnames, London: Trübner, 1968, reprinted in Detroit by the Gale Research Co., 1968).

Colodner, Solomon. What's Your Name? A Dictionary of Names, New York: Block, 1959.

Dal', V.I. Tolkovyj slovar' živogo velikoruskoga jazyka, S. Peterburg-Moscow, 1880-1882, Reprint: Moscow, Gos. Izd. inostrannyx i nacional'nyx slovarej, 1955, vol. 1-4.

Divry, George. English-Greek, and Greek-English Dictionary, New York: D.C. Divry, Inc., 1961.

- Douglas, J.D. New Bible Dictionary, Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, Publ. Co., 1962.
- Dunkling, Leslie. The Guinness Book of Names, London: Guinness Superlatives Ltd., 1974.
- Fedorkiw, Luba. Ukrainian Surnames in Canada, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1977.
- Fedosjuk, Juriy. Ruskije Familii: popularnyj etimologičeskij slovar' (Moskva: Detskaja literature, 1981).
- Harrison, Henry. Surnames of the United Kingdom. A Concise Etymological Dictionary, London, 1912-18, 2 vol. & Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.
- Hassall, W.O. History Through Surnames, London: Pergamon Press Ltd., 1967, 929.4 H.
- Hughes, James Pennethorne. How You Got Your Name. The Origin and Meaning of Surnames, London: 1959, 120 p.
- Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, New York: Abingdon Press, 1962, vol. 1-4.
- Kaganoff, Benzion C. A Dictionary of Jewish Names and their History, New York: Schocken Books, 1977.
- Kalphoglou, G. and William Crighton. Neon Anglo-Hellenikon, Helleno-Anglikan lexicon, London: Distributor Zeno Booksellers and Publishers.
- Kolatch, Alfred J. The Name Dictionary; Modern English and Hebrew Names, New York: J. David, 1967.
- Kykkotis, I. and Charles George. English-Greek and Greek-English Dictionary, London: Lund Humphries Co.Ltd., 1951.
- Lambert, Eloise and Mario Pei. Our Names, Where They Come From and What They Mean, New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1960.
- Lewis, Charlton and Charles Short. A Latin Dictionary, Oxford: The Canadian Press, 1962.
- Liddell, H.G. and R. Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1940. New ed. as revised by H.S. Jones.

- Loughead, Flora H. Dictionary of Given Names, 266
Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Co. 1974
- Mathews, Constance Mary. English Surnames, London:
Weidenfeld & Niclson, 1966.
- Matthews, W.K. "The Latinization of Cyrillic characters",
The Slavonic and East European Review, Vol. XXX,
June, 1952, pp. 531-548.
- Mawson, Christopher Orlando Sylvester. International Book
of Names, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1936.
- Miklosich, Franz. Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen
und Ortsnamen. Vienna, 1860-1874, Reprint: "Sammlung
Slavischer Lehr - und Handbücher", ed. A. Leskien and
E. Berneker. Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitäts-
buchhandlung, 1927.
- Miklosich, Franz. Etymologisches Worterbuch der slavischen
sprachen. Mit Berücksichtigung der anderen indoger-
manischen Sprachen und Dialekte. nicht als schlagwörter
auftreten. Amsterdam: Philo Press, 1970.
- Moody, Sophy. What is Your Name? A Popular Account of the
Meanings and Derivations of Christian Names, London:
Bentley, 1863, X-313 p.
- Partridge, Eric. Name This Child. A Dictionary of Modern
British and American Given or Christian Names, London:
Hamish Hamilton, 1951, 296 p.
- Petrobides, P. Synchronon Hellenoanglikon lexikon, London:
Distributor Zeno Booksellers and Publishers.
- Preobrazhensky, A.G. Etymological Dictionary of the
Russian Language, New York: Columbia University
Press, 1951.
- Room, Adrian. Place Names of the World, Vancouver: Douglas,
David & Charles, 1974, 216 p.
- Slipchenko, Walter. Proper Names in the Literary Works of
Nikolaj Vasil'evic Gogol', Unpublished M.A. Thesis:
University of Manitoba, 1966.
- Smith, Elsdon C. New Dictionary of American Family Names,
New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1973, 570 p.
- Swan, Helena. Girls' Christian Names - Their History,
Meaning, and Association, London: Swan Sonnenschein and
Co. Ltd., 1900. Republished by the Gale Research Co.,
Book Tower, Detroit, 1960.

- Uspenskij, B.C. Iz istorii Russkikh Kanonicheskikh imén, Moskva: Izdatel'stvo Moskov. Univ., 1969. 267
- Weekley, Ernest. Jack and Jill: A Study in Our Christian Names, London: J. Murray, 1948.
- Weekley, Ernest. The Romance of Names, London: 1928, XII-250 p.
- Weidenham, Rev. Joseph. Baptismal Names, Baltimore Md.: Kenmore Promotions, 1931; Republished Detroit: Gale Research Company, Book Tower, 1968, 347 p.
- Wiebe, Henry D. A Lexicological Analysis of the Proto-Slavic Element in Russian and other Eastern Slavic Languages, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, The University of Manitoba, 1962.
- Wolkonsky, Catherine A. and Poltoratzky, Marianne A. compilers, Handbook of Russian Roots, New York: Columbia University Press, 1961.
- Yonge, Charlotte Mary. History of Christian Names, London: Macmillan, 1884, CXLIII-476 p., republished by Detroit: Gale Research Co., Book Tower, 1966.

RUSSIAN AND SLAVIC SURNAMES IN GENERAL

RUSSIAN AND SLAVIC SURNAMES IN GENERAL

Adamic, Louis. "Alias Mr. Nichols; A Narrative," What's Your Name? New York: Harper and Brothers, 1942, pp. 151-228.

Amburger, E. Die Behandlung ausländischer Vornamen im Russischen in neuer Zeit. Wiesbaden, 1953, 56, Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz, Abhandlungen der Geistes - und Sozialwissenschaftlicher Klasse, 1953, No. 7.

_____. "Die Behandlung fremder Familiennamen in der russischen Sprache und Schrift." Genealogisches Jahrbuch, I, 1961, pp. 78-83.

_____. Neue Mitteilungen zur Behandlung ausländischer Vornamen im Russischen. ZtslPh, XXVII, 1959, pp. 374-149.

Baecklund, A. "Das Schicksal des Namens Sergej in Russland." Beiträge zur Namenforschung, V, 1954, pp. 138-149.

_____. Personal Names in Medieval Velikij Novgorod. Part I. Common Names, Stockholm, Almquist, and Wicksells, 1959.

_____. "Les prénoms scandinaves dans la tradition medievale de Velikij Novgorod." Revue des études slaves, XXXIII, 1956, pp. 26-33.

_____. "The Names of Women in Medieval Novgorod", For Roman Jakobson/Essays on his sixtieth birthday, The Hague: Mouton and Co.Ltd., 1956.

Benson, Morton. "The compilation of a dictionary of Russian personal names." Names, 12, 1964, pp. 15-22.

_____. comp. Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964.

_____. "The stress in Russian surnames." The Slavic and East European Journal, VIII, Madison, Wisconsin, 1964, pp. 42-53.

- Berynda, P. Lexikon Slavenovoskij i imen toklovanie, 270
Photostatic edition of 1627. Kiev, AN URSR, 1961.
- Bilec'kyj, A.O. "Osnovy etymolohidnykh doslidzhen'
onomastichnoho materiyalu," "Basis of Etymological
Research of Onomastic Material". Onomastica
Kyjiv: Akademiya Nauk R.S.R., 1966, 3-15.
- Bogdan, F. Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada,
Winnipeg/Vancouver: Onomastic Commission of UVAN,
and Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, 1974.
354 p.
- Boissin, Henri. "Les prénoms chez les slaves du sud",
Revue des études slaves, XVII Paris, 1951, 41-51.
- Bojun-Vlasenko, A. "Ukrainian Surnames", America, nos.
135, 139, 143, Philadelphia, 1975.
- Bol'saja Soveckaja Ėnciklopedija, 2nd. ed. 1954, vol. 1-51.
- Borschak, Elie. Les noms de famille ukraïneins, Winnipeg:
L'academic Ukrainienne Libre des Sciences, Onomastica,
No. 18, 1959.
- Brockhaus-Efron. Malyj Enciklopedičeskij Slovar', ed.
S. Peterburg, 1907, Vol. 1-4.
- Chernyshev, V. "Les Prenoms russes: Formation et vitalite."
Revue des etudes slaves, XIV, Paris 1934, 212-222.
- Cicagov, V.K. Iz istorii russkikh imën otcestv i familij,
voprosy russkoj istoričeskij onomastiki XV-5VII vv.,
Moskva: Gos. učebnopedagog: 2d-vo. 1954.
- Dal', V.I. Tolkovyj Slovar' živogo velikorussskogog jazyka,
S. Petersburg-Moscow, 1880-1882. Reprint: Moscow,
Gos. Izd. inostrannyx i nacional'nyx slovarej, 1955.
Vol. 1-4.
- Davydoff, G. and P. Pauliat. Précis d'accentuation russe,
Paris, 1959, p. 44.
- Deatherige, Melvin E. "Soviet Surnames: A Handbook,"
Oberammergau, 1962. Mimeographed.
- de Bray, R.G.A. Guide to the Slavonic Languages, New York:
E.P. Dutton & Co.Inc., 1951.
- De vincenz, André. "Le noms de famille houtzouls," The
Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences
in the United States. New York: Vol. VIII, no. 1-2,
1960.

- _____. Traite d'anthroponymie houtsoule, For-
um Slavicum 18 München: Wilhelm Fink Verlag 1970
- Dickenmann, Ernst. Über russische Personennamen, die auf
Zahlwörter zurückgehen, 1-26.
- Dudek, J.B. "The Americanization of Czech Surnames,"
American Speech, III, December, 1926, 161-166.
- Fasmer, M. Etymologičeskij slovar' russkogo jazyka,
Moscow, Izd. "Progress", 1971, vols. 1-4, translated
and supplemented by O.N. Trubacev from Vasmer, M.,
Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg,
Carl Winters Universitäts buchhandlung, 1953-1958.
vol. 1-3.
- Fedorkiw, Luba. Ukrainian Surnames, Unpublished M.A.
Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1977.
- Fedosyk, Y. Chto oznachael vasha famyliya? What Does Your
Surname Mean? Moscow: 1969.
- Fenenko, M.V. Toponimika Ukrayiny V tcorhosti Tarasa
Shevchenka, Kyjiv: Rudyans'ka Shkola, 1965.
- Fokker, A.A. "Expressive derivation of proper names in
Russian", Lingua, IX, 1960, 3 pp. 267-276.
- Forsyth, James. A Practical Guide to Russian Stress.
Edinburgh and London, 1963, pp. 110-114.
- Franko, Ivan. Nazvoznavchi praci, Contributions to
Onomastics, Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of
Sciences, Onomastica no. 14, 1957.
- Geller, Larry. "People's names may help to assess a
culture," Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg: Nov. 23, 1974.
- Gerus-Tarnawecy, I. Anthroponymy in the Pomianyk of
Horodyšče of 1484, Onomastica No. 30, 2nd revised
edition, Winnipeg: UVAN, 1965. Some meanings explained
also Bibl. on Gk. Lat. Sources for explan. of meaning
and origins of surnames.
- _____. "Literary Onomastics," Names, New York: The
State University College, 1968, Vol. 16, No. 4,
pp. 312-324.
- Hallick, Stephen P. East Slavic Surnames in Western
Pennsylvania and Ohio, M.A. Thesis, University of
Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1969.

Horpynych, V.O. "Nazvy zhyteliy cholovichoho rodu Na -ycna v ukrayins'kij ta bilorusk'kij mo-vakh", ("Names of Masculine Gender in -ycna in Ukrainian and Byelorussian"), Movoznavstvo (Philology), VI Kyjiv, 1975, 60-64 272

Hursky, Jacob, P. "The Origin of Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian," The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, VIII, No. 1-2, 25-26, 1960.

_____. The Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1957.

_____. "Phonetic Peculiarities in Ukrainian Patronymic Surnames of the Fourteenth-seventeenth Centuries," Names, XIX, Journal of the American Name Society, 1971, 285-286.

Irklijevs'kyj, Vasyl'. Nashi imennya, yikh pokhodzhennya ta znachennya (Our Names, their origins and meaning), Munchen: Iskra, 1968.

Karpenko, Y.O. Toponimiya Bukovyny, Kyjiv: Akademiya Nauk Ukrayins'koyi R.S.R., 1973.

Karpluk, M. Slawyanskie imiona Kobiece, (Slavic Female Names), Wroclawi Zaklad Narodowy in Ossolinskich, 1961.

Khudash, M.L. "Zistoriyi formuvannya i stanovlennya ukrayins'kykh pryzvyshch," ("From the History of the Origin and Formation of Ukrainian Surnames"), Movoznavstvo (Philology), III Kyjiv, 1969.

Kiparsky, Valentin. Der Wortakzent der russischen Schriftsprache, Heidelberg, 1962, pp. 68-81, 90-92, 264-265.

Klymasz, Robert. "Bilingualism in Slavic Surnames", Paper read before the conference of the Linguistic Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba., Nov. 21, 1959. Reviewed by V. Zhyla, "Lingvistychna Konferentsiya v manitobs'komu Universyteti"; Linguistic conference at Manitoba University, Novyi Shlakh (New Pathway), Winnipeg, No. 92, Nov. 30, 1959; reprinted in Svoboda, New Jersey, Jan. 12, 1960.

_____. Canadianization of Slavic Surnames, A Study in Language Contact, M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, March, 1960.

Kolokova, L.I. Imen sobstvennyye v rannem tvorcestve A.P. Cexova. Kiev: Izdatel'stvo Kievskogo universtieta, 1961.

Kornylovych, M. "Ohlyad narodnykh rodovykh prizvyshch na Kholmshchyni i Pidlyashi", ("Survey of Local Family Names of Kholm and Pidlyashya"), V Kyjiv, 1925, 11-13.

Levchenko, S.F. ed. Slovar' sobstvennyx imën'judej, (Dictionary of Persons' Proper Names), Kiev: Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk Ukrainskaj SSR, 1961.

_____. Slovnyk vlasnykh imen lyudey; ukrayins'ko-rosijskykh is rosijsko-ukrayins'kykh (Dictionary of Personal Names; Ukrainian-Russian and Russian-Ukrainian) Kyjiv: Akademiya Nauk Ukrayins'koyi R.S.R., 1967.

Livainen, L. "The rendering of English proper names in Russian." The Slavonic and East European Review, XXXIX, 1960.

Lyra, Franciszek. "Polish Surnames in the United States", American Speech, XLI, no. 1, Feb. 1966, 39-44.

Malyj Enciklopediceskij Slovar', Brockhaus-Efron ed. S. Peterburg, 1907, v. 1-4.

Masenko, L.T. "Ukrayins'ki prizvyshcha z sufksom -ij," ("Ukrainian Surnames with the Suffix-ij"), Movoznavstvo Philology, V Kyjiv, 1976, 73-78.

Matthews, W.K. "The Latinization of Cryrillic characters," The Slavonic and East European Review, Vol. XXX, June, 1952, pp. 531-548.

Miklosich, France. Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen und Ortsnamen. Vienna, 1866-1874. Reprint: "Sammlung Slavischer Lehr-und Handbuecher", ed. A. Leskien and E. Berneker. Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitats-buchhandlung, 1927.

Miller, V.F. "O nekotoryx bylinnyx imenax", Zapiski Imper. Russkogo Geografičeskogo Obščestva po otdeleniju etnografii, S. -Peterburg, 1908, Vol. 34, pp. 243-260.

Minnus, Ellis H. "Greek and Latin Names in Russian Dress," Journal of Hellenic Studies, LXVI 1948, 57-60.

- Mixajlov, V.I. "Rol' sobstvennye imën proizveden-jax N.V. Gogolja," Russkij jazyk v škole, (No. 2, 1954), pp. 40-48.
- Moroskin, M. Slavjanskij imenoslov ili sobranie slavjanskix licnyx imën v alfavitnom porjadke. S. -Peterburg, 1867.
- New Century Cyclopedia of Names, New York: Appleton Century-Crofts, Inc., 1954, vol. 1-3.
- Nicholson, J.G. "Anomalies dans l'accentuation des noms de famille russes." Etudes slaves et est-europeennes, X, 1965, pp. 20-25.
- _____. Russian normative stress notation, Montreal, 1968, 169 p.
- "Nie wstydzic sie Polskich nazwisk!" "Do Not Be Ashamed of Polish Names!", Czas, Time, No. 39, Winnipeg, 1949.
- Nikonov, V.A. "Formy russkikh familij", Studia jezykonawcze poswiecone Stauislawow i Rospondowie, Wroclaw, 1966, str. 319-329.
- _____. Kratkyj Toponimicheskyj slovar', (Short Toponymic Dictionary), Moscow: Mysl', 1966.
- Nilsson, N.A. "Usad'ba noc'ju, Cingischan'l Verbs derived from personal names as a means of expression in literary Russian." Lingua viget, Commentationes slavicae ju honorem V. Kiparsky. Helsinki, 1965, pp. 97-101.
- Nimchuk, V.V. "Ukrayins'ki prizvyshcha z sufiksamy -(')uk, -chuk. ta etymolohichno sporidneni utvorennja," ("Ukrainian Surnames with the Suffixes -(')uk, -chuk and etymologically Related Formations.") Onomastica Kyjiv, 1964, 194-209.
- Onyshkevych, Larissa, M.L. "The -enko, -s'kyj, 's'kyj and -evyč Ukrainian Family Names." University of Pennsylvania, Dobro Slavo. Lambda Letter. Vol. VI, No. 2, April, 1972, pp. 9-17.
- P.Y. "Zmina prizvyshch," "Change of Surnames" Novyj Shlyakh New Pathway, Winnipeg: Sept. 19, 1959.
- Miklosich, France. Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen und Ortsnamen. Vienna, 1860-1874, Reprint: "Sammlung Slavischer Lehr- und Handbuecher", ed. R. Leskien and E. Berneker, Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitäts-buchhandlung, 1927.

Pauls, John P. "Names for Characters in Russian Literature", Names, XI (March, 1950), 10-19. 275

_____. "Surnames of Soviet Russian and other Communist Celebrities," Names, VIII December, 1960, 220-239.

Petrov, A.L. Karpatoruske pomistni nazvy z pol. XIX V. (Carpatho-Russian Location Names for the Middle of the 19th Century). Prague: Nakladem ceske Akademie, 1929.

Petrovskij, M.A. Slovar' russkikh lichnykh imen, (Dict. of Russian Personal Names), Moscow: Sovetskaya Enciklopediya, Soviet Encyclopedia, 1966.

Preobrazhensky, A.G. Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language, New York: Colombia University Press, 1951.

Propp, Y.K. Dovidnyk ukrayin'kykh prizvyshch, (Reference Book of Ukrainian Surnames), Kyjiv: Radyans'ka Skkola, 1969.

_____. "Heohrafiya osnovnykh typiv ukrayins'kykh prizvyshch," ("Geographical Locations of the Basic Types of Ukrainian Surnames"), Pytannya Onomastyky, (Onomastic Questions), Kyjiv, 1965.

_____. "Osnavi slovotvorchi typy suchasnykh ukrayins'kykh prizvyshch u porivnyanni z inshymy slovyans'kymy", ("Major Morphological Types of Contemporary Ukrainian Surnames in Comparison with other Slavic Ones"), Filolohichnyj zbirnyk, (Philological Collection), ed. I.K. Bilodid, Kyjiv, 1958, 112-129.

_____. "Pro ukrayins'ki priz-yshcha v testakh i dyplomakh", ("About Ukrainian Surnames in Certificates and Diplomas"), Ukrayins'ka mova i literatura v shkoli, (Ukrainian Language and Literature in School), VIII Kyjiv, 1971, 80-81.

_____. Suchasni ukrayins'ki prizvyshcha, (Contemporary Ukrainian Surnames), Kyjiv: Akademiya Nauk Ukrayins'koy R.S.R., 1966.

Richardt, Rose Marie. Bibliographie zur Russischen Namen forschung mit Beitragen von M. Vaser and B.O. Unbegaun, Onoma vol. 5, Louvain, Belgium 1955-56, pp. 1-76.

Rozumnyj, Jaroslav. "Etymologies of Proper Names in Pamvo Berynda's "Lexicon" of 1627," The Jubilee Collection of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, Winnipeg, 1976, pp. 181-212.

Rudnyc'kyj, Jaroslav B. "Anthroponymic Changes in Canada and the U.S.A.", Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada, ed. F. Bogdan, Winnipeg/Vancouver: UVAN, 1974, 33-40. 276

_____. ed. Canadian Contribution to Onomastics, L'apport Canadien aux sciences Onomastiques, Onomastica XXXV, 1968, Winnipeg: UVAN, p. 5.

_____. "Canadian Place Names of Ukrainian Origin," Onomastica II, 1952, Winnipeg: UVAN.

_____. "Canadianization of Slavic Names as a Linguistic Problem," Slavistica No. 30, 1957, p. 39. Summary of a paper delivered at the Convention of the Canadian Linguistic Association, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, June 13, 1957.

_____. An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, Winnipeg: UVAN, 1962-1972.

_____. "Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work," Stil-und Formenprobleme in der Literatur, Heidelberg, 1959, pp. 378-379.

_____. "Proukrajinski usobovi iemnja", ("On Ukrainian Personal Names") in Na cuzyni, Augsburg, 1947, and Ridiznameno, No. 3, Frankfurt, 1947, pp. 36-37, and reprinted in Postup, Winnipeg: 1963.

_____. Review of Traite d'athroponymic houtzoule, by André de Vincenz, Names, vol. 19, no. 4, December 1971, pp. 285-286.

_____. "Slavic and Turkic Surnames in -uk," 20th International Congress of Orientalists: Abstracts of Papers, Canberra, 1971, p. 61.

_____. "Slavic, (Cyrillic) -English Transliteration as used by the National Library in Ottawa" Paper read before the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, June 16, 1958.

_____. "Svjatogor--the Name of the Hero of Bylina," Names, Journal of the American Name Society, Youngst. Ohio: Youngstown University, 1962, Vol. 10, No. 4. pp. 229-232.

_____. "The Origin of the name "Slav", Onomastica, Winnipeg: UVAN, 1961, No. 21, pp. 9-18.

Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "The Term and Name Ukraine" Onomastica, I. 1951, Winnipeg: UVAN. 277

Salzberg, Tamara B.V. Personal Names in Byliny, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1973.

Scargill, M.N. "Onomastica UVAN", Onomastic XXXV, Winnipeg: UVAN, The Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1968, p. 5.

Selisčev, A.M. "Proisxoždenie russkix familij, ličnyx iměn i prozvisc," Trudy Kafedry russkogo jazyka, Moscow: 1949, vol. 128, pp. 127.

Semchyshyn, Myroslav. "Z doslidiv nad Ukrayins'kym movoznavstvom", ("From Research in Ukr. Onomastics"), Ridnamova, (Native Language), ed. I. Ohiyenko, Warsaw: July, 1934, 282-286.

Shcherbyna, V. "K istorii malorussskikh famil'nykh prozvanii," ("On the History of Little Russian Surnames"), Kievskaya Starina, Kyjivan Antiquity, VIII, 1894, 278-282.

Shevelov, George. "The Structure of the Root in Modern Russian". Slavic and East European Journal, XV 1957, 106-124.

Slavutych, Yar. "The Russian Deformation of Ukrainian Surnames", Proceedings of the VIII International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, The Hague" Mouton and Co., 1966.

_____. "Typical Surnames in the East Slavic Languages," Proceedings of the VII International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, 1961, 295-307.

_____. "Ukrainian Surnames", Names, vol. 10, No. 3, Sept. 1962.

_____. "Ukrainian Surnames in -enko", Names, X, September, 1962, 181-186.

Smith, Elsdon C. Personal Names: A Bibliography. New York: New York Public Library, 1952.

_____. Treasury of Name Lore. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1967, pp. 109-110, 178-179, 197-202, 209-210.

Sobolevskij, A.I. "Imena v velikoruskix bylinax". 278
Imp. Ak. Nauk, Sbornik ot del russk. jazi slovesnosti,
S. -Peterburg, 1910), vol. 88, No. 3, pp. 228-250.

_____. Lekcii po istorii russkogo jazyka. 4th
Moscow: 1907, Reprint, Cornelius H. Van J.
S. -Gravenhage, Moulton and Co.Ltd., 1962.

Solovev, A.O. "O familijakh u Dostoevskogo u o familii
Dostoevskogo" Rossija u slavjanstvo, 168. Parizh,
1932.

Stankiewicz, Edward. "The Expression of Affection in
Russian Proper Names", Slavic and East European
Journal, XV. No. 1, Madison, Wisconsin, 1957,
196-210.

St. Clair-Sobell, James. "Some Remarks on the Pronunciation
of Russian Surnames in the English-Speaking World,"
Three Papers in Slavonic Studies. Vancouver, 1958,
pp. 23-34.

_____, James and Irina Carlson. "The Structure of
Russian Surnames," The Canadian Slavonic Papers, IV,
Toronto, 1959, 42-60.

Striedter, J. Zur Herkunft von russisch Barbos. ZtslPh.,
XXVIII, 1959, pp. 72-75.

Strzalka, Kenneth, M. "An Approach to Research in Name
Changing", Polish American Studies, XX 1963, 7-8.

Sumcov, N.F. "Malorusskie famil'nyie prozvan'ja",
("Little Russian Surnames"), Kievskaya Starina
Kyjivan Antiquity, XI (1885), 215-228.

Syoboda, J. "Rusisticke drobnosti v česke onomastice".
Ruskočeské studie. Praha, 1960, pp. 355-361.

_____. ruske antroponymy. --ZMK CSAV, I, 1960.
crp. 37-38.

Taszycki, W., Karas, M. Turasiweicz, A. Bibliografia
onomastyki polskiej do roku 1958 włącznie Cracow,
1960.

Tkachenko, O.B. "Ukrayins'ki prizvyshcha z sufiksom--enko
ta sporidnenni utvorennja," Slov'yans'ke Movoznastvo,
(Slavic Philology), Kyjiv, 1958, 38-53.

Tulin, P.A. "Noms francais dans la noblesse russe." Vie
et Language, 103, 1960, pp. 517-519.

Tupikov, N.M. Slovar' drevne-russkix licnyx sobstvennyx imen, S.-Peterburg, 1903. 279

_____. "Zametki kistoriji drevne-russkix licnyx sobstvennyx imen", St. Petersburg, 1892, reprinted in the dictionary, Slovar' drevne-russkix licnyx imen, Typografia N. N. Skoroxodova, St. Petersburg. 1903.

Unbegaun, B.O. Bibliographical Guide to the Russian Language. Oxford, 1953, pp. 68-73.

_____. "La frequence des noms de famille russes." Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves, XVII, 1966, pp. 31-42.

_____. "Le nom de Georges en russe." Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves, VI, 1938, pp. 323-329.

_____. "Les noms de famille du clerge russe." Revue des etudes slaves, XX Paris, 1942, 41-62.

_____. "Les noms de famille russes en -ago." Studia Slavica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, XII, 1966, pp. 415-418.

_____. "Ou en sont les etudes d'anthroponymie russe: bibliographie critique." Revue Internationale d'Onomastique, II, 1950, pp. 151-160.

_____. Polkan, order vom italienischen Halbhund zum russischen Kriegsschiff. --ZtslPh., XXVIII, 1959, pp. 58-72.

_____. Russian Surnames, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972.

_____. "Russian surnames derived from apthetic baptismal names." Melbourne Slavonic Studies, I 1967, pp. 49-51.

_____. "Soziale Schichtungen in russischen Familienamen." Disputationes ad montium vocabula aliorumque nominum significationes pertinentes (10. Internationaler Kongress fur Namenforschung). Wien, 1969, pp. 365-370.

_____. "Structure des noms de famille russe." Troisieme Congres International de Toponymie et d'Anthroponymie: Actes et Memoires. Louvain, 1951, pp. 433-436.

Utley, Francis Lec. "The Linguistic Component of Onomastics", Names, XI, Sept., 1963 pp. 145-176. 280

Vascenco, V. "Asupra elementelor rusesti din antroponimia unor limbi altaice si ibero-caucaziene" Studii de slavistica, v. I, 1969, pp. 123-139.

Vasmer, M. "Dissimilationsvermeidung im Russischen." Kuhns Zeitschrift, 51. 1923, p. 66.

_____. Der Name Čaadajev. --ZtslPh., XVII, 1941. pp. 340-341.

_____. Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg, 1950-1958, vol. 1-3.

_____. "Warägisches-Russisches". Die Sprache, I, 1949. pp. 213-216.

_____. "Wikingerspuren in Russland. Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil. Hist. Klasse, 1931, pp. 649-674.

Velihors'kyj, L. "Imena hovorjat", (Names speak), Ukrainian Toiler, Toronto, 1951.

Velyhors'kyj, Ivan. "Nazvyshcha v seli Serafyncyakh, Horodens'koho povitu", "Surnames in the Village of Serafynci, Hordens'kyj povit"; Ridna mova, (Native Language), XVIII (Warsaw, 1934), 364-368.

Wawrzyńczyk, Jan. "Kratkij slovar' russkikh familij", zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego Nauki Humanistyczno-społeczne, Seria I, zestyt 89, Lodz 1972, s. 89-105.

Weidenham, Rev. Joseph L. Baptismal Names, Baltimore Md.: Kenmore Productions, 1931; Republished Detroit: Gale Research Company, Book Tower, 1968, 347 p.

Weischedel, Roland. Eine Untersuchung ukrainischer Personennamendes XVII-Jahrhunderts: Kiever Regiment München: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1974.

Williams, Ronald. "How Sacred is Your Name? Can You Stop Anyone Taking it as Theirs?" Financial Post, Toronto, XLIII, No. 21, May 21, 1949, pp. 1 and 7.

Withycombe, E.G. The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian, Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1946.

Woltner, M. "Zur Frage der Behandlung westeuropäischer Personennamen in Russland". Festschrift für Max Vasmer zum 70. 281.

Yonge, Charlotte, M. History of Christian Names, London: Macmillan and Co., 1884, p. 437.

Zheleznyak, I.M. "Do istoriyi ukrayins'kykh pryzvyshch", ("Towards the History of Ukrainian Surnames"), Movoznavstvo, Philology, V. Kyjiv, 1976, 65-72.

_____. "Ukrayins'ki pryzvyscha na -yst (-a,yj)," ("Ukrainian Surnames in -yest (-a,yj)", Movoznavstvo, Philology, II Kyjiv, 1975, 44-54.

Zyla, Wolodymyr, T. An Analytical Study of the Surnames in the Kharkov Register (Census) of 1660, M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1962.

RUSSIANS AND SLAVS IN CANADA

RUSSIANS AND SLAVS IN CANADA

- Boldt, M. "Images of Canada's Future in the Vertical Mosaic", in W. Bell and J.A. Mar, The Sociology of the Future. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1971.
- British, French and "Others". Condensed Report of the Conference Held at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, November 21-23, 1969. Sponsored by Lakehead University Ukrainian Club. Alma Mater Society, Lakehead University, Citizenship Branch, Dept. of the Secretary of State, Thunder Bay, 1969. 14 p.
- Buyniak, Victor D. "Aylmer Maude on Practical Application of the Non-Resistance Doctrine and its Implication in Establishment of Tolstoyan and Doukhobor Colonies." In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, vol. 1, no. 2; 1969, p. 87-94.
- _____. "Aylmer Maude on Practical Application of the Non-Resistance Doctrine and its Implication in Establishment of Tolstoyan and Doukhobor Colonies." In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, vol. 1, no. 2; 1969, p. 87-94.
- Cahil, Jack. "Ottawa's New Plan For a Canada of Many Cultures", Toronto Star, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1971, p. 23, illus.
- The Canadian Family Tree, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1967. Russians: p. 273-278. A brief account of a group which numbers "considerably below 100,000" of which about 13,000 are of the Doukhobor religious sect.
- Carrothers, W.A. "Immigration." Encyclopedia Canadiana. Ottawa, 1966, vol. 5, p. 230-239, illus. Revised by Robert England, Bibliog.
- Chrypinski, Vincent C. "Unity and Conflict Among Canadian Slavs." In: Slavs in Canada, vol. 1, Edmonton, 1966, p. 128-137.
- Cujes, R. "The Involvement of Canadian Slavs in the Co-operative Movement in Canada." 151, Slavs in Canada, Vol. III, Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs (Ottawa), 1970.

Daves, Morris and Krauter, Joseph F. The Other Canadians Profiles of Six Minorities, Toronto: Methuen Publ's. 1971, Doukhobors pp. 73-86. 284

DuWors, R.E., J. Beaman and A. Llmsted. Studies in the Residential Populations of Thirteen Canadian Cities, Winnipeg: Center for Settlement Studies, Univesity of Manitoba, 1972.

Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 1, Danbury, Connecticut: American Corp. 1979, p. 473.

Ethnic Groups: 1961 Census. Ottawa, Canada, Bureau of Statistics, Queen's Printer, 72 p. A number of DBS publications cover subjects related to ethnic groups such as Native and foreign born, Origins, Official language and mother tongue, Ethnic groups by sex, Birthplaces and country of citizenship by ethnic groups and sex.

Ethnic Groups in British Columbia: A Selected Bibliography Based on a check-list of material in the Provincial Library and Archives, Victoria, B.C. 1957, 64 p. British Columbia, Centennial Committee. A useful bibliography on Canadian ethnic groups in general and the Chinese and Hapanese in particular.

Federal Government's Response to Book IV of the Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Document tabled in the House of Commons on October 8, 1971, by the Prime Minister, Ottawa 1971, 15 p. This is the important government statement declaring Canada a multicultural nation. The policy of multiculturalism according to the document is composed of four main elements: 1. Canadian government support of all of Canada's ethnic cultures which desire and require assistance. 2. Government assistance for all cultural groups to aid their full participation in Canadain society. 3. Government support of inter-cultural interchange. 4. Assistance to immigrants in acquiring knowledge of English or French.

Gibbon, John Murray. "Russia and Canada." In his Canadian Mosaic, Toronto, 1938, p. 364-379, illus.

Godbout, Archange. "Canada: Unity in Diversity." Foreign Affairs, vol. 21, April 1943, p. 452-461.

Gregorovich, A. ed. Canadian Ethnic Groups Bibliography, Toronto: Ontario Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship, 1972.

_____. "Canadian Library Resources for Slavic Studies." Slavs in Canada, Vol. II, Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs, Ottawa, 1968.

Grt. (Great) Soviet Encyclopedia, Trans. of the 285
3rs ed. N.Y.: MacMillan Inc. p. 194.

Harshenin, Alex P. "The Phonemes of the Dukhobor Dialect."
Canadian Slavonic Papers, 1961, vol. 6. A dialect
of Russian.

Hawthorn, Harry B., ed. The Doukhobors of British Columbia,
Vancouver: The University of British Columbia and
J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd., 1955, xii, 288 p. illus. map.
A study presented to the Provincial Government in 1952.

. "A Test of Simmel on the Secret Society:
The Doukhobors of British Columbia." American Journal
of Sociology, vol. 62, July 1956, p. 1-7.

Heap, J.L., ed. Everybody's Canada: The Vertical Mosaic
Reviewed and Re-examined. Toronto: Burns and
MacEachern, 1974.

Holt, Simma. Terror in the Name of God: The Story of the
Sons of Freedom Doukhobours. Toronto: McClelland
Stewart, 1964, 312 p. illus. maps, bibliog.

Horvath, Maria, comp. A Doukhobor Bibliography. Based on
Material Available in the University of British
Columbia Library. Vancouver, 1968-70. 2 vols.
U.B.C. Library of Reference publication.

Ignatieff, A.P. "Reflections on integration by an Engineer
of Russian Origin," In: Slavs in Canada, vol. 2.
Ottawa, 1968, p. 45-50.

Ijewliw, Dmytro, V. The Teaching of the Russian Language
In Canada, Ottawa, 1966. Ph.D. Thesis, University of
Ottawa.

Johnson, F. Henry. The Doukhobors of British Columbia.
"Queen's Quarterly, vol. 70, Winter 1964.

Kalbach, W. The Impact of Immigration on Canada's
Population. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1970.

. & Wayne W. McVey. The Demographic Bases of
Canadian Society. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada,
1971, 354 p. maps. McGraw-Hill Series in Canadian
Sociology.

Kellner, P.J. "Canadian Slavs Through the Mirror of their
Press", Slavs in Canada, Vol. 1.

Kirkconnell, Watson. Leviathan, Behemoth, Kraken. 286

In: Royal Society of Canada Transactions, vol. VI, June 1968, Section II. Ottawa, Royal Society. 1968, p. 161-170. (In this President. Address Dr. Kirkconnell "a founding father of the citizenship Branch in Ottawa" explains his hope for a "Canada in which pride in the cultural memories of every ancestral stock would increase" and unite us in cultural diversity.)

Kubat, Daniel, and David Thornton. A Statistical Profile of Canadian Society. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1974.

Lieberson, S. Language and Ethnic Relations in Canada, Toronto: John Wiley & Sons, Canada, 1970.

Litwinowicz, Victor. "Some Aspects of Russian Studies in Canada", Slavic and East-European Studies, vol. 1, part 2, Summer, 1956, p. 81-86.

Mann, W.E. Canada: A Sociological Profile, 2nd ed. Toronto: Copp Clark, 1971.

Marsden, Lorna. Population Probe: Canada. Toronto: Copp Clark, 1972.

MIR (A. Doukhobor Youth Publication), May, 1978, No. 16, p. 2. Mir Publication Society, Grand Forks, B.C. Canada. "Doukobors - an Endangered Species." by Doctor J.L. Postnikoff, pp. 6-12. As well in this article brief mention is given on Russian Surnames in Canada.

Okulevich, G. Russkie v Kanade. Toronto: Federatsii Kandtsev, 1952, 326 p. illus. The only general history of Russian Canadians, it has a section on Russians in Toronto, p. 16-22.

O'Neail, Hazel Irene. Doukhobor Daze, Sidney, B.C. Gray's Pub. 1968, 143 p. illus. Experiences of a school-teacher in the Doukhobor community in Brilliant, B.C.

Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People. A census study based on the census of 1921 and supplementary data, Ottawa, Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Printer to the King, 1929, 224 p. A very useful detailed statistical analysis of Canadian ethnic groups with explanations of problems in assessing the accuracy of the census classifications.

Ossenberg, R.J. ed. Canadian Society: Pluralism, Change and Conflict, Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, 1971.

Piontkovsky, Roman. "Russian-Canadian Imprints: A preliminary check List." In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, Calgary, vol. 2 no. 1 1970, 177-185 287

_____. "Contributions of the Russian Ethnic Group to Canadian Ballet." In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, vol. 1, no. 2, 1969, p. 35-38.

Porter, John. The Vertical Mosaic: An Analysis of Social Class and Power in Canada, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965.

Report on the Role of Cultural Minorities in a Bilingual Society Seminar, Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, Western Region, Calgary, Alberta. November 19 & 20, 1971, sponsored...in co-operation with the Secretary of State, Government of Canada. Calgary, 1971, 1 vol. unpagged. Contents: Canadian Culture Announcement, by P.E. Trudeau, October 8, 1971, and debate; Federal Government's Response to Book IV, A Doukhobor History, by John J. Verigin. Positions of the Hungarian Committee, Brief by Czechoslovak Nat. Assn. of Canada, Calgary Branch, The Role of Cultural Minorities in a Bilingual Society, by Albertans of French extraction. Canadian Bilingual Society and the Ukrainian Minority, by Bohdan Harasymiw. Presentation to the Multicultural Seminar, by Harry J. Shatz, Calgary Jewish Community. A Paper by the Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Position Paper on Multiculturalism, by Austrian-Canadian Society and other German Canadian organizations.

Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism: Book IV, The Cultural Contribution of Other Ethnic Groups, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969.

Richmond, A.H. "Social Mobility of Immigrants", Population Studies, vol. 17, July 1964.

Rosval, Sergei J. "Russian-Canadian Creative Literature: A Preliminary Check List of Authors and Pseudonyms." In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, vol. 2, no. 1, 1970, p. 173-175.

_____. "University Research on Russian-Canadians: A Preliminary Check List of Dissertations and Theses", In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, vol. 1, no. 1, 1969, p. 59-60.

Royal Commission on Matters Relating to the Sect of Doukhobors, in the Province of British Columbia, 1912, Victoria: King's Printer, 1913.

Shumiatcher, Abraham, Issac, Q.C. "My Years in Russia: Some Memories", In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, vol 2 no 2, 1970, p. 15 288

Simpson, G.W. "Russian Origin, People of." In: Encyclopedia Canadiana, Toronto, 1966, vol. 9, p. 116-117. Prof. Simpson of the University of Saskatchewan distinguishes three Russian groups in Canada, the religious, the proSoviet and those interested in the older tradition.

Slavs in Canada. Edmonton, Ottawa, Toronto, Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs, 1966, 1968, 1970, 3 vols. Proceedings of conferences held at Banff 1965, University of Ottawa, 1967, and York University, Toronto, 1969. A valuable source of information on the Slavic Canadians: Ukrainian, Polish, Slovak, Russian, Slovene, Croatian, Bulgarian, Byelorussian and Czech. The fourth volume on the 1971 Ottawa conference, now in press, is being published by the successor to the IUCCS, the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association. It will not contain important materials on ethnic groups and multiculturalism on a broader basis than the former limited Slavic Canadian framework.

Statistics Canada, 1971, Census of Canada, Vol. 1, Part 3, Catinos. 92-723.

_____. Census of Canada, Vol. 1, Part 3, Catinos. 92-724.

Stoochnoff, John Philip. Doukhobors as They Are, Grand Forks, B.C. The Author, printed by Ryerson Press, 1961, 102 p.

Tarasoff, Koozma J. "Russians of the Greater Vancouver Area", In: Slavs in Canada, vol. 1, Edmonton, 1966, p. 138-147.

_____. A Pictorial History of the Doukhobors. Designed and illustrated by W. Perehudoff, Saskatoon, Sask., Prairie Books, Western Producer, 1969, 280 p. illus. part col. maps, ports. The author, who is Canadian born to Russian Doukhobor parents, provides a sympathetic account tempered by his scholarly training as an anthropologist. He traces the origin of this Russian pacifist religious group and their immigration. A sociological study and a good selection of pictures brings the people and their culture to life.

Wagley, Charles & Marvin Harris. Minorities in the New World: Six Case Studies, New York: Columbia University Press, 1958, 1964, xvi, 320 p. Bibliography: p. 297-304. (The volume contains an anthropological view of minority groups, p. 237-296).

289

Woodcock and Avakumovic, The Doukhobors, Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1977.

Wright, James F.C. Slava Bohu: The Story of the Dukhobors. Toronto: Farrar & Rinehart, 1940, x, 438 p.

_____. "The Doukhobors." Canadian Geographical Journal, vol. 19, no. 5, November 1939, p. 301-306.

Zubek, John P. & Patricia A. Solberg. Doukhobors at War. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1952, ix, 250 p. bibliog.

APPENDIX A

INDEX OF SURNAMES POSSIBLY SLAVIC

AND AS YET TO BE EXPLAINED

AND AS YET TO BE EXPLAINED

ABUGOV (Calg. Tor. Mont.)	BAGIJEV (Van.)
ABETKOFF (Kel. GrFks. Canora-Sask. Tor.)	BAZDIREFF (Tor.)
ABIETKOFF (Kel.)	BELELIEV (Mont.)
AIROV (Mont.)	BENDOFF (Tor.)
AKIROV (Tor.)	BEREV (Nanaimo)
AKROVA (Mont.)	BEZKORVANY (Tor.)
AKROV (Tor.)	BIDLOFF (Tor.)
ALIVANTOV (Tor.)	BIDLOFSKY (Tor.)
ANDANOFF (Tor.)	BOGOSOV (Wind.)
ANTIFAEFF (S.Sloc. Cast. Nels.)	BOOHOF (Calg.)
ANTIFAEV (Pent. GrFks. Calg. Sask.)	BORDOFF (Wind. Tor. Mont.)
ANTIFAOFF (GrFks.Tor.)	BOUKCHEV (Tor.)
ANTIFAVE (Sask.)	BOYADJIEFF (Tor.)
ANTUFEOFF (Kel-a)	BRASLOFF (Mont.)
ANTULOV (Kaml.)	BROMAROFF (Wind.)
ARGATOFF (Van-a. S.Sloc. Nels.)	BURBA (Sandy Lake-Man.)
ARGILOFF (Tor.)	BURZLOFF (Calg.)
ARGOTOFF (Cast. Tor.)	CHARABIN (Tor.)
ASTOFOOEODD (Van. Cast.)	CHEBERINOFF (Man.)
ASTOPHOROFF (Gatt.)	CHERABIN (Wind.)
ASTOPPHOROV (Gatt.)	CHERSINOFF (Van.-a)
ATNIKOV (Wpg.)	CHICHKAN (Wind.)
BACEV (Tor.)	CHIKMOROFF (Calg.)
BACHEVAROFF (Tor.)	CHIRSTOFF (Van. Van-a. Wind. Ham. Tor. Mont.)

CHURSINOFF (GrFks. Nels. Calg.
Canora-Sask.)

CRNGAROFF (Tor.)

DECHKOFF (Haney-B.C.)

DIVITAROV (Tor.)

DUNATOV (Tor.)

DUNKIN (Tor.)

DUSKOFF (St.Cath-a)

EIBOFF (Van.)

ENGLOFF (Haney-B.C.)

ENOFF (Tor.)

GRADINAROV (Tor.)

GRAVINA (Ham.)

GRESSEROV (Tor.)

HOLUKOFF (Calg. Wpg.)

ISTVANOFF (Wind.)

ISTVANOV (Ham-a)

JMIEFF (Vallican

JUGLOFF (Tor.)

KARSTENKEV (Kit. Wat.)

KATASONOFF (Van. GrFks.
Vallican. Nels.)

KATASANOV (Mont.)

KILISTOFF (Calg. Oshawa-a)

KLEBANOFF (Tor.)

KOSTANDOFF (St.Cath.)

KUFTINOFF (Wind.)

KUPUSOV (Wind.)

KUZMANOV (Tor.) 292

KUZMAROV (Mont.)

LALEFF (Tor.)

LISKOFF (Wind.)

MICKELOFF (Ham.)

NOVAKSHONOFF (Thrms.
Buch.-Sask. Gatt.)

NOVOKSHANOFF (Van.Gatt.)

RUBINOFF (Tor. Ott-Hull)

RUBINOV (Mont.)

SHELENIKOFF (Tor.)

SHELEV (Tor.)

SHELLOFF (GrFks. Gatt.)

SHELOFF (S.Sloc. Gatt.)

SHEMEOFF (Tor.)

VUZINOV (Calg.)

VRUTNIK (Tor.)

VRUZINOFF (Tor.)

VUKADINOV (Wind.)

VUKONANOV (Ham.-a)

VUKOSAVLJEV (Ham.-a)

VUKOV (Edm. Wind. Tor.)

VULJASIN (Ham.)

YOVANOFF (Tor.)

YOVANOFFSKY (Tor.)

YOVANOV (Wind. Tor.)

YUDIN (Mont.)

APPENDIX B

REFERENCES

ON NAMES

IN GENERAL

REFERENCES ON NAMES IN GENERAL

- Alcock, Randal H. Botanical Names for English Readers,
Reeve, 1876, reprinted Grand River Books, 1971.
- Akrigg, G.P.V. and Helen B. 1001 British Columbia Place
Names, Discovery Press, 1973.
- Aldin, Cecil, Old Inns, Heinemann, 1930.
- Allen, Cecil J. Titled Trains of Great Britain, Ian Allan
Ltd., 1953.
- Anderson, William. Genealogy and Surnames, Ritchie, 1865.
- Armstrong, G.G. The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in
Canada, Macmillan of Canada, 1972.
- Arthur, William. Etymological Dictionary of Family and
Christian Names...New York, 1857, 300 p. Mainly on
American names, but including English names as well.
- Astley, John. Anglo-Saxon names, NQ 7th ser. 1. 1886, 209,
329-331 W.E. Buckley, J.A. Picton, W.H. Stevenson,
H. Krebs, Isaac Taylor, R.S. Charnock. On the
Os-prefix.
- Attwater, Donald. Names and Name-Days. London: Burns
Oates & Washburne Ltd., 1939; republished by Gale
Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit.
- Aurousseau, M. The Rendering of Geographical Names,
Hutchinson, 1957.
- Baddeley, W. Gloucestershire Place Names, Bellows, 1913.
- Barber, Henry. British Family Names. Their Origin and
Meaning...2nd edition. London: Elliot Stock 1903,
XII-285 p., Republished by the Gale Research Co.,
Book Tower, Detroit, 1968.
- Bardsley, Charles Wareing Endell 1843-1898. A Dictionary
of English and Welsh Surnames, with special American
Instances. London: H. Frowde, 1901.
- _____. Curiosities of Puritan nomenclature. London:
Chatto and Windus 1880, XII-252 p. republished by the
Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, 1970.

- _____. Our English Surnames: Their Source and Significations. London, 1873. Chatto and Windus, 1884, reprinted by David and Charles, 1969.
- _____. The Romance of the London Dictionary, London, Hand & Heart Publishing Co., 1879, 162 p.
- Barfield, Owen. History in English Words, Faber, 1962.
- Baring Gould, S. Family Names and Their Story, London: Seeley & Co., 1910.
- Barnhart, Calrence L. ed. The New Century Cyclopedia of Names. N.Y.: Appleton, Century Crofts, 1954. Ref. 031 N4205ce. Vol. 1-3.
- Batchelor, Denzil. The English Inn, Batsford, 1964.
- Bayley, Harold. The Lost Language of London, a Tale of King Cole Founded on Folklore, Field Names, Prehistoric Hill Figures and Other Documents, Cape, 1935.
- Bebbington, Gillian. London Street Names, Batsford, 1972.
- Belden, Albert D. What is Your Name? Epworth Press, 1936.
- Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate, The Book of Saints, Black, 1921.
- Bice, Christopher. Names For The Cornish, Lodenek Press, 1970.
- Black, George Fraser. The Surnames of Scotland...their origin, history and meaning, N.Y.: New York Public Library, 1946.
- Blair, Gardner. Greenock Street Names, Greenock Herald, 1907.
- Bolitho, Hector and Peel, Derek. Without the City Wall, An Adventure in London Street Names of the River, Murray, 1952.
- Book of Names, Bridgeport, Stratford, Southern New England Telephone, 1972.
- Bowditch, N.I. Suffolk Surnames, Trubner & Co., 1861.
- Bowman, William D. The Story of Surnames, London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd., 1932, republished by the Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, 1968.
- _____. What is your surname? Surnames, their origin and history, London: Faber and Faber, 1932, 316 p.

Brookes, Reuben S., and Blanche, A Guide to Jewish Names, 1967.

296

Brown, Ivor. Book of Words, Cape, 1944.

_____. A Charm of Names, The Bodley Head, 1972.

_____. A Word in Edgeways, Cape, 1953.

Brown, Samuel. Surnames are the Fossils of Speech, U.S.A., 1967.

Buchanan, W. Scottish Surnames. 8 vo. Glasgow, 1820.

Burke, Thomas. The English Inn, Longmans Green, 1931.

_____. English Inns, Collins, 1944.

Camden, William. Remains Concerning Britain, 1605, reprinted by Russell Smith, 1870, reprinted EP Publications, 1974.

Cameron, Kenneth. English Place Names, Batsford, 1969.

Carter, G.A. Warrington and the Mid-Mersey Valley, Morten, 1971.

Carthew, G.A. The Origin of Family or Surnames...with special reference to those of the inhabitants of East Dereham, in the county of Norfolk...Norwich, 1883, 16 p.

Casserley, H.C. British Locomotive Names of the Twentieth Century, Ian Allen, 1967.

Chaplin, Alethea. The Romance of Language, Sidgwick & Jackson, 1920.

Charnock, Richard Stephen. Ludus Patronymics; or, The Etymology of Curious Surnames. London: Trubner, 1868, reprinted Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1968.

_____. Patronymica Cornu-Britannica; of the etymology of Cornish surnames, London, 1870, XVI-160 p.

_____. Praenomina; or, The Etymology of the Principal Christian Names of Great Britain and Ireland, London, 1882, XVI-128 p.

Clodd, Edward. Magic in Names and Other Things. Chapman & Hall, 1920.

Collins Gem Dictionary of First Names, Collins, 1968.

Colodner, Solomon. What's Your Name? A Dictionary of Names, New York: Block, 1959.

297

Copley, C.J. English Place Names and Their Origin, David and Charles, 1971.

_____. Names and Places, Phoenix House, 1963.

Cottle, Basil. The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames, Penguin, 1967.

Crowley, Ellen T., and Thomas, Robert C., eds. Acronyms and Initialisms Dictionary, Gale, 1973.

Danzat, Albert. Dictionnaire des noms de famille et prenom de France, Larousse, 1951.

_____. Les noms de personnes, origine et evolution, Prenoms-noms de famille-surnames-pseudonumes. Paris: Delgrave, 1925.

Davidson, Gustav. A Dictionary of Angels, Free Press 1968

Davis, C., Stella, Levitt, John. What's in a Name? Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970.

Delderfield, Eric. British Inn Signs and Their Stories, David and Charles, 1972.

_____. Introduction to Inn Signs, Pan., 1969.

Dellquest, A.W. These Names of Ours...A Book of Surnames, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1938.

Devereux, Lilian. The Story of Surnames, Oxford: 1967.

Dionne, Narcisse Entrope. Les Canadiens-Francais. Origine des familles emigrees de France, d'Espagne, de Suisse, etc. pour venir se fixer au Canada... Quebec: Carneau, 1914.

Disraeli, Isaac. Curiosities of Literature, Moxon, 1849.

Dixon, Homer B. Surnames, Boston, 1857, XXXI- 94 p. PF. p. 1855. Not confined to English names.

Dolan, J.R. English Ancestral Names, Potter, 1972.

Douglas, J.D. ed. New Bible Dictionary, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Wm. B. Erdmans, Publ. Co., 1962.

Dracup, Roger. House Names and Signs, Unpublished thesis.

Dunkling, Leslie. English House Names. The Names Society, 1971. 298

_____. The Guinness Book of Names, London: Guinness Superlatives Ltd., 1974.

_____. A Preliminary Survey of English Vocatives, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Stockholm University, 1967.

Edwards, Gillian. Hogmanay and Tiffany, Bles. 1970.

_____. Uncumber and Pantaloon, Some Words With Stories, Bles., 1968.

Efvergren, Carl. Names of Places in a Transferred Sense in English, Ohlsson, 1909. 1966.

Ekwall, Eilert. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names. O.U.P., 1966.

_____. English River Names, O.U.P. 1968.

_____. Street Names of the City of London, Clarendon Press, 1954.

_____. "Variation in surnames in medieval London," Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund Arsberättelse, 1944-45, 207-262.

Ellice, Edward C. Place Names of Glengarry and Glenquoich and their Associations, Routledge, 1931.

Ellis, Sir H. Introduction to the Study of Domesday Book. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1833.

Endell, Fritz. Old Tavern Signs. Houghton Mifflin, 1916. Singing Tree Press, 1968.

Ewen, C.L. History of British Surnames, Kegan Paul, 1951.

Federer, Charles A. The Genesis of English Surnames. Bradford Antiq., n. s. 1., 1900, 81-98.

Feilitzen, Olof von, 1908. The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book. Uppsala: Almqvist and Wiksells boktryckeria, 1937.

_____. Some Unrecorded Old and Middle English Personal Names, NoB 33, 1945, 69-98.

Ferguson, Robert. English Surnames and Their Places in the Teutonic Family, London, 1858, x-429p.

_____. Surnames as a Science. London: Routledge, 1883, VIII-235 p., and New York: Heraldic Publ. Co. Inc., 1967.

- Ferguson, Robert. The Teutonic name-system applied to the family names of France, England and Germany. London, 1864, XV-606 p.
- Field, John. Discovering Place Names. Shire, 1971.
- _____. English Field Names, David & Charles, 1972.
- Finlayson, James. Surnames and surnames. The origin and history of certain family and historical names... and an historical account of the names of Buggie and Bugg. London: 1893, 63 + 9 p. Not confined to English names.
- Forssner, Throvald. Continental-Germanic personal names in England in Old and Middle English times...Uppsala, 1916, LXIII-289 p. bibliog. of sources and refs.
- Fowler, N.W. "The Dickens Names," The Galaxy, VIII September, 1869, 420-422.
- Foxall, H.D.G. A Gazetteer of Streets, Roads, and Place Names in Shropshire. Salop. County Council, 1967.
- Franklyn, Julian. A Dictionary of Nicknames. London: Hamish Hamilton Ltd., 1962.
- Fransson, M.E. Surnames of occupation 1100, 1350... Lund Studies in English, 3. Lund, 1935, 217 p. bibliog. of sources and refs.
- Freeman, William. Dictionary of Fictional Characters, Dent, 1967.
- Frey, A.B. Names, Nicknames, and Sobriquets. Whittaker, 8vo. 1888.
- Gersus-Tarnawecy, I. Anthroponymy in the Pomianyk of Horodyšče of 1484, Winnipeg, UVAN, 1965.
- Gillian, Fellows, Jensen. Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Copenhagen: Akademisk Forlag, 1968.
- Good, Paul. "What's in a Name?" Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg, March 9, 1972.
- Gosnell, Charles Francis. Spanish Personal Names, Principles Governing Their Formation and Use, New York: The H.W. Wilson Co., 1938.
- Guppy, Henry Brougham. Homes of family names in Great Britain. London: Harrison, 1890, LXV-601 p.

- Guyot, Lucien and Gibassier, Pierre. Les noms des plantes. Presses Universitaires, 1967.
- Habben, F.H. London Street Names, Fisher Unwin, 1896.
- Halliwell, Leslie. The Filmgoer's Companion, MacGibbon & Kee, 1967.
- Harben, Henry. A Dictionary of London. Jenkins, 1918.
- Harder, B. "Charles Dickens names his characters," Names 7, 1959, 35-42.
- Harris, H.C.W. The Origin of District and Street Names in Bristol, typescript, 1973.
- Harrison, Henry. Surnames of the United Kingdom. A concise & etymological dictionary. London: 1912-18, 2 vol. & Baltimore; Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.
- Hassall, W.O. History Through Surnames. London: Pergamon Press Ltd., 1967.
- Hergemoller, B.U. Gebrauchliche Vornamen. Regensburg-Munster, 1971.
- Higgins, Vera. The Naming of Plants, Arnold, 1937.
- Hindley, Charles. Tavern Anecdotes and Sayings including The Origin of Signs, Tinsley Bros., 1875.
- Hobbs, John I. Shrewsbury Street Names, Wilding, 1954.
- Hughes, James Pennethorne. How you got your name. The origin and meaning of surnames. London: 1959, 120 p.
- _____. Is Thy Name Wart? The origin of some curious and other surnames. London: Phoenix, 1965.
- Index of Place Names. England and Wales, Census, 1961, H.M. S. O.
- Inn-signia. Whitbread & Co., 1948.
- Inn Signs. The Review Press, 1969.
- Innes, C. Some Scotch Surnames, 4to. Edin 1860.
- Inns of Sport. Whitbread & Co., 1949.
- Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible. New York: Abingdon Press, 1962, vol. 1-4.

- Jacobson, Sven. Unorthodox Spelling in American Trademarks. Almqvist & Wiksell, 1966. 301
- Jacobs, N.J. Naming Day in Eden, Gollanez, 1958.
- Johnson, Charles and Sleigh, Linwood. The Harrap Book of Boys' and Girls' Names. Harrap. 1973.
- Johnston, J.B. Place Names of Scotland, Murray, 1934, S.R. Publishers, 1972.
- Josling, J.F. Change of Name, Oyez Publications, 1972.
- Joyce, P.W. The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places, E.P. Publishing, 1972, reprint of 1875.
- _____. Irish Local Names Explained. Gill. 1902.
- Kaganoff, Benzion C. A Dictionary of Jewish Names and Their History, New York: Schocken Books, 1977.
- Kemble, John Mitchell. "The names, surnames and nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons". Proc. annual meeting Archaeology Institute of Great Britain & Ireland at Winchester, 1845, London, 1846, 81-102.
- Keverne, Richard. Tales of Old Inns. Collins, 1949.
- Kneen, J.J. The Personal Names of the Isle of Man. O.U.P. 1937.
- Kokeritz, Helge. "Punning Names in Shakespeare." MLN 65, 1950, 240-243.
- Kolatch, Alfred J. The Name Dictionary: Modern English and Hebrew Names. New York: J. David, 1967.
- Lack, G.I. Stevenage Street Names. Stevenage Society for Archaeology, Arts and Natural History, 1972.
- Lamb, Cadbury and Wright, Gordon. Discovering Inn Signs. Shire, 1968.
- Lambert, Eloise. Our Names: Where They Come From and What They Mean, N.Y.: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1960, Ref. 929, 4 L172 ou.
- Larwood, Jacob and Hotten, John Camden. History of Signboards. Hotten, 1866.

- Latham, Edward. A Dictionary of Names, Nicknames and Surnames of Persons, Places and Things. London: Routledge, 1904.
- Linell, Anthony. The Law of Names, Public, Private, and Corporate. London: Butterworth and Co., 1938.
- Linnartz, K. Unsere Familiennamen, Dummlers, 1958.
- Lofvenburg, Matlias Teodor. Studies in Middle English Local Surnames. London: William and Norgate, 1942.
- Long, George. English Inns and Road Houses. Werner Laurie, 1937.
- Long, Harry Alfred. The Names We Bear; A Descriptive Compendium...Glasgow: 1877, 244 p. Not confined to British names.
- _____. Personal and Family Names. London: Adams, 1883, Republished by Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, 1968.
- Longhead, Flora H. Dictionary of Given Names, Glendale, Calif. The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1974.
- Lower, Mark Anthony. English Surnames. An Essay on Family Nomenclature, historical, Etymological and Humorous. London: Russell Smith, 1875, 2 vol.
- _____. Patronymica Britannica. A Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom. London, 1860, xxxix-443 p.
- Luscombe, W.G. A Book of Inns, St. Catherine Press.
- Mackenzie, W.C. Scottish Place Names, Kegan Paul, 1931.
- MacLysaght, Edward. A Guide to Irish Surnames. Baltimore: 1964.
- _____. The Surnames of Ireland. Irish University Press, 1969.
- Maidbury, Lawrence. "English Christian Names in Latin." Amat. Hist. 1, 1954, 312-314, 368-371.
- Manning, T.D., and Walker, C.F. British Warship Names, Putnam, 1959.

Marshall, Frederick. Curiosities of Ceremonials, Titles, Decorations & Forms. Nimmo & Bain 1880. 303

Matheson, R.E. Surnames in Ireland. Dublin, 1894.

_____. Synonyms of Irish Surnames. Dublin, 1890.

Mathews, Constance Mary. English Surnames. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1966.

_____. Place Names of the English-Speaking World. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1972.

Mathieson, J.M. A Key to Highland Place Names. An Comunn Gaidhealach, 1966.

Mawson, Christopher Orlando Sylvester. International Book of Names. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1936.

McClure, Edmund. British Place Names in their Historical Setting, F.P. Publishing, 1972, reprint of 1910 edition.

_____. "Some notes on personal names, chiefly those of the British Isles." NQ 6th. ser. 7 1883, 241-242, 381-383.

McGivern, J.S. Your Name and Coat of Arms. Paper Jacks, 1971.

McGuire, Paul. Inns of Australia, Heinemann, 1952.

McKinley, R.A. Norfolk Surnames in the Sixteenth Century. Leicester University Press, 1969.

Mercer, A.C.B. "Scandinavian surnames in Britain," The Norseman 12, 1954, 304-308.

Midland, A.B. "Midland surnames in the so-called Roll of Battle Abbey". Midl. Antiq.⁴ 1887, 129-131.

Milburn, R.I.P. Saints and their Emblems in English Churches. Blackwell, 1957.

Miles, Joyce, C. House Names Around the World. David & Charles, 1972.

Miller, G.M., B.B.C. Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names, O.U.P. 1971.

Monson-Fitzjohn, C.J. Quaint Signs of Olde Inns, Jenkins, 1926.

- Montague-Smith, Patrick. Debrett's Correct Form. 304
Kelly's, 1971.
- Moody, Sophy. "What's your name? A popular account of
the meanings and derivations of Christian names."
London: Bentley, 1863, x-313 p.
- Moore, A.W. "Manx surnames". Manx Note-Book 1, 1885,
44-50, 83-89, 130-135; 2, 1886, 20-30, 58-65,
114-120, 149-158, 3, 1887, 53-60, 112-119, 151-156.
- _____. Manx names; or, the Surnames and Placenames
of the Isle of Man, With a preface by Professor
Rhys. London, 1903², xvi-261 p., list of refs. F.
p. 1890, as "The surnames and place-names of the
Isle of Man". Rev: X., Yn Lioar Manninagh 1, 1889-94,
188-203.
- Moore, John. You English Words, Collins, 1964.
- Morris, T.E.L.L. M. Welsh Surnames, 'Bygonies'. Oswestry,
1899-1900.
- Muncey, R.W. The Romance of Parish Registers. Lincoln
Williams, 1933.
- Munchens Strassennamen. Baureferat der Landeshauptstadt
Munchen, 1965.
- Munro, R.W. Kinsmen and Clansmen. Johnston & Bacon, 1971.
- "Name Change Costly". Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg,
March 8, 1972.
- Onoma. Leuven: Belgium, International Centre of Ono-
mastics, Vol. I-XX.
- Opic, Iona and Peter. Lore and Language of Schoolchild-
ren. O.U.P. 1959.
- Packard, John. Easton, Suffolk. The Fields and Field
Names, published by the authour, 1972.
- Palmer, Smythe, A. The Folk and their Word Lore. Rout-
ledge, 1904.
- Park, B., Roses, A Selected List of Varieties, National
Rose Society, 1958.
- Partridge, Eric. Covey of Partridge, Routledge, 1937.
- _____. Name Into Word. Secker & Warburg, 1949.

- Partridge, Eric. Name this Child. A Dictionary of Modern British and American Given or Christian Names. London, Hamish Hamilton, 1951.
- Pawley White, G. A Handbook of Cornish Surnames. Published by the authour.
- Payton, Geoffrey. Payton's Proper Names, Warne, 1969.
- _____. Webster's Dictionary of Proper Names. Springfield, Mass.: G & C. Merrian Company, 1970.
- Pei, Mario and Lambert, Eloise. Our Names: Where They Came From and What They Mean. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., Inc., 1961.
- Personal Names in Scotland. 1958, Registrar General's O.
- Philip, Alexander. The Picts in Angus and their Place Names. Routledge, 1925.
- Place Names of the Parish of Southend. Kintyre Antiquarian Society, 1938.
- Plowden, Chicheley G. A Manual of Plant Names, Allen & Unwin, 1972.
- Potter, Simeon. Our Language. Penguin, 1961.
- Potter, Stephen and Sargent, Laurens. Pedigree: Words From Nature. Collins, 1973.
- Praninskas, Jean. Trade Name Creation. Mouton, 1961.
- Price, Roger and Stern, Leonard. How Dare you Call Me That! Wolfe, 1966.
- Pulgram, Ernest. Theory of Names. Orinda, California, American Name Society, 1955.
- Rainbird, G.M. Inns of Kent. Whitbread & Co., 1949.
- Ram Jam Inn, a publicity handout explaining the name.
- Rawlings, Gertrude B. The Streets of London. Bles, 1926.
- Reaney, Percy Hide. A Dictionary of British Surnames. London: Routledge and Paul Ltd., 1958.
- _____. "Notes on Christian Names." NQ 196, 1951, 199.
- _____. "Notes on the survival of Old English personal names in Middle English", Stud. Mod. Spraky. 18 1953, 84-112.

- Reaney, Percy H. "Onomasticon Essexiense. A 306
Proposal for the systemic collection of
the personal names and surnames of Essex."
Ess. Rev. 61, 1952, 133-142, 202-215.
- _____. The Origin of English Surnames. London:
Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1967.
- Redmonds, George. Yorkshire West Riding English Surnames.
Series 1. Phillimore, 1973.
- Richardson, A. The Old Inns of England, Batsford, 1934.
- Room, Adrian. Pet Names, The Names Society, 1974.
- _____. Place Names of the World, Vancouver: Douglas,
David & Charles, 1974, 216 p.
- Rosenfeld, Hellmut. Heimerans Vornamenbuch, Heimeran, 1968.
- Rosenthal, Eric. North African Surnames. Timmins, 1965.
- Rostaing, Charles. Les noms de lieux. Presses
Universitaires, 1965.
- Rowland, R.N.G. The Street Names of Acton, Middlesex,
published by the author, 1967.
- Rudnyckyj, J.B. ed. Canadian Contribution to Onomastics,
L'apport Canadian aux sciences Onomastiques,
Onomastica XXXV, 1968, Winnipeg, UVAN, p. 5.
- _____. "Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work,"
Stil-und Formprobleme in der Literatur. Heidelberg,
1959. pp. 378-383.
- Russen, Lilian and Ashmore. Historic Streets of London,
Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 1923.
- Salvette, Eusebius. History of the Names of Men, Nations
and Places, translated by I.H. Mordacque, Russell
Smith, 1862 and 1864.
- Searle, William George. "Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum.
A list of Anglo-Saxon proper names from the time of
Beda to that of King John." Cambridge, U.P., 1897,
LVII-601 p.
- Shankley, George Earlie. American Nicknames: Their Origin
and Significance. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1937.
- Sims, C.S. Scottish Surnames. 1862.

Skeat, Walter W. "The corrupt spelling of Old English names" Proc. Cambr. Antiq. Soc. 13 1909 15-29. 307

_____. "On the survival of Anglo-Saxon names as modern surnames." Tr. Phil. Soc. 1907-10, 57-85.

Smith, Al. Dictionary of City of London Street Names, David & Charles, 1970.

Smith, Anna H. Johannesburg Street Names, Juta, 1971.

Smith, Elsdon C. American Surnames, Chilton, 1970.

_____. "Literature on personal names in English." 1955. Names⁴ 1956, 122-126.

_____. New Dictionary of American Family Names. New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1973.

_____. Personal Names. A bibliography. New York: The New York Library, 1952, 226 p., Republished by the Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, 1965.

_____. The Story of Our Names. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1950.

_____. Treasury of Name Lore. New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1967.

Smith, Muriel W.G. National Apple Register of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 1974.

Smith, Roland M. "Swift's little language and nonsense names". J. Engl. Germ. Phil. 53, 1954, 178-196.

Spaul, Hebe. New Place Names of the World. Ward Lock, 1970.

Spiegelhalter, Cecil. Surnames of Devon. I. The study of surnames, Dev. Assoc. Rep. Tr. 68, 1936, 397-410; II. The Saxon element. Ibid. 69, 1937, 417-477; III. Occupative names: old trades and crafts. Ibid. 70, 1938, 277-296; IV. Locative surnames. Ibid. 71 1939, 283-287; V. Descriptive names: nicknames. Ibid. 72, 1940, 273-281; VI. French placenames and Devon family names. Ibid. 79, 1947, 197-209.

Stapleton, Alan. London Alleys Byways and Courts. Bodley Head, 1925.

_____. London Lanes, Bodley Head, 1930.

Stefansson, Jon. "The oldest known list of Scandinavian names." Saga Bk. Vik. Cl. 4 1904-05, 296-311.

- Stenhouse, T. Lives Enshrined in Language, Scott, 1922. 308
- Stephen, Ruth. Welsh Names for Children, Y Lolfa. 1973.
- Stern, G.B. A Name To Conjure With. Collins, 1953.
- Stevenson, R.I. The Philosophy of Nomenclature in Virginibus Puerisque. Heinemann, 1926.
- Stewart, Fay E. Why Piccadilly? The Story of the Names of London. Methuen, 1935.
- Stewart, George R. American Place Names, O.U.P., 1970.
- _____. Names On the Land, Houghton Mifflin, 1967.
- Stokes, H.G. English Place Names, Batsford, 1948.
- Stone, Eugene. Naming Baby, Ward Lock, 1954.
- Storms, Godfrid. "Compounded names of peoples in Beowulf. A study in the diction of a great poet." Utrecht-Nijmegen, 1957, 26 p.
- Stow, John. A Survey of London, ed. Henry Morley, Routledge, undated.
- Strom, Hilmer. Old English personal names in Bede's history. An etymological-phonological investigation Lund Studies in English, 8. Lund: C.W.K. Gleerup 1939, XLIII-180 p.
- Stuart, Marie W. Old Edinburgh Taverns, Hales, 1952.
- Sturmfels, Wilhelm and Bischof, Heinz. Unsere Ortsamen. Dummlers, 1961.
- Swan, Helena. Girls' Christian Names. Their History, Meaning and Association.
- _____. Who's Who in Fiction. Routledge, undated.
- Swift, C.R. Inns and Inn Signs. published by the author, 1935.
- Tanger, G. Englisches Namen-Lexicon. Berlin, 1888, XXVIII-272 p.
- Taylor, Isaac. "Anglo-Saxon personal names." NQ 7th ser. 11 1891, 352-353, 276-377, Walter W. Skeat.
- _____. Names and their Histories, Rivington, 1896.
- _____. Words and Places, Macmillan, 1893.

Tengvik, Gosta. Old English bynames, Nomina Germanica, 4, Uppsala, 1938, XXII-407 p., bibliog. of sources and refs. 309

The Secretary, Miss Kathleen Sinclair. The Names Society, 128 Girton Boulevard, Winnipeg, Canada. R3P OA5.

The Secretary, Mrs. Cecily Dynes. The Names Society, 74 Wyong Road, Cremorne 2090 N.S.W. Australia.

The Secretary. The Names Society, 7 Avagon Avenue, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England, KT7 OP4.

Thewes, Roma. Name Your Daughter, Corgi, 1969.

_____. Name Your Son, Corgi, 1969.

Three Victorian Telephone Directories, David & Charles, 1970.

Thuresson, Bertil. Middle English Occupational Terms. Lund: C.W.K. Gleerup, 1950.

Usherwood, Stephen. Inns and Inn Signs, History From Familiar Things.

_____. and H. Place Names: History From Familiar Things, Ginn, 1969.

_____. and H. Street Names and History From Familiar Things, Ginn, 1969.

Utley, Francis Lee. "The Linguistic Component of Onomastics," Names, XI, September, 1963, 145-176.

Vinel, Andre. Le livre des prenoms. Albin Michel, 1972.

Wagner, Leopold. More About Names. Unwin, 1863.

_____. Names and Their Meanings, Unwin, 1892.

Wasserzicher, Ernst. Hans Und Grete, Dummlers, 1967.

Watson, Godfrey. Goodwife Hot and Others, Northumberland's Past as shown in its Place Names, Oriel, 1970.

Watson, Rowland. A Scrapbook of Inns. Werner Laurie, 1958.

Weekley, Ernest. Adjectives and Other Words, Murray, 1930.

_____. Jack and Jill: A Study in our Christian Names. London: J. Murray, 1948.

_____. The Romance of Names. London; 1928⁴, XII-250 p. Mainly concerned with personal names.

Weekley, Ernest. Surnames, London: 1936, XXII- 310
360 p. F. p. 1916, 2nd. ed. 1917.

_____. Words and Names. Murray, 1932.

Weintraub, Stanley. "'Humors' names in Shaw's prentice novels." Names 5, 1957, 222-225.

Wheeler, W.A. A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, Bell, 1883.

Whitelock, Dorothy. "Scandinavian personal names in the Liber Vitae of Thorney Abbey." Saga Bk. Vik. Soc. 12, pt. 2, 1940, 127-153.

Williams, Franklin B. "Renaissance names in masquerade," PMLA 1954, 314-323.

Whithycombe, E.G. The Oxford Dictionary of Christian Names, O.U.P., 1963.

Woolf, Henry Bosly. The name of Beowulf. Engl. Stdn. 72, 1937-38, 7-9.

_____. "The naming of women in Old English times." Mod. Phil. 36, 1938-39, 113-120.

_____. "The personal names in the Battle of Maldon." MLN 53, 1938, 109-112.

Woulfe, Patrick. Irish Names and Surnames. Dublin: Gill, 1923.

Wright, Gordon. At The Sign of the Flagon. Graham, 1970.

Wyld, Henry Cecil. "Old Scandinavian personal names in England." MLR 5, 1910, 289-296.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary. History of Christian Names. London: Macmillan, 1884, CXLIII-476 p. Republished by Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1966. Not confined to Eng. names.

Zabeeh, Farhang. What is in a Name? An inquiry into the pragmatics of proper names. The Hague: Martinus, Nijhoff, 1968.

Zachrisson, R.E. "Some notes on early English nicknames," Anglia, Beiblatt 28, 1917, 369-375.

Zettersten, Louis, City Street Names, Selwyn & Blount, 1926.