AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE SURNAMES IN THE KHARKOV REGISTER (CENSUS) OF 1660

A Thesis

Presented to

The Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research

The University of Manitoba

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

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by

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August, 1962

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ABSTRACT

This thesis presents an analytical study of surnames in the Kharkov Register(Census) of 1660. The introduction is chiefly concerned with the literature on Ukrainian, Russian and Polish surnames and the principles laid down for this investigation. Chapter one deals briefly with the history of Kharkov from its origins to 1660. The next chapter throws light on the historical background and circumstances of the Kharkov Census of 1660. Chapter three is devoted to a linguistic analysis and a phonological and morphological study. The phonological section contains language phenomena which are approached from three different aspects: (a) Eastern Slavic, (b) Ukrainian and (c) Slobozhan dialect. The morphological section deals with the roots and the suffixes of the surnames and their corresponding classification. This is followed by an onomastic analysis together with an onomastic and semantic classification of the surnames. It is through semantics that the cultural heritage of the surnames is explained.

In conclusion an attempt is made to assess the relative importance of surnames as a significant source for the study of Slavic vocabulary and stress is laid on the resemblance between the seventeenth century and contemporary Ukrainian surnames. This similarity serves as a valid and indisputable

record for the philological, cultural, historical and literary status of the Ukrainian language in relation to surnames.

The Appendices present a classified alphabetical dictionary of the surnames found in the Kharkov Register of 1660, a chart of surnames according to suffixes and a map of Kharkov and surrounding areas.

NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

Cyrillic characters have been transliterated according to a system of transliteration used by the Library of Congress in the United States.[1]

As the letter 'y' in this transliteration system means Ukrainian 'и' and Russian 'ы', the 'y' is underlined ('y') when meaning Russian 'ы' to distinguish between the two.

In the section Phonological Characteristics of the chapter on Linguistic Analysis, the letters jor(ъ), jer(ь), jat'(ě) and jery(ы) are not transliterated for the convenience of linguistic discussion.

It has been established that settlers from south Russian dialect territories migrated to Kharkov and surrounding areas. Since south Russian dialect territories pronounce 'г' as 'h',[2] consequently each 'г' in the surname is transliterated as 'h' and not as 'g' used in northern Russian dialects and contemporary orthoepy.

Several names and titles of books which follow a diversity of systems in English transliteration are included. Since they are known to the English world in this nomenclature, such names and original titles are hereby retained.

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[1] The system is fully outlined in the "Transliteration-Slavic" (cards 1-4), Library of Congress Cat. rules (suppl.), Rule 10 - Rev. Jan. 12, 1945.

[2] P.I. Avanesov, Ocherki Russkoi Dialektologii (Outline of Russian Dialectology), Moscow, 1949, pp. 165-166 and P.S. Kuznetsov, Russkaia Dialektologiia (Russian Dialectology), Moscow, 1951, pp. 51-52.

INTRODUCTION

Surnames offer abundant material for study. As a source for the history of vocabulary their value has long been recognized. For cultural, social and political reasons the study of surnames in Eastern Europe is much more complex than the study of surnames in other parts of Europe. Nevertheless a few serious attempts have been made there to lay a sound foundation for the study of Slavic surnames.

A fundamental work on Slavic personal and place names was written by Franz Miklosich[1] and published in 1860.

Russian surnames were studied by M.Ia. Moroshkin[2], E.P. Karnovich[3], A.I. Sobolevskii[4], A.Sokolov[5], N.M. Tupikov[6],

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[1] Franz Miklosich in his work: Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen-und Ortsnamen, Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Vienna, 1860, reprinted in "Sammlung Slavischer Lehr-und Handbuecher", ed. A. Leskien et al., Heidelberg, 1927, laid the foundation for the study of Slavic names.

[2] M.Ia. Moroshkin, Slavianskii imenoslov ili sobranie slavianskikh lichnykh imen v alfavitnom poriadke(Slavic Name Register or Collection of Slavic Personal Names According to the Alphabet), St. Petersburg, 1867.

[3] E.P. Karnovich, Rodovyia prozvaniia i tituly v Rossii i sliianie inozemtsev s russkimi(Generic Surnames and Titles in Russia and the Amalgamation of Foreigners with Russians), St. Petersburg, 1886.

[4] A.I. Sobolevskii, "Zametki o sobstvennykh imenakh v velikorusskikh bylinakh"(Remarks on Personal Names in Great-Russian Bylinas), Zhivaia starina(Living Antiquity), No. 2, St. Petersburg, 1890.

[5] A. Sokolov, Russkie imena i prozvishcha v XVI v. (Russian Names and Surnames in the Sixteenth Century), Kazan', 1891.

[6] N.M. Tupikov, "Zametki k istorii drevne-russkikh lichnykh sobstvennykh imen"(Remarks to the History of Ancient Russian Personal Names), St. Petersburg, 1892, reprinted with some changes in the Introduction to his Diction-

A.M. Selishchev,[7] B.O. Unbegaun[8] and more recently by Astrid Baecklund.[9]

Polish surnames were the object of careful study by W. Taszycki,[10] J. Bystroń[11] and others.

Ukrainian surnames were studied by a number of scholars beginning with 1882. In this year, A. Stepovych wrote his "Zametka o proiskhozhdenii i sklonenii malorusskikh familii" Remarks on the Origin and Declension of Little Russian Family Names).[12] The author, having dealt briefly with the Ukrainian surname developed from the name of the father or the place of origin, also discussed the declension endings of the most

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ary, Slovar' drevne-russkikh lichnykh sobstvennykh imen (Dictionary of Ancient Russian Personal Names), St. Petersburg, 1903.

[7] A.M. Selishchev, Proiskhozhdenie russkikh familii, lichnykh imen i prozvishch(The Origin of Russian Family Names, Personal Names and Surnames) - unfinished work, Moscow, 1948.

[8] B.O. Unbegaun, "Les noms de famille du clerge russé," Revue des études slaves, XX, Paris, 1942; "Où en sont les études d'anthroponymie russe: bibliographie critique", Revue internationale d'onomastique, II, Paris, 1950; and "Structure des noms de famille russes," Troisième Congrès international de toponymie et d'anthroponymie, Bruxelles, 1949, II Actes et Mémoires, Louvain, 1951.

[9] Astrid Baecklund, Personal Names in Medieval Velikij Novgorod(I Common Names), Stockholm, 1959.

[10] W.Taszycki, "Ze studiów nad polskim imiennictwem osobowym"(Studies of Polish Personal Names) and"Najdawniejsze polskie imiona osobowe"(The Oldest Polish Personal Names) in Rozprawy i studia polonistyczne, I,Onomastyka(Treatises and Polish Studies, I, Onomastic), Wrocław, 1958, pp. 3-148 and "Z historii nazwisk polskich"(A History of Polish Surnames), "Przegląd współczesny"(Modern Review), No. 23, Cracow, 1927.

[11] J.Bystroń, Nazwiska polskie(Polish Surnames),L'viv,1927.

[12] Published in Filologicheskie zapiski(Philological Records), VI, Voronezh, 1882, pp. 1-7.

common Ukrainian surnames. The fundamental work on Ukrainian surnames was written in the nineteenth century by N.F. Sumtsov "Malorusskiia famil'nyia prozvaniia"(Little Russian Surnames).[13] For the first time an author attempted to compile a table of suffixes common to Ukrainian surnames. He listed in all thirty-four suffixes and gave two or three related examples of each. In addition and for the first time N.F. Sumtsov classified these surnames, dividing them into eleven different groups according to their origin and meaning.

In 1894 V. Shcherbyna wrote an "K istorii malorusskikh famil'nykh prozvanii"(On the History of Little Russian Surnames)[14] in which he discussed further surnames of eighteenth century commoners in addition to those examined by Sumtsov. Shcherbyna divided surnames into three groups: surnames of Cossacks and townsfolk who moved from the left bank of the Dnieper to the right; surnames of the nobility(shliakhta) and surnames of christened Jews. Thus he introduced to the study of surnames a new social approach which he consistently supported and developed.

New ideas were also projected into this field by Volodymyr Okhrymovych in his work "Pro sil'ski prozvyshcha" (Village Surnames).[15] His studies of the surnames of Ukrainian

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[13] Published in Kievskaia starina(Kievan Antiquity), XI, Kiev, 1885, pp. 215-228.

[14] Published in Kievskaia starina, VIII, Kiev, 1894, pp. 278-282.

[15] Published in Zhytie i slovo(The Life and the Word), vol. III, L'viv, 1895, pp. 302-307.

dwellers of the Carpathian Mountains are brought out according to the five different systems by which the surnames were established: the maternal system; the system following the surnames of the eldest family member; the individual system; the paternal system; and the place system based on the environment and occupation of the individual. Okhrymovych showed that these systems can appear in a pure form or in a form involving different combinations.

In the last decade of the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century Ivan Franko[16] investigated surnames in Galicia through a study of documents bearing on the second half of the sixteenth century and the first half of the seventeenth century. He arrived at the conclusion that noblemen and landowners of the sixteenth century had the distinction of surnames which could be passed down to their sons. Common people were identified only by their christian names or by individual surnames which were not commonly inherited or passed on to an heir.

Thus the dominant features in the study of Ukrainian surnames nineteenth century and the first three decades of the twentieth century were represented by scholarly articles and a constant searching for adequate patterns of classifi-

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[16] Ivan Franko, "Prychynky do ukrains'koi onomastyky" (Contribution to Ukrainian Onomastics) in Naukovyi zbirnyk prysviachenyi prof. M. Hrushevs'komu uchenymy i prykhyl'nymy z nahody ioho desiatylitn'oi naukovoi pratsi v Halychyni (1894-1904) (Scientific Collection Devoted to Prof. M. Hrushevs'kyi by Scholars and Associates Commemorating his Ten Years of Scholarly Work in Halychyna), L'viv, 1906, reprinted in "Onomastica", No.14, ed.J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, Winnipeg, 1957.

cation and a semantic interpretation of surnames.[17]

The twentieth century brought more changes into this field. In 1925 there appeared "Ohliad narodnykh rodovykh prizvyshch na Kholmshcheni i Pidliashi"(A Review of Folk Surnames of Kholmshchyna and Pidliasha)[18] by N. Kornylovych. Then came L.L. Humets'ka's studies:"Slovotvorcha budova cholovichykh osobovykh nazv v ukrains'kii movi XIV-XV st." (Word Building of Male Personal Names in the Ukrainian Language Fourteenth - Fifteenth Centuries)[19] in 1952 and "Zhinochi osobovi nazvy v ukrains'kii aktovii movi XIV - XV st."(Female Personal Names in the Ukrainian Legal Language of Fourteenth-Fifteenth Centuries)[20] in 1954. Probably the most important contribution made to the study

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[17] The development of Ukrainian onomastics advanced more slowly and achieved less scholarly results than in the other Slavic nations. M. Semchyshyn in his article"Z doslidiv nad ukrains'kym nazvoznavstvom"(Research in Ukrainian Onomastics) in "Ridna mova"(Native Language), ed. Ivan Ohiienko, July, 1934, pp. 282-286 divided it into two periods. The old period which lasted through the nineteenth century and at least through three decades of the twentieth century is characterized by works produced by onomasts who were not specialists in philology. Their approach and treatment of surnames was ethnographical-heraldic and cultural-historical, devoted to research into the meaning of surnames with little attention to problems of linguistics and phonology. Ivan Franko was the first to treat Ukrainian surnames scientifically from the linguistic point of view. The new period only began with the works of V.Simovych and others who approached surnames as valuable linguistic and phonological material.

[18] Published in Etnohrafichnyi visnyk(The Ethnographical Herald), vol. II, Kiev, 1925, pp. 11-123.

[19] Published in Movoznavstvo(Philology), X, 1952.

[20] Published in Naukovi zapysky instytutu suspil'nykh nauk(Scholarly Writings of the Institute of Social Studies), Akademiia Nauk Ukrains'koi R.S.R., vol. III, Kiev, 1954.

of Ukrainian surnames was synonymous with Iu.K.Red'ko's "Osnovni slovotvorchi typy suchasnykh ukrains'kykh prizvyshch u porivnianni z inshymy slov'ians'kymy"(A Comparison of Basic Morphological Types of Contemporary Ukrainian Surnames and Other Slavic Surnames)[21] in 1958 and "Vzaiemozv'iazok mizh ukrains'kymy prizvyshchamy i toponimichnymy nazvamy"(The Relationship between Ukrainian Surnames and Toponymics).[22] Red'ko's great achievement was his large collection of Ukrainian surnames in manuscript; they amount to about thirty thousand words and represent all parts of Soviet Ukraine.[23] He has also prepared for future publication a scholarly work"Ukrains'ki prizvyshcha:Etymolohiia i slovotvorennia"(Ukrainian Surnames: Etymology and Word Construction). Only such few sections as have been published in scholarly magazines are known to us. Of equal merit is a scholarly article by O.B. Tkachenko devoted to the study of Ukrainian surnames with the suffix -enko: "Ukrains'ki prizvyshcha z sufiksom -enko ta sporidneni utvorennia(pytannia pokhodzhennia)"(Ukrainian Surnames with the Suffix -enko and Related Formations(Questions of Origin).[24] Pursuing certain trains of thought, Tka-

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[21] Published in Filolohichnyi zbirnyk(Philological Collection), ed. I.K. Bilodid et al., Akademiia Nauk Ukrains'koi R.S.R. - Ukrains'kyi Komitet Slavistiv, 1958, pp. 112-129.

[22] Published in Voprosy slavianskogo iazykoznaniia (The Question of Slavic Philology), ed. Ie.V.Krotevych et al., L'viv, 1958, pp. 227-239.

[23] Ibid., p. 228.

[24] Published in Slovians'ke movoznavstvo(Slavic Phi-

chenko here determines that the formations in -enko resulted from the contamination of forms like telenok and substantives in -ko.

Outside of Soviet Ukraine remarkable contributions towards the study of Ukrainian surnames were also made by V.Simovych the author of "Ukrains'ki cholovichi imennia osib na -no"(Ukrainian Male Names with Suffixes in -no),[25] "Ukrains'ki prizvyshcha z khresnykh imen"(Ukrainian Surnames Derived from Christian Names),[26] and"Iak naholoshuvaty ukrains'ki prizvyshcha na -enko"(How to accent Ukrainian Surnames with the suffix -enko).[27] J.B. Rudnyc'kyj's contribution include two articles on Ukrainian surnames, their origin and meaning: "Pro ukrains'ki osobovi imennia" (Ukrainian Personal Names)[28] and"Pokhodzhennia i znachennia nazvy Petliura"(The Origin and Meaning of the Name

lology), ed. A. Bulakhovs'kyi et al., II, Kiev, 1958; and Tkachenko, "Ukrains'ki prizvyshcha z sufiksom -enko ta sporidneni utvorennia" in Ukrains'ka mova v shkoli(Ukrainian Language in School), I, Kiev, 1958.

25 Published in Zbirnyk komisii dlia doslidzhennia istorii ukrains'koi movy(A Collection of Works by the Committee for the Research of History of Ukrainian Language), I, Kiev, 1931; and Simovych"Ukrains'ki imennyky cholovichoho rodu na -o v istorychnim rozvytku i osvitlenni"(Ukrainian Masculine Nouns Ending in -o in Historical Development and Enlightenment) in Naukovyi zbirnyk Vys. Pedahoh. Inst. im. Drahomanova v Prazi(Scholarly Collection of Works of High Pedagogical Institute of Drahomanov in Prague), Prague,1929; and also Simovych"Istorychnii rozvytok zdribnilykh ta zhrubilykh cholovichykh imen iz okremishn'oiu uvahoiu na zavmerli sufiksy",Prague, 1931(The Historical Development of Diminutive and Flagrant Masculine Names with Particular Attention to Dead Suffixes), Copy from Collection of First Congress of Slavic Philologists in Prague, 1929, Prague, 1931.

26 Published in magazine"Nashi dni"(Our Time), No.8, L'viv, 1943.

27 Ibid., No. 11.

28 Published in Na chuzhyni: Ukrains'kyi kalendar na

Petliura).[29] Of great importance was a study by E.Borschak "Les noms de famille ukrainiens" published in the Revue Internationale d'Onomastique, reprinted in 1959 by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in the series "Onomastica."[30] Borschak's study is a synthesis of Ukrainian surnames achieved through close study of suffixes. The entire treatise is well illustrated and includes a bibliographical review of materials.

The most recent work in this field of study is the doctoral dissertation Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian by Jacob P. Hursky. A part of this thesis was published as "The Origin of Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian."[31] A second most recent work is a Master's thesis by R.B. Klymasz, Canadianization of Slavic Surnames: A Study in Language Contact, published in part in "Onomastica" under the title: A Classified Dictionary of Slavic Surname Changes in Canada.[32]

Unfortunately, there is no major work available on Ukrainian surnames. The tendency has been to publish works dealing with some specific aspect of surnames which deserves closer study because of the etymology, the historic process of building or some other specialized aspect of the subject.

1947 rik (Abroad: Ukrainian Calendar for 1947), Augsburg, 1947.

[29] Published in "Novyi shliakh" (New Pathway), Winnipeg, May 27, 1952.

[30] No. 18, Winnipeg, 1959.

[31] Published in the Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, New York, 1960, pp. 169-190.

[32] No. 22, Winnipeg, 1961.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the thesis is to investigate the surnames of the Kharkov Register, 1660 and, subsequently, to trace their original forms and ascribe them to their own particular category.

Methods bearing out and establishing such a purpose have necessitated: (1) inquiry into the facts bearing directly on the background and circumstances of the Kharkov Census, 1660 and their interpretation; (2) a detailed description of certain linguistic aspects of surnames with an emphasis on phonetic and structural characteristics; (3) a classification of surnames; (4) an illustration of some of the semantics of surnames; (5) an evaluation of surnames as a valuable source material for the study of Slavic vocabulary; and (6) the compilation of a classified alphabetical dictionary of surnames as found in the Kharkov Register, 1660.

Sources

Source material provided for the present study was drawn from "Kharkivs'kyi perepys r. 1660"(The Kharkov Register(Census) 1660)[33] by Victor Iurkevych. This material contains the "Census Books of the Kharkov Town" from which the surnames discussed in this thesis are taken. Various census books dealing with the Cossack people provide adequate information on Cossack arms and weapons; they also stress modes of travel(mounted or on foot) and ways of life(with or with-

[33] Published in the Zapysky istorychno-filolohichnoho

out domesticated cattle). It is possible that these latter can be made to serve a wider purpose in the study of economics and social behaviour.

Method of Procedure

The primary object is to record the forms of surnames as they are found in the census material and to investigate them according to the requirements of linguistics and onomastics.

The historical value of the surnames has long been recognized and the method here adopted has been widely utilized in linguistic and dialectological research.

Organization of the Thesis

Aside from the introduction, the remainder of the thesis is divided into two parts, followed by three appendices.

"Part I" provides a brief sketch of Kharkov's history prior to 1660 and the history of the census itself. Emphasis is placed on the materials of the census as an existing document of historical significance.

"Part II" contains an analytical study of surnames including their linguistic and onomastic analyses. Phonological characteristics of surnames are of key importance in a chapter devoted to linguistic analysis. The "Conclusion"

viddilu, Vseukrains'ka Akademiia Nauk (Readings of the Historical and Philological Section, All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences), ed. Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi et al., vol. XX, Kiev, 1928, pp. 129-173.

stresses the surname from a historical perspective and evaluates its relative importance to the study of vocabulary.

Three appendices are included: a classified alphabetical dictionary, a chart of surnames according to suffixes and a map of Kharkov and surrounding areas.

Definitions of terms used are given when the phenomena to which they refer are under discussion.

PART I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

CHAPTER I

A HISTORY OF KHARKOV FROM ITS ORIGINS TO 1660

In the era after Christ the Slavs who for centuries occupied the region between the Upper Dniester, the Vistula and the Middle Dnieper, were divided into tribes known under various names. In the fifth century they began to disperse and to expand in all directions. As a result of these migratory movements there eventually emerged the three great branches of the Slavs: Western Slavs - Czechs, Slovaks and Poles; Southern Slavs - Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Bulgarians; and Eastern Slavs - Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Russians.

In 862 the Vikings from Jutland[1] imposed their rule upon the Eastern Slavic tribes, consolidating them around Kiev, and giving rise to the Kievan state known as the ancient Rus'. This state reached its zenith during the reigns of Volodymyr(Vladimir) the Great(980-1015) and Yaroslav the Wise(1019-1054) when it became one of the foremost states of Europe extending from the Black Sea to the Baltic,[2] and achieved its "Golden Age".

The start of the eleventh century witnessed the expansion of the south-eastern and southern regions of the

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[1] George Vernadsky Ancient Russia, vol. I, New Haven, 1943, pp. 337-339, 365 and The Origins of Russia, Oxford, 1959, pp. 207-209.

[2] V.O. Kluchevsky, A History of Russia, vol. I, London, 1911, p. 121.

Kievan state in the steppes of south-eastern Europe and the particular regions of the Slobodian Ukraine.[3] However the invasion of the Polovtsi put an end to this expansion and from the end of the eleventh century there is no record of it in the chronicle.[4] In the middle of the twelfth century the southern boundary of the Kievan state was the river Vorskla.[5] Eventually, under the pressure of the Polovtsi the line of the Kievan settlements receded west as far as Pereiaslav.

The population which had settled in the Slobodian region in the eleventh century was forced to move west, north and north-west into the more naturally protected forested areas of northern Chernyhiv and Volhynia. Some of the settlers crossed the great forests of Briansk and settled between the Oka and the Upper Volga - a territory which had been sparsely colonized by Slavic tribes from Novgorod.[6]

However the "Golden Age" of the Kievan state was not fated to last long. Continual warfare among the princes for supremacy in the capital, Kiev, interventions by Polish, German and Hungarian rulers and by rulers of the newly formed Muscovite principality, as well as the struggle with

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[3] Derived from the word "sloboda" - a free settlement.

[4] The Primary Chronicle was put into literary form in Kiev during the first quarter of the twelfth century. It consisted of a collection of annals and included fragments dating back as far as the beginning of the eleventh century.

[5] D.Doroshenko, History of the Ukraine, Edmonton, 1939, p. 54.

[6] Ibid., p. 55

the hordes from Asia soon weakened the ancient Ukrainian state[7] which began to fall apart. in 1240, the proud capital of Kiev was captured and almost completely destroyed by the ferocious Tatar-Mongols. The Kievan forces despite the heroic struggle proved to be too weak[8] to withstand the invasions of these barbarians.

With the establishment of the Tatar Golden Horde on the Lower Volga in the thirteenth century the frequent raids into Ukraine and Muscovy brought about chaos. These tribes often traversed Ukraine in their drive west taking routes which usually followed the watersheds of important rivers. By their destruction of industry and culture, they caused Rus'-Ukraine to lag far behind the advanced countries of Western Europe. These invasions increased the difference between the Ukrainians of the Kievan territories and the northern semi-Slavic tribes - the Muscovites. The latter, despite the Tatar yoke, were comparatively free from plunder and their princes began to unite the northern principalities under the rule of Moscow, which itself was founded in 1147.[9] The Ukrainian region, however, for the most part lay in devastation. The Muscovite princes used their opportunity

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[7] The state of Rus' is regarded by historians as a common state of the Eastern Slavs - Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Russians. Russian historians have claimed it as a completely Russian state. The greater part of this state was inhabited by the ancestors of the Ukrainians and consequently Ukrainian historians claim that the Ukrainians have a greater right to continue the legacy of the Kievan state.(Kiev is still the capital of Ukraine today.)

[8] W.E.D. Allen, The Ukraine: A History, Cambridge, 1940, pp. 11-29.

[9] George Vernadsky, The Mongols and Russia, vol. III,

and proclaimed themselves successors to the rulers of ancient Rus'.

In the meantime the vast territory of Ukraine came under different rule. In 1200 Prince Roman of Galicia united the principalities of Galicia and Volhynia and shortly afterwards seized the throne of Kiev. This western Ukrainian state lasted until 1349 when it was conquered by Poland. By 1350 Kiev came under the rising Lithuanian princes who drove back the Tatars from the Ukrainian lands. The Lithuanians, contrary to other invaders, allowed the Ukrainian institutions, laws, customs, and language to continue and therefore were gladly received by the Ukrainian population.

However, these privileges were not long-lasting. In 1386 a dynastic union between Poland and Lithuania took place. In 1569 the Union of Lublin turned this into a political union[10] under which Poland dominated the Polish-Lithuanian state and gradually imposed her laws on the whole territory. The Ukrainians lost their privileged position in the state and the peasants were forced into serfdom. This created a dangerous situation for the Ukrainian people. In order to escape the oppressive Polish rule the Ukrainians started to flee eastward far beyond the boundaries of the Polish rule.

This created a new dynamic nucleus opposed to the Tatars, the Turks, and especially the Poles.[11] The Ukrainian

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New Haven, 1953, pp.333-390.

[10] Oscar Halecki, Borderlands of Western Civilization, New York, 1952, pp. 168-172.

[11] George Vernadsky, Russia at the Dawn of the Modern

frontiersmen, the Cossacks, soon emerged as a new political force which continued the legacy of the Kievan state. Supporting the cause of the freedom of the Ukrainian people and the defence of the Christian faith, the Cossacks gradually weakened the Tatars and the Turkish Empire in its advance on Europe.[12]

In 1648 the Cossacks under the leadership of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky rose up against the rule of Polish tyranny.[13] In a number of decisive battles, the Polish military might was crushed and the King was forced to recognize the independence of a Ukrainian Cossack state. In 1654 Hetman Khmelnitsky signed an offensive-defensive alliance with Muscovy, which presaged the future downfall of Poland but also became ominous for Ukraine, as it paved the way for Russian domination. From that moment on the Muscovite rulers began to interfere in Ukrainian affairs and started to pursue a consistent policy of absorbing parts of Ukraine into the Russian state.

A system of border fortifications was introduced by the Muscovite government first to protect the scanty agricultural population that had settled in the boundary regions of Slobodian Ukraine during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Muscovites gradually pushed the line of these

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Age, vol. IV, New Haven, 1959, pp. 249-268.

12 Halecki, op.cit., pp. 186-190.

13 George Vernadsky, Bohdan Hetman of Ukraine, New Haven, 1941, p. 117.

fortifications further and further south into Slobodian Ukraine. Colonization, however, did not advance as rapidly as the fortification lines. Muscovy was harassed by interregnum and the wars at the beginning of the seventeenth century and was thus unable to furnish colonists to settle these distant borders.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century Ukrainian colonists came to settle the empty steppes of Slobodian Ukraine. Spurred by the failure of the Cossack uprising against Poland in 1638, the Cossack leader Ostrianyn, with the permission of the Muscovite government, crossed the Muscovite frontier with approximately 900 men and settled east of the present site of Kharkov.[14] The settlers were allowed to maintain their Cossack military organization and soon became employed in the defence against the Tatars. However, the Cossacks found that the Muscovite border administration was highly inefficient and cruel. When news of improved conditions in Ukraine reached the discouraged colonists, they returned home.[15] In 1651 the defeat of Ukrainian forces under Hetman Khmelnitsky in Berestechko and the peace conditions granted by the treaty at Bila Tserkva caused further discontent and disappointment and once again the people

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[14] M. Hrushevs'kyi, A History of Ukraine, New Haven, 1941, p. 274.

[15] Doroshenko, op.cit., p. 472.

migrated east beyond the Muscovite frontier.[16] This time thousands of Cossacks and peasants with their families and belongings took over the wild steppe regions. The Muscovite government offered the empty areas for settlement and agreed that they should be maintained by a Cossack military organization which it thought necessary for defence against the Tatars. Thus in a brief time new settlements like Sumy, Kharkov, Okhtyrka and others[17] grew and prospered.

The Moscow government desired to promote the settlement of the steppes for the obvious reason that the presence of the Cossacks furnished military protection. Thus, in the stretch of land which for centuries had been a pasture for Tatar cattle, fortresses came into existence. Occupying a convenient geographical and strategic position Kharkov grew faster in importance and soon left behind the other fortresses and settlements.

The exact date of the foundation of Kharkov, 1654-1655,[18] was established by D.I. Bagalei, the Kharkov historian. However, the first official document concerning Kharkov is a Tsarist edict dated 1656 and addressed to the Chuhuiv Voievoda[19] Vasilii Sukhotin. In this edict he is urged to promote the building of the Kharkov fortress. The order was

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16 Vernadsky, op.cit., p. 90.

17 Doroshenko, op.cit., p. 473.

18 J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, Studies in Onomastics(II Toponymy), Winnipeg, 1958, p. 53.

19 Governor of a province in Muscovite state.

passed to Voievoda Eremei Ofonasevich Sibilev and he was made responsible for carrying it out.[20] It is more than likely that Kharkov existed as a settlement before the passing of the edict. Thus the view of the historian Bagalei is in all probability closer to the truth. There is evidence that in 1655 a large number of Ukrainian settlers headed by Ivan Karakach[21] established themselves on the Kharkov site. After 1659, unrest in Ukraine brought about further successive settlements. New waves of colonists with their families, servants, horses, cattle and sheep came to Kharkov in considerable numbers in search of improved social and political conditions. In that year the town of Kharkov, now fortified by a wall, served as a sanctuary for fugitives and became a major stronghold of the Muscovite state in its struggle against the nomads from the southern steppes.

There are no exact data concerning the origin of the name Kharkov. Scant information exists in a legend linking the name of the town with the fictitious name of a certain cossack Kharko(Khariton), the alleged founder of the settlement.[22] J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, however, has shown that the town probably got its name from the river Kharkov[23] mentioned in

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[20] D.I. Bagalei, Materiialy dlia istorii kolonizatsii i byta stepnoi okrainy Moskovskogo gosudarstva(Materials for the History of Colonization and Living Conditions in the Steppe Borderlands of the Muscovite State), Kharkov, 1886, p. 38.

[21] This name slightly distorted by the use of "kh" instead of "k" is mentioned in the legend as the name of the founder of Kharkov - from Kharkov - Guide Book, ed. M.A.Mykhaievych et al., Kharkov, 1958, p. 23.

[22] Hrushevs'kyi, op.cit., p. 40.

[23] "Istoria i pokhodzhennia nazvy mista Kharkova"(History

the documents for 1558-1598[24] and in the Kniga bol'shomu chertezhu(Book to the Great Drawing)[25] compiled at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century.[26]

Kharkov grew rapidly; the number of homes, shops, stores and other buildings increased. However, apart from giving permission to settle, the Muscovite authorities offered no assistance to the settlers. They left the colonists their Cossack organization and tolerated a wide measure of local self-government. The Slobodian Cossacks did not have a Hetman like those in Ukraine. The individual regiment in Kharkov was directly responsible to the Muscovite voievoda, who had his residence in Bilhorod, to the north.[27]

Kharkov's population in 1660 was comprised of merchants, artisans, agriculturists, boiar children and the predominating Cossacks.

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and the Origin of the Name Kharkov) published in Studies in Onomastics, pp. 50-54. In support of J.B. Rudnyc'kyj it is of interest to mention that the name Kharko is not listed in the Kharkov Census of population. Thus it is obvious that this is only a legend and has therefore no historical basis.

24 Bagalei, op.cit., p. 4.

25 Ed. K.N. Serbina, Moscow-Leningrad, 1950.

26 Mykhaievych, op.cit., p. 23.

27 Vernadsky, op.cit., p. 90.

CHAPTER II

THE KHARKOV REGISTER (CENSUS) OF 1660

At the close of 1659 the Muscovite government decided to extend its census to the so-called "Polish Ukraine", the region lying south of the borders of the Muscovite state along the southern fortification line called "Bilhorods'ka cherta" and south from this line into Slobodian Ukraine.

In the hope of helping Ukraine in her struggle with Poland Hetman Khmelnitsky had signed a treaty with Moscow. Five years later, in 1659, this was perfidiously broken by the Russians. The defeat of the Russian armies at Konotop and Hetman Ivan Vyhovsky's immediate denunciation of the treaty of 1654 put an end to any half-hearted reconciliations. Clearly, the census was accelerated by the Russian defeat in Ukraine and the aggravation of Muscovite-Crimean relations. A second, more immediate reason for the census was the devastation caused by Tatars in Slobodian Ukraine in the second half of 1659.

Planned on a large scale, the Muscovite census was to include all the serviceable and non-serviceable population of the land as well as the fortifications, the military reserves and the food supplies in the towns and villages.[1]

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[1] Victor Iurkevych, "Kharkivs'kyi perepys r. 1660"(The Kharkov Register(Census) 1660) in the Zapysky istorychno-filolohichnoho viddilu, Vseukrains'ka Akademiia Nauk, ed. M. Hrushevs'kyi et al., vol. XX, Kiev, 1928, p. 129.

The census was directed from Moscow by Vasylii Brekhov. According to his instructions, issued January 18, 1660, a special order was sent to the Voievoda in Bilhorod, H.H. Romodanovs'kyi. The census was carried out without any apparent difficulties or delays by local authorities and on April 18 a copy was sent to Moscow.

This historic copy records the population of most towns in the "Bilhorods'ka cherta" region and some in Slobodian Ukraine. There is no mention of or references to fortifications which originally had been planned to be registered. Among the 1660 census books we attach special interest to the Kharkov Books, for they contain a register of Cossacks, townsfolk and peasants, and furnish various sources of information concerning the organized Kharkov Cossack regiment. There are three books in all. Book number 26 gives the register of regimental Cossack-members; book number 25 registers the townsfolk and peasants; book number 27 contains a register of the "boiar children" who belonged to the Kharkov garrison but were under the jurisdiction of the local Muscovite voievoda.

The census book of the Kharkov Cossacks number 26, folios 180-219 in the general pagination, was prepared by F.Pestrikov on March 19, 1660. While it carries, in capital letters, a title "Census Books of the Kharkov Town", it, unfortunately, lacks a preface or a history of the census.

According to the Pestrikov census, Kharkov had a definitely organized regiment headed by Colonel Ostap Voropai.

According to V.Iu. Danylevych the regiment was organized on August 5, 1659 and was then headed by Otaman Tymofii Lavriniv.[2] It can be supposed that the idea of such a regiment germinated among the leading Cossacks before the foundation of Kharkov somewhere towards the end of 1650, as we learn from some of the 1659 documents. The incentive for such an organization came from the availability of a considerable number of recruits in the settlement and the central geographical location of their environment.

The name of Colonel Ostap Voropai was unknown for a long time. The historian D.I. Bagalei in his account of the census by Pestrikov in his Istoriia Slobods'koi Ukrainy (History of Slobodian Ukraine)[3] did not mention him; thus it can be assumed that Bagalei had a copy of the register belonging to the column number 414, where Voropai's name was not listed. This name appears for the first time in a letter dated January 1661, written by Voievoda Romodanovs'kyi.

A description of the Kharkov regiment in the first months of its existence is revealed in the Pestrikov census where Colonel O. Voropai appears with a regiment administered by numerous executives: Regimental Judge - Hryts'ko Karkach, Military Clerk - Iarema Zarudnyi, Ossavul(inspector of the army) - Fedir Ripka and Khorunzhyi(the master of the standards) - Ivan Mezhyrich and Otaman of Kharkov townsfolk - Zhadan Kurhan. The regiment was subdivided into six

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2 Ibid., pp. 131-132.
3 Published in 1918 in Kiev.

companies(sotnias). The first company did not have a captain (sotnyk) and was under direct leadership of the colonel. The other companies were led by their respective captains and the masters of the standards. The names of the captains in these companies were as follows: Lonhyn Iashchenko, Ivan Kryvoshlyk, Lukian Fedorov, Stets'ko Taran, Kuz'ma Satyn.

By 1660 according to the Census, there were fifteen Cossack officers in Kharkov[4] and six companies, with rank-and-file Cossacks unevenly distributed: first company - 300 Cossacks; second - 230; third - 228; fourth - 230; fifth - 198; and sixth - 155. The total of registered Cossacks was 1,341.

The Cossacks were either mounted or on foot. In the first three companies all were mounted. In the three remain-

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4 Some of the Cossack officers listed in the Register are well known to the history of Slobodian Ukraine and Kharkov. The name of Hryts'ko Karkach recalls Ivan Karkach formerly mentioned as the legendary founder of Kharkov. Regimental Judge Hryts'ko Karkach obviously belongs to the group of outstanding Kharkov Cossack officers.

Known to history as a second founder of Kharkov and a competitor of Ivan Karkach, Kryvoshlyk is noted in the census of 1655 as an Otaman of the Kharkov Cossacks, settled in that region a few months before the census. In the Census of 1660 he occupies the secondary post of a captain, achieving by 1668 a place of prominence for his distinction in the uprising of the Kharkov population against Moscow.

At that time Colonel Fedir Ripka, supporter of union with the Muscovites, was killed. Fedir Ripka was scarcely known before 1668 in spite of the fact that he occupied the important post of an ossavul in 1660.

In 1655, Lonhyn Iashchenko, the first captain, was already in this position, and second man to the Captain Lavryniv. This office of captain was retained by Iashchenko in later years. He was also remembered as a captain in the Kharkov Census of 1662.

ing companies part of the Cossacks were on foot; in the fourth company 75 were on foot; in the fifth - 35; and in the sixth - 19. Their estimate was altogether 129, approximately ten per cent of all Kharkov Cossacks. Judging from the Census it is not clear where they lived, whether in the town itself or in the neighbouring villages. It can be assumed that in 1660 their place of residence was Kharkov proper.

The second book of the Register, number 25, folios 164-179 in the general pagination, carries the heading"Names of the Townsfolk in Kharkov." Following the main title there is a sub-title "The Town Shopkeepers", under which 25 names are registered. Beneath the sub-title "The Names of the Townsfolk" follows a long register of names without any detailed information. This register contains 605 names, including those of shopkeepers. Following it comes a list of 169 peasants, under the sub-title "Peasants," representing the villages of Liubotyn, Peresichna, Derkachi, Lypets'ke, Tyshkove and Khoroshiv.

At the end of the Register there is an important note that this Register of the peasants and townsfolk was done by F.T. Pestrikov and according to the information supplied by Colonel O. Voropai, Otaman Zhadan Kurhan, company officers and all Cossacks of the town. It can be assumed that the only difference between the townsfolk and the peasants lay in the fact that the former lived in the town and the latter in the neighbouring villages. The townsfolk were obligated

to render military defensive service as were the Cossacks of other towns. For example, on folio 175 verso we find the following note: "Havrylo Dereviaha discharged from military service of the Tsar for the loss of his foot during action under artillery fire."

The names of "Townsfolk" and the "Town Cossacks" indicate that in Kharkov at that time there existed some form of organization and self-government.[5] The townsfolk and the peasants of Kharkov were under the leadership of Zhadan Kurhan, who for unknown reasons was not listed in the Cossack Register.

The third Census book, number 27, folios 220-223 in the general pagination, supplies the register of "Boiar Children" of Kharkov who lived with the Cossacks in town and villages. In 1660, 121 "Boiar Children" were counted in Kharkov and the neighbouring villages. All were mounted and armed.

In concluding the discussion of the Census it may prove worthwhile to present its results in numbers and percentages:

Recorded in Kharkov 1660

Boiar Children	121	5%
Regimental Cossacks	1,341	60%
Townsfolk	605	27%

[5] This idea suggested by D.I. Bagalei is discussed by Viktor Iurkevych in his article on the Kharkov Register.

Peasants	169	8%
Total	2,236	100%

The figures of the 1655 Census when Kharkov had six companies, recorded only 587 people. The importance of this frontier fortress in the development of Slobodian Ukraine is revealed by the Census taken five years later which shows a substantial increase of its population, amounting to over four hundred percent.

PART II

ANALYTICAL STUDY

CHAPTER III

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

1. Phonological Characteristics

The city of Kharkov is located in the territory of so-called Slobozhan[1] (Slobodian) dialects. According to recent investigations in the field of historical dialectology,[2] the Slobozhan dialect can be traced to the settlement of seventeenth century Slobodian Ukraine. To this territory the migration of settlers and dialects from the Chernyhiv region, the northern region of Poltava and the predominating region of south-eastern Poltava was extensive. On a lesser scale can be found the characteristic dialects of settlers from southern Russia. The resulting entanglement and coupling of settlers so diversified in Slobodian Ukraine brought into existence the south-eastern dialects with their local peculiarities. Somewhat resembling the eastern Poltava dialects, the south Slobozhan dialects contained features of south-western dialects originating from Podillia.[3]

The Kharkov Register (Census) records three aspects of this language phenomenon:

(A) Eastern Slavic

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1 The name for dialects in the northern part of Eastern Ukraine, formerly Slobodian Ukraine.

2 F.T. Zhylko, Hovory ukrains'koi movy (Dialects of the Ukrainian Language), Kiev, 1958.

3 Ibid., p. 160.

(B) Ukrainian

(C) Slobozhan dialect.

(A) Synonymous with Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian, the Eastern Slavic phenomena thus occur in all three languages as follows:

(a) An initial pre-joted e becomes o.

Ozerov (27:220, 172): *jezero 'lake',

Omelenenko (25:174, 142): *jemela'haustoria'.

This phenomenon also includes those names of foreign origin having an initial e pre-joted in all three Slavic languages:

Omelianenko (25:165 verso, 139)
Omelьchenzko (26:208, 164) : Emil (Roman),

Ostapenko (25:169 verso, 141): Eustache (Greek),

Okhrěmenko (25:178, 145): Ephraim (Greek).

(b) The change of an original nasal vowel ǫ to u.

Holubenzko (26:204, 161): *golǫbz 'pigeon'.

(c) The change of dj, tj to "ch", "zh".

Chuzhinov(27:221, 172): *tjudjь 'foreign'.

(d) The vocalization of z into o and ь into e in a strong position.

Kryvorotko (26:196, 156): *krivz 'crooked' and
rztz 'mouth',

Shv<u>e</u>tsz (25:165, 138): ^{x} shv<u>ь</u>tsь 'shoemaker'.

(e) Pleophony e.g. change of protoslavic groups <u>tort</u>, <u>tolt</u>, <u>tert</u>, <u>telt</u> common to all three Slavic languages. Changes in these groups are: (i) <u>tort</u> into <u>torot</u>, (ii) <u>tert</u> into <u>teret</u>, and (iii) <u>tolt</u>, <u>telt</u> into <u>tolot</u>.

(i) B<u>oro</u>dynenzko (26:195, 155): ^{x} b<u>or</u>da 'beard',
Myrh<u>oro</u>dok (26:199, 158): ^{x} mirz 'peace' and
g<u>or</u>d- 'town',
V<u>oro</u>na (26:189, 150)
V<u>oro</u>nьka (26:201, 159) : ^{x} v<u>or</u>n- 'crow',
V<u>oro</u>pai (26:181, 145): ^{x} v<u>or</u>p- 'attack',
St<u>oro</u>zh (25:167, 139): ^{x} st<u>or</u>g- 'to watch',
K<u>oro</u>bka (26:205, 162): ^{x} k<u>or</u>b- 'box',
K<u>oro</u>stenko (25:177, 144): ^{x} k<u>or</u>st- 'itch'.

(ii) D<u>ere</u>viaha (25:175 verso, 143): ^{x} d<u>er</u>v- 'tree',
S<u>ere</u>da (26:185, 148)
S<u>ere</u>denzko (26:204, 161) : ^{x} s<u>er</u>d- 'middle',
Ch<u>ere</u>vchenko (25:165, 138): ^{x} ch<u>er</u>v- 'belly'.

(iii) B<u>olo</u>khvets (25:167 verso, 140): ^{x} b<u>ol</u>kh- root as in the name of the river B<u>olo</u>khovtsia,
V<u>olo</u>shyn (26:183, 147): ^{x} v<u>ol</u>kh- 'Wallachian'.

In addition to the above there is only one example for the initial protoslavic <u>ort</u> with a metathetic change into <u>ros</u>.

<u>Ro</u>sakhatskyi (26:186, 149): ^{x} <u>or</u>z- 'through' and

sokhat- 'wooden plow'.

(f) The development of sonantic r̥ and r̥'.

These groups were changed in Eastern Slavic languages as follows: (i) trt into tort, (ii) tr̥'t into tert.

(i) Hordeenko(26:195, 155) : x grdz 'proud'
Horděenzko (26:202, 160)

(ii) Tverdokhlěbz (26:216, 169): x tvr̥'dz 'hard' and khlěbz 'loaf of bread'.

The change of r̥ and r̥' into or and ov when followed by consonants in hard syllables and preceded by "ch", "sh", "zh" and "shch".

Chornyi (25:178, 145): x chr̥'nz 'black.'

(B) Ukrainian phenomena (i.e. phenomena noted exclusively in the development of Ukrainian).

(a) The development of sonantic l̥ and l̥'

These groups changed in the Ukrainian language as follows: (i) tl̥t into toʷt and (ii) tl̥'t into toʷt.

The sonantic l hard and soft (l̥, l̥') in groups tl̥t and tl̥'t developed originally tolt within the Eastern Slavic languages, e.g. x dl̥gz 'long' developed to dolg (dolh) During the sixteenth and later centuries this group was further developed to ov i.e. to toʷt in Ukrainian and Byelorussian. Only this development is testified to in the Kharkov Register of 1660.

(i) Dovhopolenko (25:178, 144): ^{x} dlgъ 'long'
and pole 'field' or pola 'flap',
Movchanъ (26:204, 161): ^{x} mlkъ 'be silent'
mlkěnъ > mlchěnъ (first
palatalization kě into ch)
> mlchanъ.

The form "molchanъ" in Eastern Slavic languages becomes in Ukrainian and Byelorussian "movchanъ". Referred to by V. Simovych, this "l" is called "poholosnene l"(vocalized "l")[4] as in tolt and is retained only in Russian. The surname Movchanъ therefore may be very well considered as a Ukrainian phenomenon. Similar developments are evident in:

Dovbnia (25:170 verso, 141): ^{x} dlbati 'to chisel.'

(ii) Shovkopliakov (26:188, 150): ^{x} shl'kъ 'silk'
and plakъ(?) 'to weep' or platъkъ
platok platk(-a)(?) 'handkerchief',
Shovkoplias (26:217, 170): ^{x} plęsati 'to dance',
Vovchenko (25:174, 142): ^{x} vl'kъ 'wolf.'

The exceptional archaic l is preserved in:

Cholnenko (25:169, 140): ^{x} chl'nъ 'boat'.

(b) The development of ъ before j-ending into y.

The protoslavic half-vowel ъ before the j-ending developed into y.

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4 J.B. Rudnyc'kyj "Z novyn ukrains'koho movoznavstva: Vasyl' Simovych, pro poholosnene ukrains'ke 'l', L'viv, 1937,"

Bezuhl<u>ǫ</u>i (26:200, 158): x bez-ag<u>l</u>z<u>j</u>ǫ 'without corners',

Zarudn<u>ǫ</u>i (26:181, 145): x za-rudǫn<u>z</u>jǫ 'beyond the mine',

Velyk<u>y</u>i (25:179, 145): x velik<u>z</u>jǫ 'big',

Rud<u>y</u>i (25:167 verso, 139): x rud<u>z</u>jǫ 'red',

Mal<u>y</u>i (25:169, 140): x mal<u>z</u>jǫ 'little',

Kryv<u>y</u>i (25:165, 138): x kriv<u>z</u>jǫ 'crooked'.

(c) Jatǫ (<u>ě</u>) sound and letter.

In the seventeenth century the protoslavic jatǫ (<u>ě</u>) was pronounced <u>i</u> in the Ukrainian language and used the written symbol <u>i</u> or <u>ě</u>. The sound <u>i</u> emerging from the etymological <u>e</u> and <u>o</u> in the newly-closed syllables was also marked by the letter <u>ě</u>, and used to show the sound <u>i</u> in foreign loan-words as well. The Kharkov Register illustrates only the use of <u>ě</u>.

Aleks<u>ě</u>enko (26:207, 163): read as Aleksiienko,

Oleks<u>ě</u>enko (25:166 verso, 139): read as Oleksiienko,

Andr<u>ě</u>enko (26:203, 160): read as Andriienko,

Ol<u>ě</u>inykov (26:216, 169): read as Oliinykov,

Tverdokhl<u>ě</u>b (26:216, 169): read as Tverdokhlib.

Some surnames are presented with Russian pronunciation where <u>ě</u> = <u>e</u>:

Anzdr<u>e</u>enko (26:215, 169): read as Andreienko,

<u>Nazustrich</u>, No. 15, L'viv, p. 5(From News on Ukrainian Philology: Vasyl' Simovych, On Vocalized Ukrainian 'l'), L'viv, 1937, Towards, No. 15, L'viv, p. 5) in M.I. Mandryka, <u>Bio-Bibliography of J.B. Rudnyc'kyj</u>, Winnipeg, 1961, p. 14.

Mat<u>e</u>enko (25:168 verso, 140) : read as

Mat<u>e</u>ienko.

(d) The rendering of a foreign <u>a</u>.

Surnames presented in the Register render the foreign <u>a</u> as <u>o</u>, except in a few cases when it stands as <u>a</u>:

<u>O</u>leksandrenko(25:171 verso, 141): <u>A</u>lexander,

<u>O</u>leksěenko (25:166 verso, 139): <u>A</u>lexis (-ius),

<u>A</u>leksěenko (26:207, 163): <u>A</u>lexis (-ius).

(e) The rendering of a foreign <u>f</u> (<u>ph</u>).

Often the foreign <u>f</u> (<u>ph</u>) is rendered as <u>p</u>, <u>t</u>, <u>kh</u>, or is retained:

Ste<u>p</u>anenko (25:165, 138) and Ste<u>f</u>anenko (26:182, 146): Ste<u>ph</u>en,

<u>F</u>ylypenko (25:165, 138): <u>Ph</u>ilip,

<u>Kh</u>omenko (25:167 verso, 139) and <u>F</u>omenko (26:190, doublet, 151): <u>F</u>oma,

Iuv<u>kh</u>ymenko (25:169 verso, 141): Yu<u>f</u>im.

Other parallel developments occasionally occur, e.g.:

Proko<u>p</u>enko (25:167 verso, 139) and Pro-ko<u>f</u>enko (26:190 doublet, 152): Proco<u>p</u>ius.

(f) The identification of jery (<u>ы</u>) and i.

Rud<u>ы</u>i (26:192, 153) instead of

Rudyi (25:167 verso, 139).

(C) Slobozhan dialect.

(a) Dialect akanje:

Mavchenenko(25:171 verso, 141): movchaty 'to be silent',

Zalatenzko (26:197, 157): zoloto 'gold',

Sobalov (27:221, 172): sobolь 'sable'.

Examples where respective surnames are left in their original non-a form:

Zolotarenzko (26:207, 163),

Movchanz (26:204, 161).

(b) The identification of non-stressed e with y:

Denýsenko (26:217, 169): Denýs 'Dennis,

Dynýsenko (26:189, 151): Denýs 'Dennis'

Nyhora (25:173 verso, 142): Nehora ' not a mountain.'

(c) The identification of pre-accented o with u:

Borushenko (25:172, 142): instead of Boroshenko,

Murokhovets (25:209, 165): instead of Morokhovets.

(d) The dialect development of o in newly-closed syllables to u (literary i):

Nahurnωi (26:184, 147): Nahirnyi.

The above are the typical and most characteristic phe-

nomena. Others represent general trends of the development of Eastern Slavic languages belonging to the descriptive grammar of Russian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian.

2. Morphological Features

Slavic surnames bear a close resemblance to one another, regardless of their Ukrainian, Russian, Polish or other Slavic origin. Recent research on contemporary Ukrainian surnames by Soviet scholars notes the similarity apparent in morphological features:

> Just as the majority of words in the Ukrainian language have elements common with those in other Slavic languages, so, in a similar manner, Ukrainian surnames are morphologically formed in the same manner as those in the majority, if not all, of the Slavic languages.[5]

Slavic surnames are usually quite varied in their structure. They may be both uncompounded words or compounds with or without suffixes. Compounds consist of two or more words which may be of an occasional formation, or developed in a natural way. To draw the boundary between an occasional combination and a natural compound surname is not always simple.

As in other Slavic tongues, Ukrainian surnames are formed with the aid of numerous noun suffixes and some

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[5] Iu. K. Red'ko,"Osnovni slovotvorchi typy suchasnykh ukrains'kykh prizvyshch u porivnianni z inshymy slov'ians'kymy" (A Comparison of Basic Morphological Types of Contemporary Ukrainian Surnames and Other Slavic Surnames) in Filolohichnyi zbirnyk(Philological Collection), ed. I.K. Bilodid et al., Akademiia Nauk Ukrains'koi R.S.R. - Ukrains'kyi Komitet Slavistiv, Kiev, 1958, p. 112.

adjective suffixes. This fact has historical background observed by scholars in the early stages of the formation of Ukrainian surnames.

The Kharkov Register provides a great variety of surnames which can be divided into two main groups on the basis of their structural formation.

(A) Surnames without Suffixes

This group is represented by some forty surnames which amount to approximately three and a half per cent of the surnames listed in the dictionary.[6] The group is distinct and presents some rare surnames.

(1) Compounds

(a) Surnames with a substantive theme in the first part and verb in the second part.

Konotop" (25:178, 144): x konъ 'horse' and topiti ' to sink',

Shovkoplias (26:217, 170): x shl̥kъ 'silk' and plęsati 'to dance',

Poloriez" (26:200, 158): x pola 'flap' and rězati ' to cut'.

(b) Surnames with a verbal theme in the first part, substantive in the second part.

Zasiadvov"k"(26:200, 158): x zaseděti 'to seat' and vl̥kъ 'wolf',

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[6] In cases where the Register (Census) of 1660 lists an identical surname more than once, the Dictionary of Surnames in the Appendix shows the first surname as documented in the Register.

Skalozub" (26:186, 149): x skaliti 'to bare' and zębъ 'tooth'.

(c) Surnames with a pronoun theme in the first part and verb in the second part.

Samostriel"(26:177, 150): x samъ 'alone' and strělati ' to shoot'.

(d) Surnames with an adjectival theme in the first part, substantive in the second part.

Bielous" (26:203, 160): x bělъ 'white' and usъ ' moustache',

Dolhopol (25:168, 140): x dlgъ 'long' and pole 'field',

Lysohor (25:172, 142): x lysъ 'bald' and gora 'mountain'.

(e) Surnames with an abbreviated theme in the first part and noun in the second part.

Breus" (25:171 verso, 141): x brъve '(eye) brow' and usъ 'moustache'.

(2) Uncompounded Surnames

This group of surnames is comprised of substantives:

Solod (26:205, 161): x soldъ 'malt',

Shelest" (26:182, 146): x shelstъ 'rustle',

Kud (26:184, 148): x kądrъ 'dishevelled head',

Chekh (25:179, 145): chekhъ(čech) 'Czech',

Asaul" (26:211, 165): osavul (Ukr.) from jasaul (Turk) 'inspector of the army',

Saldat (26:183, 146): Soldat (German).

(B) Suffixal Surnames

This group of surnames is represented by some ninety six and a half per cent of the total Dictionary of Surnames.

1. Surnames - Compounds and Uncompounded

(a) Compounds

Comparatively small, this group is comprised of a scant four per cent of the total surnames found in the Dictionary. The remaining surnames are uncompounded.

(i) Surnames with a substantive in the first part and a substantive in the second part.

Myrhorodok"(26:199, 158): x mirz 'peace' and gordz 'town'.

(ii) Surnames with the adjective theme in the first part, and a substantive in the second part.

Kryvorotko(26:196, 156): x krivz 'crooked' and rztz 'mouth'.

(iii) Surnames with a numeral theme in the first part, substantive in the second part.

Piatyhorets (25:177, 144): x pętz 'five' and gora 'mountain'.

(iv) Surnames with a verb theme in the first part and a substantive in the second part.

Zakryvydoroha (26:214, 168): x zakriviti 'to curve' and dorga 'road'.

(v) Surnames with a preposition theme in the first part, substantive in the second part.

Poddubok (25:164 verso, 138): x pod 'under' and dąbъ 'oak'.

(b) Uncompounded Surnames

A group of surnames derived from substantives, verbs or adjectives. They are noted by the following examples:

Beseda (26:218, 170): x besěda 'conversation',
Drobyk (25:167, 139): x drobъ 'petty thing',
Barchenko (26:195, 155): Barke (German) or bàris(Greek) or barca(Latin),
Baidak" (26:198, 157): baidak (Ukrainian) may be of Persian origin bādjä 'vessel',
Dovbnia (25:167, 139): x dlǫbati ' to chisel',
Sytniak" (25:170 verso, 141): x sytъ 'satisfied'.

2. Suffixal Sub-groups

A classification of the (B) group into suffixal sub-groups requires that the surnames in this group be divided according to their national origins.

(a) Ukrainian Surnames

Most numerous in the Register are Ukrainian surnames, carrying a variety of suffixes.

(i) Suffix -a (-ia)

Sereda (26:185, 148),

Brama (26:204, 161),

Chepela (26:196, 156),

Ladyha (26:186, 148),

Lapa (26:210, 165),

Pekhota (26:199, 157),

Nyhora (25:173 verso, 142),

Podopryhora (25:173 verso, 142),

Dubyna (25:166, 139),

Fesenia (26:201, 159),

Dovbnia (25:170 verso, 141).

(ii) Suffix -ach (-ach")

Tkach (25:167, 139),

Nosach" (25:178, 145),

Puhach" (26:183, 146),

Karkach" (25:181, 145),

Volovach" (26:214, 168).

(iii) Suffix -ai

Voropai (26:181, 145),

Pohuliai (26:193, 154),

Burliai (26:189, 150).

(iv) Suffix -ak (-ak"), iak (-iak")

Husak (25:178, 144),

Baidak" (26:198, 157),

Beliak (25:174, 142),

Sytniak" (25:170 verso, 141).

(v) Suffix -al (-al' and -al")

Konoval (26:186, 149),

Koval' (25:165 verso, 139),

Moskal' (25:164 verso, 138),

Shapoval" (26:193, 154).

(vi) Suffix -an (-an"), -ian

Kosman (25:171 verso, 141),

Kurhan (26:181, 146),

Hasan" (26:193, 154),

Kopan" (26:194, 155),

Movchan" (26:204, 161),

Taran" (26:209, 164),

Tsyhan" (26:188, 150),

Kyrtian (25:178, 145).

(vii) Suffix -ar (-ar"), -iar

Bondar (25:165 verso, 138),

Bondar" (26:184, 147),

Honchar (25:166 verso, 139),

Pyvovar (25:169, 140),

Dohtiar (26:185, 148),

Kotliar (25:164 verso, 138),

Maliar (26:188, 149).

(viii) Suffix -ash (-ash")

Barobash (25:167 verso, 139),

Barabash" (26:193, 154),

Bielash" (26:196, 156).

(ix) Suffix -enko (-en"ko)

The Ukrainian -enko (-en"ko) is the suffix that appears most frequently in the Register.[7]

Pasiuchenko (26:216, 169),

Pasiuchen"ko (26:215, 168),

Podunaichen"ko (26:182, 146),

Kalenychenko (26:186, 149),

Kalenychen"ko (26:192, 153),

Krasnobryzhenko (25:178, 144),

Makarenko (25:167 verso, 140),

Makaren"ko (26:188, 150),

Chachenko (26:215, 168).

(x) Suffix -ets (-ets"), -ets'

Iholets (26:210, 165),

Kolomyets (25:167 verso, 140),

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[7] The dictionary in the Appendix to this thesis shows 586 surnames with this suffix. Another five hundred surnames with -enko (-en"ko) are excluded from the dictionary owing to the recurrence of this suffix which totals an approximate eleven hundred surnames in the Register. It may be concluded that every second inhabitant of Kharkov in 1660 carried a surname ending in -enko (-en"ko).

Kolomyets" (26:185, 148),
Piatyhorets (25:177, 144),
Belotserkovets (25:170, 141),
Brehenets" (26:186, 149),
Shvets (25:165, 138),
Shvets' (25:165, 138),
Shvets" (25:164 verso, 138).

(xi) Suffix -ka

The -ka suffix is a diminutive suffix.

Pradka (25:178, 144),
Priadka (26:182, 146),
Osmachka (26:209, 164),
Skrypka (26:195, 155),
Syroyzhka (26:191, 152),
Kryvulka (26:211, 165),
Polovyn"ka (26:195, 155).

(xii) Suffix -ko

The -ko suffix is a diminutive as well.

Peretiatko (25:177, 144),
Shumeiko (25:169 verso, 140),
Skochko (26:200, 159),
Velychko (26:216, 169),
Bohatsko (25:165, 138),
Boiko (25:178, 145),
Klochko (26:212, 166),

Kryvorotko (26:196, 156),

Bezruchko (26:213, 167),

Bezpiatko (26:182, 146).

(xiii) Suffix -lo

The -lo suffix is represented in the Register by one surname only.

Pokotylo (25:167 verso, 139).

(xiv) Suffix -no

The -no suffix is shown in the Register by three surnames.

Hlukhno (25:166, 139),

Opushno (27:221, 172),

Zhekhno (25:172, 142).

(xv) Suffix -ok (-ok")

Seven representative surnames end with the suffix -ok (-ok").

Myrhorodok" (26:199, 158),

Poddubok (25:164 verso, 138),

Burachok" (26:217, 170),

Cherniachok" (26:218, 170),

Kozachok" (26:192, 153),

Makaenok (27:222, 173),

Zubok" (26:212, 166).

(xvi) Suffix -skyi, -tskyi

The -skyi,-tskyi suffix is well represented, especially the former; there is however a small number of surnames in -tskyi.

Skybytskyi (25:170 verso, 141),
Utstyvytskyi (25:171, 141),
Makovetskyi (26:204, 161),
Makovets"kyi (26:206, 162),
Neotetskyi (25:172, 142),
Pesotskyi (26:200, 159),
Baranovskyi (25:176 verso, 144),
Baranuvskyi (26:182, 146),
Borkovskyi (26:207, 163),
Budianskyi (26:197, 156),
Hlyn"skyi (26:200, 158),
Reshetylovskyi (25:168, 140),
Reshetyluvskyi (26:201, 159).

(xvii) Suffix -uk (-uk"),-iuk

The -uk (-uk"), -iuk suffix is contained in four surnames only.

Zhuk (25:175, 143),
Zhuk" (26:182, 146),
Teliuk (25:169 verso, 140),
Tretiuk (26:211, 165).

(xviii) Suffix -un (-un")

The -un (-un") suffix is shown in three surnames recorded in the Register.

Bohun (25:176 verso, 144),

Bohun" (26:214, 168),

Tsyrkun" (25:165, 138).

(xix) Suffix -ur

The -ur suffix is shown by one surname.

Mandur (26:193, 154).

(xx) Suffix -ush

Also represented by one surname is the -ush suffix.

Vytrykush (26:189, 150).

(xxi) Suffix -ych (-ych")

The -ych (-ych") suffix is represented by six surnames.

Han"nych" (26:216, 169),

Maruzhnych" (26:197, 156),

Mezhyrych" (26:181, 146),

Shliakhtych" (26:188, 150),

Volovych" (26:204, 161),

Valevych (25:178, 145).

(xxii) Suffix -yi

In the category of adjectives the -yi suffix is scantily represented in the Register.

Malyi (25:169, 140),

Nahornyi (25:173, 142),

Nahurnyi (26:184, 147),

Podostrovnyi (26:207, 163),

Bezuhlyi (26:200, 158),

Hon'tovyi (26:203, 160).

(xxiii) Suffix -yk (-yk")

The -yk (-yk") suffix is a diminutive suffix better and more widely known in the Register.

Berdnyk" (25:172 verso, 142),

Borshchyk" (26:205, 161),

Dubovyk (25:174, 143),

Holyk (25:169 verso, 140),

Holyk" (26:187, 149),

Mel'nyk (25:171, 141),

Mel'nyk" (26:183, 146),

Stadnyk (25:170 verso, 141),

Vynnyk" (25:173 verso, 142).

(xxiv) Suffix -yn (-yn")

Perhaps eleven surnames with the rare suffix -yn (-yn") are typified in the Register.

Hurbyn (25:171, 141),

Khmaryn" (26:198, 157),

Lytvyn (25:178, 145),

Satyn" (26:215, 168),

Sliunyn (26:217, 170),

Turchyn"(26:196, 156).

(xxv) Suffix -yr

The -yr suffix has only one example in the Register.

Bovdyr (26:189, 150).

(xxvi) Suffix -ytsia, -ytsa

Two rare surnames indicating the feminine noun are thus recorded in the Register.

Cherkashenytsia (26:198, 157),

Kyianytsa (26:183, 146).

The best studied suffix in Ukrainian is -enko. It is commonly assumed that this suffix developed under the influence of derivatives in -ko. As a part of the patronymic forming the great majority of surnames, it passed through several stages of development before reaching its present form.[8] It was also occasionally added to toponymic surnames.[9]

A similar explanation applies to the suffix -ych. Surnames in this suffix are mostly patronymic in origin,[10] but there exist a small group of surnames which may have originated from place names.[11]

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[8] J.P. Hursky, "The Origin of Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian" in The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, New York, 1960, pp. 176-178.

[9] Iu.K. Red'ko, "Vzaiemozv'iazok mizh ukrains'kymy prizvyshchamy i toponimichnymy nazvamy"(The Relationship between Ukrainian Surnames and Toponymics) in Voprosy slavianskogo iazykoznaniia(The Question of Slavic Philology), ed. Ie. V. Krotevych et al., L'viv, 1958, p. 236.

[10] Red'ko, op. cit., pp. 121, 123.

[11] Red'ko, op. cit., p. 236.

The origin of the suffix -uk is not clear. In Ukrainian, it is a diminutive often denoting the relationship of son to father according to the occupation or the name of the father.[12]

The suffix -ak (-iak) was used originally to form diminutives and patronymics.[13]

Surnames ending in -skyi,-tskyi and-ets are common in Ukrainian.[14]

In general, Ukrainian surnames present a variety of suffixes which may be attached to different roots of patronymic, toponymic or other origins. The Register records twenty-six different suffixes; some of them are attached to a restricted number of surnames; others, like -enko, are applied much more widely.

In addition to the above surnames the Register contains some of a special kind; Ivan Franko[15] classified them under the heading of "decadent" or"obsolete". They were once in common use and the Register has retained occasional examples. These surnames are used in the genitive singular and carry relationship besides the surname.

Topalskoho son-in-law (26:196, 155),

Tenetynskoho brother (26:196, 156),

Kodatskoho son-in-law (26:205, 162): Kodatskyi (26:182, 146).

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[12] Hursky, op. cit., pp. 180-181.

[13] Ibid., p. 181.

[14] Red'ko, op. cit., pp. 234, 235.

[15] Ivan Franko, "Prychynky do ukrains'koi onomastyky" (Contribution to Ukrainian Onomastics) in "Onomastica", No.14, Winnipeg, 1957, p. 16.

These surnames which are probably the oldest in the Register eventually lost the noun denoting relationship and the individual was called: Topalskoho, Tenetynskoho or Kodatskoho.

(b) Russian Surnames

There are approximately 182 surnames with Russian suffixes[16] in the dictionary in the Appendix. Surnames with Russian suffixes have some 44 surnames with Ukrainian roots ending with the Russian or Russianized suffix -skoi:

Belotserkovskoi (25:171, 141),

Poltavskoi (26:210, 165),

Hadiatskoi (25:171 verso, 141).

The Russian group of surnames has the following suffixes:

(i) Suffix -ev (-evⁿ), -iev (-ievⁿ)

Kudlev (27:222, 173),

Mishnev (27:221, 172),

Emtsevⁿ (26:213, 167),

Kiriev (27:220, 172),

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[16] Among Russian suffixes in this thesis only -skoi is truly Russian. The suffixes -ov (-ovⁿ) and-ev (-evⁿ),-iev (-ievⁿ) relate to Russian and archaic Ukrainian. During the reign of the Empress Catherine an order was given to the effect that individuals in the Civil Service at grade six to eight level would be required to write patronymics with suffix -ov or -ev. These suffixes were considered as semi-patronymics. The practice of attaching suffixes to names was started in Russia by the Tsar himself. In 1697 Peter I permitted Prince Iakov Fedorovich Dolgorukii to write his patronymic with -vich. Later, in 1700 the same permission was extended to Gregorii Stroganov. The suffix -in(-inⁿ) is used in Ukrainian and Russian; in Ukrainian this suffix appears as -yn (-ynⁱ).

Saveliev" (27:220, 171).

(ii) Suffix -in (-in")

Lukutin (27:220, 171),

Palikin (27:222, 173),

Kaluhin (27:223, 173),

Koriahin" (27:223, 173),

Rezhin (27:222, 173).

(iii) Suffix -ov (-ov")

Oharkov (27:220, 171),

Trukhanov (27:220, 171),

Havrilov (27:222, 172),

Fedorov" (26:202, 160),

Reutov" (27:223, 173).

(iv) Suffix -skoi

Pavlenskoi (26:201, 159),

Zaliubovskoi (25:173 verso, 142).

Double surnames are also in evidence:

Orekhov Iasherov (27:222, 172),

Fedorov Babaev (27:220, 171).

Among double surnames the first one is usually derived from a Christian name and the second from a nickname. Double names were most common among the "Boiar Children" of Russian origin. Various surnames comprised of two surnames and connected by a noun denoted relationship:

Filipov" son Popov (27:220, 171),

Olfimov" son Sotnikov (27:220,171).

(c) Polish Surnames

There are also three surnames with Polish suffixes and some surnames with Polish roots.

(i) Suffix -ek

Ziarnek (25:171, 141).

(ii) Suffix -on

Daron (26:199, 158),

Muravon" (26:197, 156).

(d) Others

There are some Ukrainianized surnames of German origin and two with German suffixes -er and -at.

Kushner (25:164 verso, 138),

Saldat (26:183, 146).

There is also one surname of probable English origin:

Dres (26:183, 147) : dress (English).

The foreign influence is shown mostly in roots Ukrainianized by adding Ukrainian suffixes.

As Kharkov was still a settling area in 1660 people moved to this region from all parts of Ukraine and elsewhere. The result was a variety of suffixes showing an approximate and true picture of all parts of Ukraine with a capacity to determine successfully and faithfully in most instances the origin of the settlers concerned.

CHAPTER IV

ONOMASTIC ANALYSIS

1. Types of Surnames

Ukrainian surnames are derived from a person's Christian name (patronymic), his origin, his place of residence, his nickname descriptive of physical attributes or peculiarities, mental and moral characteristics, or from names of plants and animals.

Ukrainian surnames may be divided into six main groups:[1]

(a) Surnames of relationship;

(b) Local Surnames;

(c) Surnames of occupation or office;

(d) Surnames once nicknames developed from external or internal factors:[2]

(i) Surnames showing outstanding characteristics of an individual;

(ii) Surnames derived from numerals;

(iii) Surnames derived from animals;

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[1] N.F. Sumtsov, "Malorusskiia famil'nyia prozvaniia" (Little Russian Surnames) in Kievskaia starina (Kievan Antiquity), XI, Kiev, 1885, pp. 215-228. In this scholarly paper N.F. Sumtsov attempted for the first time a classification of Ukrainian surnames according to their meaning. He found eleven different groups. The author of this thesis has re-worked Sumtsov's classification with the resulting six groups and seven sub-groups which take into account all modern research done in this field. Group six is the author's addition to this classification.

[2] A particular group named according to the research done

(iv) Surnames derived from plants;

(v) Surnames derived from foods and household articles;

(vi) Surnames depicting humour;

(vii) Surnames commemorating important historical events or movements;

(e) Surnames of foreign origin;

(f) Doubtful or unexplainable surnames.

Within these groups there is a certain amount of overlapping that prevents full classification of the surnames.

The student of surnames needs the fullest information about people who, unhindered by any rules, for none existed, adopted some particular surname. Surnames resulted from spontaneous reaction to a particular occasion, as do so many nicknames.[3] In spite of rules it is quite impossible to fit surnames into a strict and definite set of classifications.[4]

(a) Surnames of Relationship

The surnames of relationship are the most numerous among Ukrainians.[5] Some are called patronymics, since they are derived from the name of the father. Others, though less

by von Felix Solmsen in Indogermanische Eigennamen als Spiegel der Kulturgeschichte, Heidelberg, 1922, p. 199.

[3] P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, London, 1958, says: "Nicknames arise spontaneously from some fortuitous chance", p. xxxvii.

[4] Ibid., p. xii.

[5] Sumtsov, op. cit., p. 219.

commonly, were derived from the mother's name and were called matronymics. Surnames derived through the father from the name of the grandfather or great grandfather[6] are fairly common. The Kharkov Register of 1660 has numerous examples:

Andreenko (25:166 verso, 139): son of Andrii,
Pavlenko (25:165 verso, 138): son of Pavlo,
Petrenko (25:165 verso, 139): son of Petro,
Fylypenko (25:165, 138): son of Fylyp,
Iavdoshen"ko (26:198, 157): son of Iavdokha.

(b) Local Surnames

At the time when there were no surnames it was quite common to name individuals after the place from which they came from or where they were actually living.[7] In this group are four types of Ukrainian surnames:[8]

(i) An adjective denoting place of origin or present environment with suffixes in -skyi, -tskyi, -zkyi;[9]

(ii) A noun denoting place of origin or present environment with suffix -ets (-ets"), -ets';

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[6] Ibid.

[7] Iu. K. Red'ko, "Vzaiemozv'iazok mizh ukrains'kymy prizvyshchamy i toponimichnymy nazvamy" (The Relationship between Ukrainian Surnames and Toponymics) in Voprosy slavianskogo iazykoznaniia (The Question of Slavic Philology), ed. Ie.V. Krotevych et al., L'viv, 1958, p. 234.

[8] Ibid. Red'ko considers only two main groups of local surnames in his division. In the discussion that follows, he recalls two more groups. See pp. 234-236.

[9] Modern Ukrainian: -s'kyi, -ts'kyi and -z'kyi.

(iii) Surnames with suffixes -ych (-ych"), -enko (-en"ko) derived from the names of places;

(iv) Other surnames derived from the names of places or being a place name by itself. To this last type also belong surnames derived from nationality or country names.[10]

(i) Adjectival surnames are represented in the Register by the following:

Kodatskyi (26:182, 146): Kodak on Dnieper,

Poltavskyi (25:164, 138): Poltava,

Nemyrovskyi (25:164, 138): Nemyriv,

Kremenchutskyi (25:166, 139): Kremenchuk.

The theory that this group of surnames is of Polish origin, is unfounded. Such surnames exist among various other Slavic nations, for example, among Russians. Therefore being of Slavic origin, the surnames of this type are to the same degree Ukrainian and Polish.[11]

(ii) Substantive surnames occur in this form:

Belotserkovets (25:170, 141): Bila Tserkva,

Maksymenko Umanets (26:189, 150): Uman',

Kolomyets (25:167 verso, 140): Kolomyia.

(iii) The third type of local surnames under discussion is extremely rare in the Register and is represented by one surname only:

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[10] Red'ko op. cit., p. 238. Red'ko discusses a group of Ukrainian surnames developed from place names outside of Ukraine. The Kharkov Register presents one surname developed from the name of a town outside of Ukraine: Vylen"skyi (26: 197, 156): Vilna; and a number of surnames derived from nationalities or countries outside of Ukraine. These surnames have been incorporated into type four of the author's division. In regard, see Reaney, op. cit., p. xv.

[11] This fact is proven by Red'ko, op. cit., p. 235.

Korsunenko (26:187, 149): Korsun'.

(iv) The last type is derived from the names of places or geographical locations:

Vynnyk" (25:173 verso, 142): Vynnytsia,

Konotop" (25:178, 144): Konotop,

Myrhorodok" (26:199, 158): Myrhorodok or Myrhorod,

Lysohor (25:172, 142): Lysohirka, Lysohir'ia or Lysohora.[12]

Here, the suffixes are of lesser importance.[13]

To the last group belong also some surnames which denote nationality or country of origin:

Chekh (25:179, 145): Czech,

Lytvyn (25:178, 145): Lithuanian,

Turchyn" (26:196, 156): Turk,

Tsyhan" (26:188, 150): Gypsy,

Moskal' (25:164 verso, 138): Ukrainian name denoting Russian,

Pruskyi (26:193, 154): Prussian or Prussia.

Some Ukrainian surnames of local origin fell under a strong Russian influence, thus acquiring the Russian or Russianized suffix -skoi.[14]

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[12] It may mean the river Lisohir(Lysohor) which flows in the Poltava District.

[13] According to Red'ko research in op.cit., p. 236.

[14] See this thesis "Russian Surnames", p. 42. This group of surnames was established under government pressure.

The local surnames were derived from place names and not the place names from the surnames.[15] This is an obvious fact because as the settlers were moving to Kharkov they brought their surnames from the places of their origin, or were called by their fellow friends according to their place of origin, which subsequently became established as their surnames and as such entered the Register that is under discussion.

(c) Surnames of Occupation or Office

The numerous surnames in this group refer to the actual occupation followed by the individual or to office he held in the community. At what particular time these occupations became hereditary and finally gave rise to hereditary surnames, is unknown.[16] Specialized occupations, a marked feature of this group[17] presents a surprising variety of occupations and surnames related to them:

Kowal' (26:165 verso, 139): blacksmith or smith in general,

Kotliar (25:164 verso, 138): boiler-maker,

Red'ko discussed examples of additional surnames that were formed under pressure of the Polish government. See Red'ko op.cit., p. 239.

[15] Ibid., p. 238.

[16] The question is raised by many outstanding scholars of surnames. Probably the most serious work was done by G. Fransson in Middle English Surnames of Occupation, Lund Studies, Lund, 1935, pp. 33-41.

[17] It is of considerable interest that a similar picture is presented in English surnames. As P.H. Reaney observes in op. cit., p. xxxvi: " They might offer more specialized information and an even more greater variety."

Kolesnyk (25:166 verso, 139): wheel-maker or cartwright,

Kalachnyk (25:169 verso, 140): braided roll baker,

Shynkar (25:165, 138): tavern-keeper,

Shvets (25:165, 138): shoemaker,

Shapoval" (26:193, 154): wool-carder,

Stoliar (25:189, 150): joiner,

Pyvovar (25:169, 140): brewer,

Pasechnyk (26:205, 162): bee-keeper,

Shkliar (26:203, 160): glass-cutter,

Reshotnyk (26:187, 149): sieve-maker,

Reznyk (25:164 verso, 138): butcher,

Rybalka (26:212, 166): fisherman,

Rymar (25:164 verso, 138): saddle-maker,

Maliar (26:188, 149): painter,

Bondar (25:165 verso, 138): cooper,

Kyshkar (25:169, 140): worker preparing intestines,

Kushner (25:164 verso, 138): furrier,

Kravets (25:164 verso, 138): tailor,

Mel'nyk (25:171, 141): miller,

Oleinyk" (25:174, 142): oil-mill owner,

Sliusar (26:194, 154): locksmith,

Zubar (25:178, 145): dentist, perhaps not fully in the modern sense,

Shabel'nyk (25:167, 139): sabre-maker,

Pushkar (26:203, 160): gunner,

Strelets (26:204, 161): rifleman,

Saldat (26:183, 146): soldier.

As the occupations became hereditary, the occupational surnames in Ukraine acquired the suffixal ending -enko (-en"ko).

Kovalenko (25:164 verso, 138): son of the blacksmith,

Kolesnychenko (25:179, 145): son of the wheelmaker,

Pohrebnenko (26:208, 164): son of the funeral-home owner,

Panchoshenko (26:208, 164): son of the stocking-knitter,

Rybalchenko (25:165 verso, 138): son of the fisherman,

Mel'nychenko (25:171 verso, 141): son of the miller,

Strel'chen"ko (26:190, 151): son of the rifleman,

Saldatenko (26:210, 165): son of the soldier.

Comparatively few official names are represented in the Register.

Asaul" (26:211, 165): inspector of the army,

Desiatnyk (25:174, 143): leader of a group of ten, to-day's foreman,

Desetnyk (25:166 verso, 139): as above,

Piatydesiatnyk (25:171, 141): leader of a group of fifty.

(d) Surnames once Nicknames Developed from External or Internal Factors

A large number of surnames developed from nicknames. Since they were spontaneously brought into being as a reaction to some particular situation or occasion, their meaning is obvious.

In general they may be subdivided into seven sub-groups.

(i) Surnames showing the outstanding characteristics of an individual.

Various surnames bring into prominence the outstanding characteristics of a body, mind or character that were noticed or brought to the attention of friends or enemies who evolved the surname.

The nickname finally became a surname as shown in the Kharkov Register.

Malyi (25:169, 140): small,

Velykyi (25:179, 145): tall,

Staryi (25:177, 144): old,

Kryvyi (25:165, 138): crooked,

Chornyi (25:178, 145): black,

Lysyi (26:192, 153): bald-headed,

Slepyi (26:216, 169): blind,

Sedyi (26:203, 160): grey,

Hlukhoi (25:169 verso, 140): deaf,

Kryvoshyia (26:201, 159): crooked neck,

Bezruchko (26:213, 167): without a hand (diminutive),

Bezushenko (25:171, 141): without ear (diminutive),

Khoroshyi (26:190 doublet, 152): good,

Lykhyi (25:169, 140): bad,

Lasyi (25:165 verso, 138): greedy,

Tykhyi (25:167, 139): quiet,

Skochko (26:200, 159): skipper (diminutive),

Movchan" (26:204, 161): to be silent,

Zayka (26:187, 149): stammerer,

Kholodnyi (26:205, 162): cold.

(ii) Surnames Derived from Numerals

This group of surnames is very peculiar and stands isolated among the others. The reason for their existence was due to some temporary incident or phenomenon. Their appearance is clear and comprehensible despite their casual origin. Of these surnames the Kharkov Register presents the following examples:

Poltora Kozhukha (26:208, 164): one and a half of a sheepskin coat,

Desiatnyk (25:174, 143),

Desetnyk (25:166 verso, 139),

Piatydesiatnyk (25:171, 141),

Piatyhorets (25:177, 144): the fifth mountain,

Polovyn"ka (26:195, 155): a half,

Tretiuk (26:211, 165): the third.

(iii) Surnames Derived from Animals

These surnames may be nicknames, descriptive of appearance or disposition.

Vorobets" (26:185, 148): sparrow,

Vorobchenko (26:186, 148): sparrow (diminutive),

Vorona (26:189, 150): crow.

It is notable that the entire Register contains few surnames derived from animals:

Kunashenko (25:175, 143): marten (diminutive),

Vovchenko (25:174, 142): wolf (diminutive).

Other surnames are derived from birds and insects:

Zhuravel (25:164 verso, 138): crane,

Chaika (26:200, 158): pewit,

Chaichenko (25:166 verso, 139): pewit (diminutive),

Diatel" (26:190, 151): woodpecker,

Husak (25:178, 144): gander,

Puhach" (26:183, 146): horn-owl,

Zhuk (25:175, 143): beetle,

Zhuchen"ko (26:211, 166): beetle (diminutive).

(iv) Surnames Derived from Plants

This sub-group is represented in the Register by a

few surnames only:

Burachok" (26:217, 170): beet (diminutive),

Riepka (26:181, 145): turnip (diminutive),

Khmel' (26:188, 150): hop,

Kapustin (27:220, 171): cabbage,

Komyshanets (26:201, 159): cane.

These surnames may be used as nicknames or they may refer to a grower or seller. In the Kharkov Register they belong to Cossacks[18] and are definitely nicknames later developed into surnames.

(v) Surnames Derived from Foods and Household Articles

This sub-group highly typical of Ukrainian surnames is remarkably stable having comparatively few derivatives.

Borshchyk (26:205, 161): beet-soup (diminutive),

Borshchenko (25:178, 145): as above,

Lemieshka (26:196, 156): corn gruel,

Pyrozhen"ko (26:197, 157): pasty (diminutive),

Tverdokhlieb" (26:216, 169): hard bread,

Korobka (26:205, 162): box,

Kocherha (26:182, 146): fire-iron,

Sekera (25:170, 141): ax.

(vi) Surnames Depicting Humour

A sense of good humour is typical of Ukrainians.[19]

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[18] These surnames are listed in Book No. 26 with Cossack surnames shown according to their company organization.

[19] Their humour bubbles and gleams with innocent satire. It is depicted in the works of Kotliarevs'kyi, Kvitka, Hohol' (Gogol'), Rudans'kyi, Vyshnia and others.

Humour is portrayed in folksongs, proverbs and stories. It is also depicted in surnames in a "bantering good humour" of human weakness without evil or affection. The Register shows some fine examples:

Kurhan (26:181, 146): barrow, mound,

Lomaka (25:166, 139): cudgel,

Lyka (26:192, 153): bast,

Lapa (26:210, 165): claw,

Skalozub" (26:186, 149): to bare one's teeth,

Zasiadvov"k" (26:200, 158): lying in wait for a wolf,

Zasied" (26:215, 168): trap,

Zakryvydoroha (26:214, 168): curving road,

Vytrykush (26:189, 150): to snatch a large sum,

Vereshchaka (26:203, 160): yelling man,

Nosach" (25:178, 145): man with a big nose,

Kalosha (26:202, 159): hooker,

Reva (26:214, 168): weeper.

(vii) Surnames Commemorating Important Historical Events or Movements

This sub-group is very rare among the surnames of the Kharkov Register.

Kozachok" (26:192, 153): Cossack (diminutive),

Murokhovets" (26:209, 165): a person who saved his life by hiding in the sea or in the river; this was a common practice during the Tatar in-

vasions.[20]

(e) Surnames of Foreign Origin

A group of surnames originated during the centuries as a result of active cooperation and exchange of courtesies with close and distant neighbors. This foreign influence is shown mostly in roots Ukrainianized by adding Ukrainian suffixes. There are surnames of Wallachian, Tatar, Turk, Russian, Polish, German and even English origin.

Voloshyn (26:183, 147): Wallachian origin,
Hlyn"skyi (26:200, 158): Tatar origin,
Kozachok" (26:192, 153): Turk origin (kazak),
Shliakhtych" (26:188, 150): Polish origin (szlachcic),
Ov"charenko (25:167, 139): Russian origin (ovtsa),
Rymar (25:164 verso, 138): German origin (Riemer),
Dres (25:183, 147): English origin (to dress).

(f) Doubtful or Unexplainable Surnames[21]

To this group belong all the surnames whose structure is clear but whose meaning cannot be explained or reconciled to any known set of facts.[22]

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[20] It should be stressed that this was practised only in cases of extreme danger, at which time Cossacks or peasants hid under water and kept alive with a crude oxygen device of hollow reeds.

[21] The heading for this group was used for toponymics by J.B. Rudnyc'kyj in Geographical Names of Boikovia (Second revised edition), 1962, pp. 147, 151.

[22] Ibid. Rudnyc'kyj shows this group under two separate headings applicable to toponymics. In the case of surnames the author finds more suitable to treat this group as one.

Zui (26:214, 168),

Alymenko (25:170 verso, 141),

Chachenko (26:215, 168),

Daron (26:199, 158),

Muravon" (26:197, 156),

Chekmez (26:202, 160).

2. The Lexical - Semantic Classification of Surnames

Lexical-semantic classification[23] is not typological in nature. It depicts the socio-cultural function of the surname, portraying rather the importance of the surname as a source for the study of the language in its historico-cultural aspects. It depicts in addition the multilateral meaning of the surname.

According to lexical-semantic features, surnames of the Kharkov Register (Census) of 1660 can be divided into three main groups:

I. Surnames Related to Appelatives

(A) Material Culture

(a) Agricultural Tools, Buildings, Places of Cultivation and Objects

Sekera (25:170, 141): sekira (Russian), sokyra

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[23] A modified classification based on Franz Miklosich, Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen-und Ortsnamen and K.K. Tsiluiko, "Toponimika Poltavshchyny iak dzherelo istorii kraiu"(Toponymics of Poltava Region as a Source to the Study of the History of the Land) in Poltavs'ko-kyivs'kyi dialekt-osnova ukrains'koi natsional'noi movy(Poltava-Kievan Dialect-the Foundation of the Ukrainian Language), ed. L.A. Bulakhovs'kyi et al., Kiev, 1954, pp. 148-150.

(Ukrainian) 'ax',

Reshotnyk (26:187, 149): resheto (Ukrainian) 'sieve',

Lomaka(25:166, 139)
Lomachen"ko (26:209, 165) : lomaka (Ukrainian) 'cudgel',

Kolodiazhnyi (26:188, 150): kolodiaz' (Ukrainian) 'well',

Zhuravel (25:164 verso, 138): zhuravel' (Ukrainian) 'lifting lever at a draw-well',

Korytynskyi (26:196, 156): koryto (Ukrainian) 'tray',

Korobka (26:205, 162): korobka (Ukrainian) 'box',

Kolesnyk (25:166 verso, 139)
Kolesnychenko (25:179, 145) : koleso (Ukrainian) 'wheel',

Brama (26:204, 161): brama (Ukrainian) 'gate',

Striekha (26:186, 149): strikha (Ukrainian) 'verge of a thatched roof',

Dakhnenko (26:206, 162): dakh (Ukrainian) 'roof',

Hon'tovyi (26:203, 160): hont (Ukrainian) 'shingles',

Yzba (26:213, 161): izba (Ukrainian) 'room',

Horodnen"ko (26:215, 169): horod (Ukrainian) 'garden',

Sadovyi (26:188, 150): sad (Ukrainian) 'orchard'.

(b) Agricultural Products

Bobychen"ko (26:190, 151): bobovyi (Ukrainian) 'bean',

Burachok (26:217, 170): buriak (Ukrainian) 'beet',

Kapustin (27:220, 171): kapusta (Ukrainian) 'cabbage',

Makovetskyi (26:204, 161): mak (Ukrainian) 'poppy',

Riepka (26:181, 145): ripka (Ukrainian) 'turnip',

Borushenko (25:172, 142): boroshno (Ukrainian) 'flour',

Ziarnek (25:171, 141): ziarno (Polish) 'grain',

Loen"ko (26:211, 166): lii (Ukrainian) 'tallow',

Oleinyk (26:207, 163)
Oleinychenko (26:215, 168) : oliia (Ukrainian) 'hemp seed oil, linseed oil or sunflower-seed oil,

Klochko (26:212, 166): klochchia (Ukrainian) 'oakum',

Shchetinin (27:220, 171): shchetina (Russian), shchetyna (Ukrainian) 'bristle',

Khmel' (26:188, 150)
Khmelenko (25:173 verso, 142) : khmel' (Russian), khmil' (Ukrainian) 'hops'.

(c) Herding

Baranovskyi (25:176 verso, 144)
Baranuvskyi (26:182, 146) : baran (Ukrainian) 'ram',

Ov"charenko (25:167, 139): ovtsa (Russian), vivtsia (Ukrainian) 'sheep',

Stadnyk (25:170 verso, 141): stado (Ukrainian) 'herd',

(d) Fishing

Rybalka (26:212, 166)
Rybalchenko (25:165 verso, 138) : ryba (Ukrainian) 'fish',

(e) Bee-keeping

Pasechnyk" (26:205, 162): paseka (Russian), pasika (Ukrainian) 'bee-garden',

Ulei (26:191, 153): ulei (Russian), vulyk (Ukrainian) 'bee-hive'.

(f) Industry and Trade

Bondar (25:165 verso, 138): bondar (Ukrainian) 'cooper',

Dohtiar (26:185, 148)
Dohtiarenko (25:176, 144) : d'ohot'(Ukrainian) 'tar',

Dovben"ko (26:195, 155)
Dovbnia (25:170 verso, 141) : dovbaty (Ukrainian) 'to chisel',

Honchar (25:166 verso, 139): honchar (Ukrainian) 'potter',

Kotliar (25:164 verso, 138): kotliar (Ukrainian) 'boiler-maker',

Koval' (25:165 verso, 139)
Kovalenko (26:164 verso, 138)
Kovalev (25:166 verso, 139) : koval' (Ukrainian) '(black)smith',
Kovalevskoi (26:194, 155)

Kravets (25:164 verso, 138): kravets'(Ukrainian) 'tailor',

Kushner (25:164 verso, 138): Kuerschner(German) 'furrier',

Maliar (26:188, 149): Maler (German) 'painter',

Mel'nyk (25:171, 141): mel'nyk(Ukrainian) 'miller',

Tokar (25:175 verso, 143): tokar(Ukrainian) 'turner',

Priadka (26:182, 146)
Priadchen"ko (26:211, 166) : priasty(Ukrainian) 'to spin',

Reznyk (25:164 verso, 138): reznik(Russian), riznyk (Ukrainian) 'butcher',

Rymar (25:164 verso, 138): Riemer(German) 'saddle-maker',

Shvets (25:165, 138): shvets' (Ukrainian) 'shoemaker',

Skliar (26:203, 160): skliar(Ukrainian) 'glass cutter',

Sliusar (26:194, 154): Schlosser(German) 'locksmith',

Stoliar (26:189, 150): stoliar (Ukrainian) 'joiner',

Teslia (26:205, 164): teslia (Ukrainian) 'carpenter',

Tkach (25:167, 139): tkach(Ukrainian) 'weaver',

Zolotaren"ko (26:207, 163)
Zalaten"ko (26:197, 157) : zoloto(Ukrainian) 'gold'.

(g) Drinks, Food and Kitchen Utensils

Pyvovar (25:169, 140)
Pyvynchen"ko (26:202, 159) : pyvo (Ukrainian) 'beer',

Borshchenko (25:178, 145)
Borshchyk" (26:205, 161) : borshch(Ukrainian) 'beet-soup',

Kalachnyk (25:169 verso, 140)
Kalachnychen"ko (26:190 doublet, 151) : kalach (Ukrainian) 'braided roll',

Tverdokhlieb" (26:216, 169): tverdokhlib(Ukrainian) 'hard bread',

Korzhavoi (26:221, 172): korzh (Russian and Ukrainian) 'flat cake',

Verhun"nenko (25:178, 144): verhuny(Ukrainian)'doughnuts',

Lemieshka (26:196, 156): lemishka(Ukrainian) 'corn-gruel',

Syroyzhka (26:191, 152): syroizhka(Ukrainian) 'russula (mushroom)',

Maslovskyi (26:214, 167): maslo (Ukrainian) 'butter',

Pyrozhen"ko (26:197, 157): pyrih(Ukrainian) 'pasty',

Skybytskyi (25:170 verso, 141): skyb(k)a (Ukrainian) 'thick lump of bread',

Kocherha (26:182, 146): kocherha(Ukrainian)'fire-iron',

(h) Apparel and Clothing Accessories

Shubnyi (26:195, 155): shuba (Ukrainian) 'fur coat',
Poltora Kozhukha (26:208, 164): pivtora kozhukha (Ukrainian) 'one and a half of a sheepskin coat',
Hun'ka (26:182, 146): hun'ka(Ukrainian slang)'jacket',
Reverenda (26:187, 149): reverenda(Polish) 'cassock',
Shovkopliakov (26:188, 150): shovk and pola(?) or platok(?) (Ukrainian) 'silk, flap or silk handkerchief',
Shovkoplias (26:217, 170): shovk and pliasaty(Ukrainian) 'to dance in silk',
Panchoshenko (26:208, 164): panchokha(Ukrainian) 'stocking',
Kalosha (26:202, 159): kalosha and kal'osha(Ukrainian) 'heavy footwear',
Kytaichen"ko (26:217, 170): kytaika(Ukrainian) 'china-scarf',[24]
Kalytenko (26:192, 153): kalytka(Ukrainian)'money-cloth or purse',
Kulbaka (25:167 verso, 139)
Kulbakin (27:220, 171) : kulbaka(sidlo) (Ukrainian) 'saddle'.

(i) Musical Instruments

Dudka (26:213, 167)
Dudenko (26:216, 169) : dudka (Ukrainian) 'pipe',

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[24] This surname also suggests trade with the Orient. It can also be traced to a word: Kytai 'China'.

Skrypka (26:195, 155)
Skrypchen"ko (26:209, 165) : skrypka(Ukrainian)'violin'.

(j) Celestial Bodies

Zorenko (25:165 verso, 138): zoria (Ukrainian) 'star'.

(k) Flora

Lepekha (26:211, 166): lepekha(Ukrainian) 'sweet-flag',
Komyshanets (26:201, 159): komysh(Ukrainian) 'reed',
Syroyzhka (26:191, 152): syroizhka(Ukrainian) 'russula (mushroom)'[25],
Hrabynen"ko (26:198, 157): hrab(Ukrainian) 'hornbeam',
Dubyna (25:166, 139)
Dubovyk (25:174, 143)
Dubovychenko (25:171 verso, 141) : dub(Ukrainian) 'oak',
Poddubok (25:164 verso, 138)
Verbovchen"ko (26:187, 149): verba(Ukrainian) 'willow',
Orekhov (27:221, 172) : orekh(Russian) 'nut-tree'.

(l) Fauna

Bobren"ko (26:200, 158): bober(Ukrainian) 'beaver',
Kunashenko (25:175, 143): kunytsia(Ukrainian) 'marten',
Sobalov (27:221, 172): sobol'(Ukrainian) 'sable',
Teliuk (25:169 verso, 140): telia(Ukrainian) 'calf',
Veprytskyi (26:197, 156) : veper(dykyi kaban)(Ukrainian)

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[25] Given in "Drinks, Food and Kitchen Utensils", p. 63.

'wild boar',

Vovchenko (25:174, 142): vovk (Ukrainian) 'wolf',

Chaika (26:200, 158)
Chaichenko (25:166 verso, 139) : chaika (Ukrainian) 'pewit',

Derkachenko (26:218, 170): derkach(Ukrainian)'corncrake',

Diatel' (26:190, 151): diatel'(Ukrainian)'woodpecker',

Husak (25:178, 144): husak (Ukrainian) 'gander',

Puhach" (26:183, 146): puhach (Ukrainian) 'horn-owl',

Sokolovskyi (26:213, 167): sokil(Ukrainian) 'eagle',

Vorobets" (26:185, 148): vorobets'(Ukrainian)'sparrow',

Vorona (26:189, 150): vorona (Ukrainian) 'crow',

Zhuravel' (25:164 verso, 138): zhuravel' (Ukrainian) 'crane',[26]

Komarovskyi (26:215, 169): komar(Ukrainian)'mosquito',

Zhuk (25:175, 143): zhuk (Ukrainian) 'beetle'.

(m) Landscapes and Landforms

Ozerov (27:220, 172): ozero (Ukrainian) 'lake',

Piatyhorets (25:177, 144): p'iata hora (Ukrainian) 'the fifth mountain',

Podopryhora (25:173 verso, 142)

Nahornyi (25:173, 142)

Nahornenko (25:168, 140) : hora (Ukrainian) 'mountain',

Nahurnyi(26:184, 147)

Nyhora (25:173 verso, 142)

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[26] Given in "Agricultural Tools, Buildings, Places of Cultivation and Objects", p. 60.

Kurhan (26:181, 146): kurhan (Ukrainian) 'barrow',

Murokhovets" (26:209, 165): more and khovaty (Ukrainian) 'sea' and 'to hide'.

(n) Man and his Physical Characteristics

Borodynen"ko (26:195, 155): boroda(Ukrainian) 'beard',

Brovchen"ko (26:207, 163): brova(Ukrainian) '(eye)brow',

Cherevchenko (25:165, 138): cherevo(Ukrainian) 'belly',

Huba (26:215, 168)
Hubar (26:215, 168) : huba (Ukrainian) 'lip',

Karnoukh (26:205, 162)
Karnoushenko (25:176, 143) : karnoukhyi (Ukrainian) 'small ears',

Skalozub" (26:186, 149): skalozub (Ukrainian) ' to bare one's teeth',

Zubok" (26:212, 166)
Zubchenko (25:178, 144): zub or zubok(Ukrainian) 'tooth',
Zubar (25:178, 145)

Us" (26:215, 169): us (Russian) 'moustache',

Kud (26:184, 148): kudly(Ukrainian) 'dishevelled head',

Chornyi (25:178, 145): chornyi(Ukrainian) 'black',

Hlukhoi (25:169 verso, 140): hlukhyi(Ukrainian) 'deaf',

Holovatskyi (26:190, 151): holova(Ukrainian) 'head',

Holyk (25:169 verso, 140): holyi(Ukrainian) 'nude',

Khromoi (27:223, 173): khromoi (Russian) 'lame',

Korotkoi (26:210, 165): korotkii (Russian), korotkyi (Ukrainian) 'short',

Kryvoi (25:170 verso, 141): krivoi (Russian), kryvyi (Ukrainian) 'wry',

Kryvorotko (26:196, 156): kryvorotyi (Ukrainian) 'wry-mouthed',

Kryvoshyia (26:201, 159): kryvoshyia(Ukrainian)'wry-neck',

Malyi (25:169, 140): malyi (Ukrainian) 'small',

Rudyi (25:167 verso, 139): rudyi (Ukrainian) 'red',

Slepyi (26:216, 169): slipyi (Ukrainian) 'blind',

Velykyi (25:179, 145): velykyi (Ukrainian) 'tall',

Podopryhora (25:173 verso, 142): pidipryhora (Ukrainian) 'prop up the mountain',[27]

Torlaen"ko (26:207, 163) : probably a deformed surname; (Horlaen"ko): horlaty (Ukrainian) 'to yell',

Harnyshenko (25:173, 142): harni(sha)ty (Ukrainian) 'to grow more handsome',

Haiden"ko (26:186, 148): haida (Ukrainian) 'come along',

Beseda (26:218, 170)
Besedenenko (26:186, 148) : beseda(Russian) 'conversation'.

(B) Social Culture

(a) Administration

Asaul" (26:211, 165)
Asavul" (26:216, 169) : jasaul (Turk) 'inspector in the Cossack army',

Desetnyk (25:166 verso, 139)

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[27] Given in "Landscapes and Landforms", p. 66.

Desiatnyk (25:174, 143): desiatnyk (Ukrainian) 'leader of ten (foreman)',

Piatydesiatnyk (25:171, 141): p'iatydesiatnyk(Ukrainian) 'leader of fifty (foreman)'.

(b) Military Service

Haiduchen"ko (26:210, 165) : hajduk (Hungarian) 'infantry soldier',

Kozachok" (26:192, 153): kazak (Turk) 'free warrior or Cossack'

Pekhota (26:199, 157): pekhota (Russian), pikhota (Ukrainian) 'infantry',

Pushkar (26:203, 160)
Pushkelia (26:183, 146) : pushka (Ukrainian) 'cannon',

Saldat (26:183, 146)
Saldatenko (26:210, 165) : Soldat (German) 'soldier',

Samostriel" (26:188, 150): samostril (Ukrainian) 'self-firing',

Shabel'nyk (25:167, 139): shablia (Ukrainian) 'sabre',

Strelets (26:204, 161)
Strel'chen"ko (26:190, 151) : stril'ba(Ukrainian)'rifle',

Storozh (25:167, 139): storozh (Ukrainian) 'guard',

Voinenko (26:182, 146): voina (Russian), viina(Ukrainian) 'war',

Voropai (26:181, 145): vorp (Russian) 'attack',

Taran" (26:209, 164): taran (Ukrainian) 'battering-ram'.

(c) Means of Transportation

Zakryvydoroha (26:214, 168) : zakryvydoroha (Ukrainian) 'curving road',

Shliakhov (27:220, 171): shliakh (Ukrainian) 'road',

Kladka (26:204, 161): kladka (Ukrainian) 'planked footway',

Baidak" (26:198, 157): baidak (Ukrainian) 'boat',

Cholnenko (25:169, 140): chovnyk - diminutive from choven (Ukrainian) 'quill',

Chaika (26:200, 158)
Chaichenko (25:166 verso, 139) : chay (Turk) 'river; a river boat'.[28]

(d) Commerce and Exchange of Goods

Iarmachenko (26:183, 147): iarmarok (Ukrainian) 'fair',

Shynkar (25:165, 138): Schenke (German) 'tavern'.

(e) Social Groups

Bahatsko (25:171 verso, 141)

Bohatsko (25:165, 138): bahatyi (Ukrainian) 'rich',

Bohatskyi (26:199, 158)

Shliakhtych (26:178, 150): szlachcic(Polish) 'petty noble',

Chuzhinov (27:221, 172): chuzhyi (Ukrainian) 'foreign'.

(f) Man in Relation to Human Personality

Hordeenko (26:195, 155)
Hordieen"ko (26:202, 160) : hordyi (Ukrainian) 'proud',

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[28] Given in "Fauna", p. 66.

Lasyi (25:165 verso, 138): lasyi(Ukrainian) 'greedy',

Liutenskyi (26:199, 158): liutyi (Ukrainian)'savage',

Tykhyi (25:167, 139): tykhyi (Ukrainian) 'gentle',

Kholodnyi (26:205, 162): kholodnyi (Ukrainian) 'cold',

Drobiazka (25:174 verso, 143)
Drobiazko (25:174, 142) : drib'iazkovyi (Ukrainian) 'petty-minded',

Ruenko (25:173, 142): ruty (old Ukrainian), revity (modern Ukrainian)'to wail',

Reva (26:214, 168): reva (Ukrainian) 'weeper'.

(g) Family Relationship

Dytyna (25:170, 141): dytyna (Ukrainian) 'child',

Bezbatchenko (25:173, 142): bez bat'ka (Ukrainian) 'without a father',

Semianenko (25:177, 144): sim'ia (Ukrainian) 'family',

Udovyn (25:166 verso, 139)
Udovychenko (25:179, 145) : vdova (Ukrainian) 'widow',

Vnukov (27:222, 173): vnuk (Russian and Ukrainian) 'grandchild',

Babynenko (26:212, 167)
Babychenko (26:212, 166) : babyn (Ukrainian) 'grandmother's'.

(C) Spiritual Culture

(a) Religious and Spiritual Aspects of Man

Bohoslavets (26:195, 155): Boha slavyty (Ukrainian) 'to sing the praises of God',

Bohoslovchenko (26:212, 166): bohoslov (Ukrainian) 'theologian',

Bohun (25:176 verso, 144): Boh- (Ukrainian) 'blessed by God',

Khoroshyi (26:190 doublet, 152): khoroshyi (Ukrainian) 'good',

Lykhyi (25:169, 140): lykhyi (Ukrainian) 'evil',

Dokhnenko (26:207, 163): dokhnuty(Ukrainian) 'to die',

Dukhnen"ko (26:186, 149): dukh (Ukrainian) 'spirit'.

(b) Man in Relation to Emotional Experiences

Kokhanenko (25:169, 140): kokhaty(Ukrainian) 'to love',

Zhal'shenko (26:209, 165): zhal' (Ukrainian) 'sorrow'.

II. Surnames in Relation to Names

(A) Personal Names

To this category only patronymics are on record.

Bohdanenko (25:175, 143): Bohdan,

Borysenko (25:182, 146): Borys,

Danylenko (25:169 verso, 140): Danylo,

Doroshenko (26:189, 150): Dorosh,

Fedorenko (25:167, 139): Fedir,

Harasymenko (25:169 verso, 140): Harasym,

Iakovenko (25:164, 138): Iakiv,

Kharchenko (25:166, 139): Kharyton or Kharko,

Kostenko (25:172 verso, 142)
Kostiuchen"ko (26:202, 159) : Kost',

Lazarenko (25:166 verso, 139): Lazar,

Levchen"ko (26:190, 151): Levko,

Makarenko (25:167 verso, 140): Makar,

Martynenko (25:165 verso, 138): Martyn,

Panasenko (25:174, 143): Panas,

Tarasenko (25:169 verso, 140): Taras,

Vasylen"ko (26:189, 151): Vasyl',

Zakharenko (26:209, 164): Zakhar,

Onofryen(26:187, 149): probably a deformed surname;
(Onofrieenko): Onoprii.

(B) Ethnonyms

(a) Territorial Groups

Boiko (25:178, 145)
Boichenko (26:211, 166) : a group from Boikovia in the Carpathian Mountains.

(b) Ethnic Groups

Chekh (25:179, 145): chekh (Ukrainian) 'Czech',

Liakhovchenko (25:165 verso, 138): liakh (Ukrainian) 'Pole',

Litvinov (27:220, 171)
Lytvyn (25:178, 145) : lytvyn (Ukrainian) 'Lithuanian',

Moskal' (25:164 verso, 138): moskal' (Ukrainian)'Russian',

Pruskyi (26:193, 154): prus'kyi (Ukrainian) 'Prussian',

Tsyhan" (26:188, 150): tsyhan(Ukrainian) 'Gypsy',

Turchyn" (26:196, 156): turchyn (Ukrainian) 'Turk',

Voloshyn (26:183, 147): volokh (Ukrainian) 'Wallachian'.

(C) Toponyms

(a) Names of Rivers

Donets (25:165 verso, 138): Donets',

Donskoi (27, 220, 172)
Don"chen"ko (26:204, 161) : Don,

Podunaichen"ko (26:182, 146): Dunai (Ukrainian) 'Danube'.

(b) Names of Settlements

Belotserkovets (25:170, 141): Bila Tserkva,

Cherkashenytsia (26:198, 157): Cherkasy,

Chiuhuevets" (26:183, 146): Chuhuiv,

Khorolskoi (25:171 verso, 141): Khorol',

Konotop"(25:178, 144): Konotop,

Korsunenko (26:187, 149)
Korsunets (26:193, 154) : Korsun',

Kremenchutskyi (25:166, 139)
Kremenchiutskoi (26:183, 146) : Kremenchuk,

Kyianytsa (26:183, 146): Kiev,

Vylen"skyi (26:197, 156): Vilna.

III. Doubtful or Unexplainable Surnames

Zui (26:214, 168),

Alymenko (25:170 verso, 141),

Chachenko (26:215, 168),

Chekmez (26:202, 160),

Daron (26:199, 158),

Muravon"(26:197, 156) and others.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The history of surnames is a history ofnations and peoples in which the personalities of human beings and their ethnic origins are inseparably involved. To broach the subject of surnames is to invade the lives of private citizens and public individuals who are inexorably bound up with the religious and political forces dominating their particular age or aspect of civilization.

The conversion of the Kievan Rus' to Christianity was a significant event in the history of Ukraine. During this period of national growth the individual generally held one name. In the eleventh century, Christian names were used together with the old Slavic names, but only on rare occasions. Through the twelfth and thirteenth centuries we find a gradual increase in the addition of Christian names. From the eleventh century on, princes, boiars and clergy were mentioned under two names: Christian and old Slavic. By the end of the thirteenth century princes made steady use of Christian names. In the next two centuries the fashion for two names predominated once again. Along with a second name, various descriptions became necessary when a single name proved insufficient to identify the individual. For the same reason, there were instances when a

person was defined by three or more names.

Applied to many members of the same family, the grandfather's name was gradually developed into a permanent patronymic title. It is difficult to say at what time the surnames were formed and in what way they reached a stage of permanency, although it is believed that patronymics with suffixes in -ich(>-ych), -ovich(>-ovych), -evich(>-evych) came into practice in the fourteenth century as hereditary surnames.[1] In the sixteenth century, only noblemen and landowners were in possession of surnames which could be passed on to their sons. Common people were identified by Christian names or individual surnames which had no bases in an ancestor but which could not descend to an heir.[2]

We have previously mentioned patronymic surnames with suffixes in -ich(>-ych), ovich(>-ovych), evich (>-evych); they were probably the first to become hereditary. Patronymic surnames with such endings as -ov(>-iv), -ev(>-iv), -in(>-yn) came on the scene somewhat later. The last to become hereditary were the patronymic surnames with the suffixes -enko/ -enok, -uk/ -juk, -chuk, -ak/ -jak.[3]

Heredity in surnames is of primary importance.

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[1] J.P. Hursky, "The Origin of Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian" in The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, New York, 1960, p. 171.

[2] Ibid., p. 173.

[3] Ibid., p. 174.

The reason for distinguishing himself from his fellows by means of a hereditary surname was of no general importance to the individual.[4] On the other hand, the development and extension of state government made the identity of individuals compulsory. Because of legal involvements and to achieve security in written agreements, the nobility were the first to adopt permanent surnames. The commoner in turn imitated those who were socially above him. A strong factor working for a common hereditary surname was the need to unite members of a family into a more unified society. Thus, with the introduction of social law and parish records, surnames acquired a permanent fixed character. In 1642, Metropolitan Petro Mohyla[5] ordered the Orthodox clergy to keep records of births, marriages and deaths. In 1687 similar steps were taken by the zealous Bishop Osyp Shumlians'kyi[6] in Galicia.

The Kharkov Register of 1660 shows clearly that all classes of society had their established surnames. Some had three names, e.g. Markov syn Zaitsov (27:219, 171): Markov the son of Zaitsov. Some had surnames which had become rare and were in the process of disappearing, e.g. Tenetynskoho brat (26:196, 156): brother of Tenetynskoho. Surnames were

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4 P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, London, 1958, p. xxxix.

5 Petro Mohyla (1596-1647) was a man of great learning, educated both in Paris and Oxford. In 1633 he was elected Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. An exceptional leader, he devoted himself exclusively to religious and cultural purposes.

6 Osyp Shumlians'kyi was an Orthodox Bishop of L'viv. An energetic individual with a literary gift, and a sympathy for Ukraine and her people.

derived from every kind of source, from Christian names, old Slavic names, places, professions and nicknames.

Surnames depicting language phenomena can be approached from three different aspects: (A) Eastern Slavic, (B) Ukrainian and (C) Slobozhan dialect. Scholars hope that some day they may be able to realize the potential of surnames as valuable material for the study and the development of the Ukrainian language in the field of phonology and linguistics.

The clarity of roots and suffixes structurally visible in surnames again offers proof that in 1660 surnames had passed the state of structural fluidity; that they were in fact already formed, having moved through several generations to acquire their apparent stability. It is difficult to say with any degree of certainty if they were completely hereditary or merely in use on an individual basis.

A semantic study of surnames will reveal their cultural richness. They offer abundant language material which can be directed to the study of folklore as well as the study of general history and the history of vocabulary.

Under the eye of the scholar the seventeenth century surnames divulge a great resemblance to contemporary Ukrainian surnames.[7] The similarity of these and

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7 Petrenko (25:165 verso, 139), Vashchenko(25:164, 138), Voloshyn (26:183, 147), Velychko (26:216, 169), Vasy-

modern Ukrainian surnames is a valid and indisputable record of the cultural, historical and literary stature of the Ukrainian language. Their evocative qualities and their structural and phonological clarity alone reveal their permanent character.

The Kharkov Register is a rare source documenting the development of the Ukrainian language in 1660. It illustrates the conditions of settlement that slowly fused together peoples and dialects into a living Ukrainian vernacular of beauty, vitality and native colour. The vernacular spoken by the settlers and preserved in their surnames,reveals many archaic features of the language that are still retained in local phonology.

With history as the axis of the study, this thesis is centered on the unique Kharkov Register from which phonological characteristics of surnames, morphological features and lexical-semantic classifications are drawn. The Register throws an important light in the history of Ukraine and perhaps of civilized man himself. When analyzed and appraised scientifically, its extraordinary wealth of now hidden cultural information will be revealed.

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lenko (25:164, 138), Tkach (25:167, 139), Teslia (26:205, 162), Tereshchenko (25:172, 142), Zhukovskyi (25:169 verso, 140), Zhuk (25:175, 143), Denysenko (26:217, 169), Datsenko (25:168 verso, 140), Kovalenko (25:164 verso, 138), Mel'nyk (25:171, 141) etc.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

A DICTIONARY OF SURNAMES IN THE KHARKOV REGISTER (CENSUS) 1660

The dictionary lists surnames as they are found in the Zapysky istorychno-filolohichnoho viddilu, Vseukrains'ka Akademiia Nauk (Readings of the Historical and Philological Section, All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences), ed. Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi et al., vol. XX, Kiev, 1928, pp. 138-173. Each listing is composed of four items: (1) transliterated surnames; (2) original number of the census book, listed to the left of the colon; (3) the original number of folios as they appear in the census book, listed to the right of the colon; (4) the page as it appears in the Zapysky istorychno-filolohichnoho viddilu, Vseukrains'ka Akademiia Nauk.

Surnames are listed in alphabetical order. In cases where the Register lists an identical surname more than once, the dictionary shows the first surname as shown by the Register. It should be emphasized that all variations of the surnames are listed: e.g. Andrushchenko, Andrushchen"ko and An"drushchen"ko. All doubtful surnames possibly misspelled by census collectors have been marked "sic" in the dictionary.

The dictionary contains 1158 surnames.

A DICTIONARY OF SURNAMES IN THE KHARKOV REGISTER (CENSUS)

1660

Akintiev"	27:223	173
Akint'ev"	27:223	173
Aleksienko	26:207	163
Aleksieen"ko	26:213	167
Alymenko	25:170 verso	141
Andreenko	25:166 verso	139
An"dreenko	26:215	169
Andreen"ko	26:192	153
An"dreen"ko	26:190 doublet	152
Andrieenko	26:203	160
Andrieen"ko	26:212	167
Andrusenko	25:177	144
Andrushchenko	25:165	138
Andrushchen"ko	26:196	156
An"drushchen"ko	26:192	153
Antoneko (sic)	25:176	144
Antonenko	26:185	148
An"tonenko	26:214	168
An"tonen"ko	26:201	159
Asaul"	26:211	165
Asavul"	26:216	169
Atonenko (sic)	25:172 verso	142

Babychenko	26:212	166
Babynenko	26:212	167
Baev"	26:218	170
Bahatsko	25:171 verso	141
Baidak"	26:198	157
Bakumenko	26:211	166
Bakumen"ko	26:211	166
Bakumov"	26:213	167
Balaklyiskyi	26:183	147
Barabash"	26:193	154
Barabashen"ko	26:190 doublet	152
Baranovskyi	25:176 verso	144
Baranuvskyi	26:182	146
Barchenko	26:195	155
Barchen"ko	25:174	143
Barobash	25:167 verso	139
Beenko (sic)	26:207	163
Belash	25:175	143
Belev"	27:223	173
Beliak	25:174	142
Belotserkovets	25:170	141
Belotserkovskoi	25:171	141
Belous"chenko	26:183	147
Berdnychenko	26:208	163
Berdnyk	25:173	142
Berdous"	26:211	166

Berdousen"ko	26:210	165
Berezniachenko	25:170	141
Berdnyk"	25:172 verso	142
Beseda	26:218	170
Besedenenko	26:186	148
Bezbatchenko	25:173	142
Bezkyshkov son-in-law	26:205	162
Bezpiatko	26:182	146
Bezruchko	26:213	167
Bezuhlyi	26:200	158
Bezushenko	25:171	141
Bez"palchenko	26:182	146
Bielash"	26:196	156
Bielous"	26:203	160
Bielychen"ko	26:203	160
Biel'machenko	26:208	164
Blahin	27:220	172
Blashnin	27:221	172
Bobren"ko	26:200	158
Bobychen"ko	26:190	151
Bohatsko	25:165	138
Bohatskyi	26:199	158
Bohdanenko	25:175	143
Bohdanen"ko	26:197	156
Bohoslavets	26:195	155
Bohoslovchenko	26:212	166

Dubyna	25:166	139
Dudenko	26:216	169
Duden"ko	26:191	153
Dudka	26:213	167
Dudnyk"	25:171 verso	141
Dukhnen"ko	26:186	149
Dulets"	26:203	160
Dykanenko	25:173	142
Dykanskoi	25:173 verso	142
Dykanskyi	25:173 verso	142
Dynysenko	26:189	151
Dynysen"ko	26:203	160
Dynysev" son-in-law	26:214	168
Dysen"ko	26:212	166
Dytyna	25:170	141
D'iachenko	25:164	138
Ehunov	27:223	173
Emchen"ko	26:190 doublet	152
Em"chenko	25:165	138
Emechen"ko	26:199	157
Emets"	26:213	167
Emtsev"	26:213	167
Emtsov	25:176 verso	144
Erkalov	27:222	173
Evfymen"ko	26:197	156
Evtushenko	25:178	145

Fedchen"ko	26:190 doublet	152
Fedorenko	25:167	139
Fedoren'ko	26:187	149
Fedoren"ko	26:183	146
Fedorov Babaev	27:220	171
Fedorov"	26:202	160
Fedotov	27:220	172
Fesenia	26:201	159
Fesenko	25:164	138
Filatov"	26:211	166
Filipov" son Popov	27:220	171
Fomenko	26:202	159
Fomen"ko	26:190 doublet	151
Fylen"ko	26:188	150
Fylonenko	25:170 verso	141
Fylypenko	25:165	138
Fylypen"ko	26:191	152
Hadiatskoi	25:171 verso	141
Hadiatskyi	26:184	147
Haiden"ko	26:186	148
Haiduchen"ko	26:210	165
Han"nych"	26:216	169
Han"zha	26:212	166
Haponenko	26:216	169
Haponen"ko	26:218	171
Haponov	25:165 verso	138

Klymenko	25:168 verso	140
Klymen"ko	26:191	153
Klymov"	26:215	168
Knyshov	25:173	142
Kobyliatskyi	26:196	156
Kocherha	26:182	146
Kodatskoho son-in-law	26:205	162
Kodatskyi	26:182	146
Kokhanenko	25:169	140
Kolashov"	26:213	167
Kolchintsov	27:221	172
Kolesnyk	25:166 verso	139
Kolesnyk"	25:165	138
Kolesnychenko	25:179	145
Kolesnychen"ko	26:186	148
Kolitkin	27:221	172
Kolkovchenko	26:202	159
Kolodiazhnyi	26:188	150
Kolomyets	25:167 verso	140
Kolomyets"	26:185	148
Komarovskyi	26:215	169
Komyshanets	26:201	159
Konashenko	26:182	146
Kondratenko	25:165 verso	139
Kondraten"ko	26:192	153
Kon"draten"ko	26:182	146

Kondybenko	25:170	141
Kononenko	26:204	161
Konotop"	25:178	144
Konoval	26:186	149
Konovalenko	26:188	149
Kopan"	26:194	155
Koriahin"	27:223	173
Korkach"	26:185	148
Korneenko	26:217	170
Korneen"ko	26:201	159
Korneev	25:166	139
Kornieen"ko	26:208	164
Kornylenko	26:215	168
Korobka	26:205	162
Korotkoi	26:210	165
Korostenko	25:177	144
Korsunenko	26:187	149
Korsunets	26:193	154
Kortavtsov	27:222	173
Korytynskyi	26:196	156
Korzhavoi	27:221	172
Kosman	25:171 verso	141
Kostenko	25:172 verso	142
Kosten'ko	26:207	163
Kosten"ko	26:214	168
Kostiuchen"ko	26:202	159
Kostyra	26:184	147

Kryvoshyia	26:201	159
Kryvulka	26:211	165
Kryvyi	25:165	138
Kud	26:184	148
Kudlev	27:222	173
Kudravyi	25:167	139
Kul'baka	25:167 verso	139
Kul'bakin	27:220	171
Kunashchenko	25:175	143
Kunashen"ko	26:197	156
Kurhan	26:181	146
Kurylchen"ko	26:198	157
Kurylenko	25:170	141
Kurylkov" son-in-law	26:218	170
Kushner	25:164 verso	138
Kushner"	25:166 verso	139
Kushnier	26:213	167
Kushnier"	26:207	163
Kutryshchenko	25:177	144
Kutsenko	25:164	138
Kutsev"	25:164 verso	138
Kuzen"ko	26:199	158
Kuzmenko	25:171	141
Kuzmen"ko	26:192	153
Kvashyn	25:177	144
Kyianytsa	26:183	146

Kyka	26:190 doublet	152
Kyrnos	26:218	171
Kyrnos"	25:168	140
Kyrtian	25:178	145
Kyryenko	26:194	155
Kyrylenko	26:194	154
Kyrylen"ko	26:213	167
Kyshkar	25:169	140
Kytaichen"ko	26:217	170
Ladyha	26:186	148
Lapa	26:210	165
Laptev	27:223	173
Larchen"ko	26:202	159
Lasyi	25:165 verso	138
Lavrenenko	25:172 verso	142
Lavrienenko	25:171	141
Lavrienen"ko	26:198	157
Lazarenko	25:166 verso	139
Lazaren"ko	26:196	156
Lazchenko	26:188	150
Lazchen"ko	26:195	155
Lazorenko	26:214	168
Lazoren"ko	26:189	150
Lemieshka	26:196	156
Lenshin Akimov	27:221	172
Lepekha	26:211	166

Maksymov	25:166	139
Malashen"ko	26:192	153
Malchen"ko	26:206	162
Maleev"	26:189	151
Maliar	26:188	149
Malyi	25:169	140
Malyshenko	25:165	138
Mandur	26:193	154
Manoilen"ko	26:184	147
Manuilenko	25:164	138
Marchenko	25:165 verso	138
Marchen"ko	26:210	165
Markov" son of the Zaitsov	27:219	171
Martynenko	25:165 verso	138
Martynen"ko	26:182	146
Maruzhnych"	26:197	156
Maslovskyi	26:214	167
Mateenko	25:168 verso	140
Matfeenko	26:190	151
Matiukhin	27:221	172
Matiushenko	25:170 verso	141
Matsenko	25:166	139
Matveenko	25:178	144
Matveen"ko	26:198	157
Matvieen"ko	26:208	164

Mavchanenko	25:171 verso	141
Mazharen'ko	26:188	150
Mel'nychenko	25:171 verso	141
Mel'nyk	25:171	141
Mel'nyk"	26:183	146
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Menekhov"	27:223	173
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Mikhailov	27:222	173
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Moiseenko	25:176	143
Moisieenko	26:190	151
Moisieen"ko	26:217	170
Moklen"ko	26:210	165
Moshenets"	26:190 doublet	152
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Motylenko	25:171	141
Motylen"ko	26:182	146
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Mukhortenkov"	27:223	173
Mukhortin	27:223	173
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Muravon"	26:197	156
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Olfirov	27:221	172
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Omelianen'ko	26:187	149
Omelianen"ko	26:182	146
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Sharkov"	25:166	139
Sharkyi	25:169	140
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Shchetinin	27:220	171
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Shelest"	26:182	146
Shipilov	27:223	173
Shkarupa	26:188	150
Shliakhov	27:220	171
Shliakhtych"	26:188	150
Shovkopliakov"	26:188	150
Shovkoplias	26:217	170
Shubnyi	26:195	155
Shuhaenko	25:166 verso	139
Shulha	26:190 doublet	152
Shul"ha	26:200	158
Shul'zhen"ko	26:201	159
Shulysenko	25:171 verso	141
Shumeiko	25:169 verso	140
Shumiakov	27:223	173
Shunen"ko	26:200	158

Sokhnenko	25:168	140
Sokhnen"ko	26:213	167
Sokolovskyi	26:213	167
Solod	26:205	161
Solodev"	27:223	173
Solodovnyk	25:167	139
Solodovoi	26:189	151
Somachen"ko	26:204	161
Stadnyk	25:170 verso	141
Staichenko	26:184	147
Staroi	25:176 verso	144
Staryi	25:177	144
Stasenko	25:173 verso	142
Stasen"ko	26:183	146
Stasovskyi	25:169 verso	140
Stefanenko	26:182	146
Stefanen'ko	26:189	150
Stefanen"ko	26:183	146
Stepanenko	25:165	138
Stepura	26:193	154
Stetsenko	25:168	140
Stetsen"ko	26:189	151
Stoliar	26:189	150
Storozh	25:167	139
Storozh"	26:188	150
Strel'chen"ko	26:190	151
Strelets	26:204	161

Yliashen"ko	26:193	154
Yliushenko	25:168	140
Yl'chenko	25:165	138
Yl'chen"ko	26:214	168
Yvanenko	25:164 verso	138
Yvanen'ko	26:188	150
Yvanen"ko	26:183	146
Yvashchenko	25:173 verso	142
Yvashchen"ko	26:204	161
Ysaen'ko	26:189	150
Ysaen"ko	26:199	158
Ysaichenko	26:216	169
Yzba	26:213	167
Zakharchenko	25:167	139
Zakharchen"ko	26:186	149
Zakharenko	26:209	164
Zakryvydoroha	26:214	168
Zalaten"ko	26:197	157
Zaliubovskoi	25:173 verso	142
Zarudnyi	26:181	145
Zasiadvov"k"	26:200	158
Zasied"	26:215	168
Zatol'nin	27:220	171
Zatolokin	27:221	172
Zaton'kyi	26:190 doublet	152
Zavorokhen"ko	26:200	158

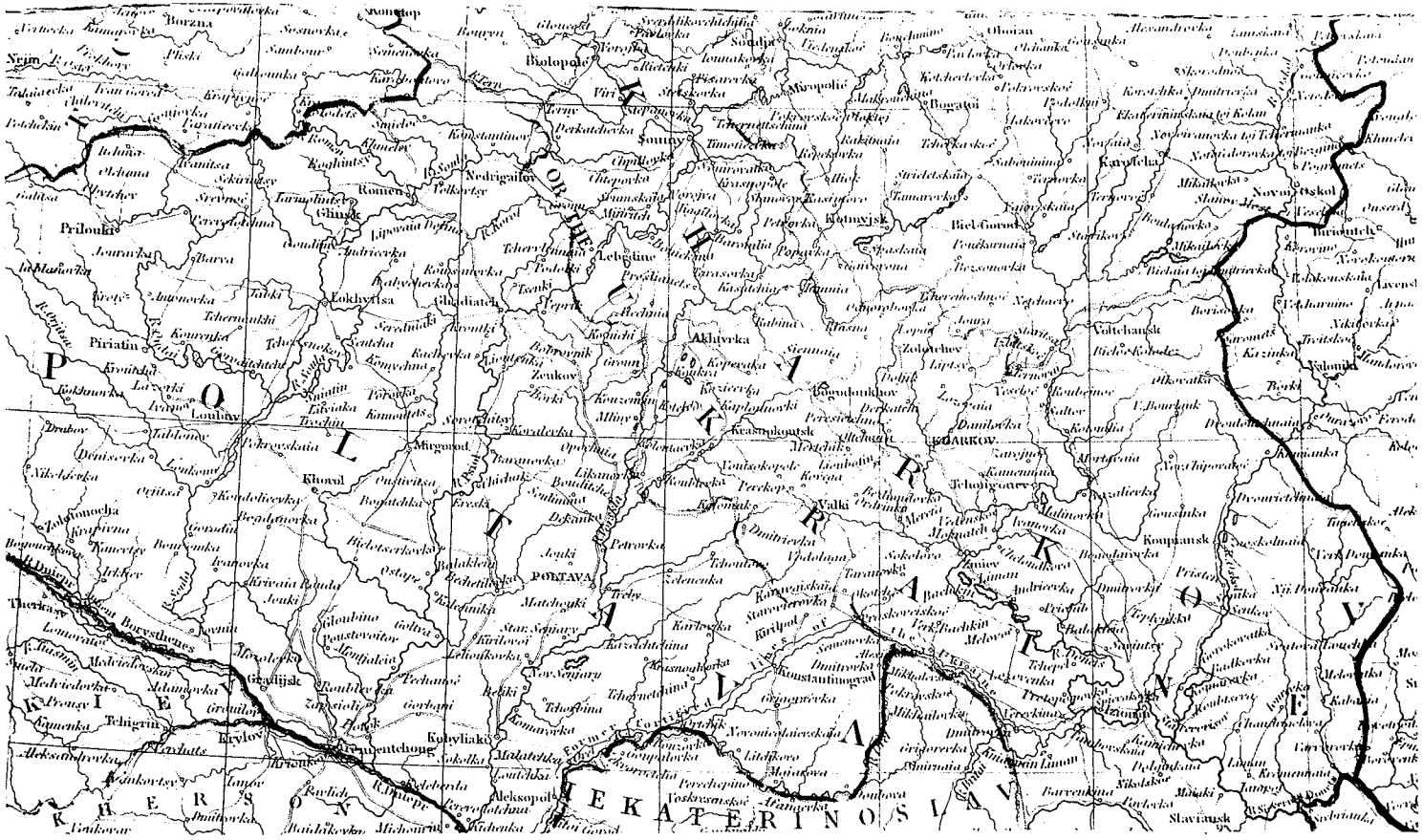
APPENDIX B

CHART OF SURNAMES ACCORDING TO SUFFIXES

Suffixes	Surnames				Total
	Ukrainian	Russian	Polish	Others	
-a(-ia	59				59
-ach(-ach")	9				9
-ai	3				3
-ak(-ak"),-iak(-iak")	4				4
-al(-al' and -al")	4				4
-an(-an"), -ian	8				8
-ar(-ar"), -iar	19				19
-ash(-ash")	4				4
-enko(-en"ko)	586				586
-ets(-ets"), -ets'	31				31
-ka	17				17
-ko	16				16
-lo	1				1
-no	3				3
-ok(-ok")	7				7
-skyi, -tskyi	61				61
-uk(-uk"), -iuk	4				4
-un(-un")	3				3
-ur	1				1
-ush	1				1
-ych(-ych")	6				6
-yi	35				35
-yk(-yk")	34				34
-yn(-yn")	11				11

Suffixes	Surnames				Total
	Ukrainian	Russian	Polish	Others	
-yr	1				1
-ytsia, -ytsa	2				2
-ev(-ev"),-iev(-iev")		23			23
-in(in")		25			25
-ov(-ov")		90			90
-skoi		44			44
-ek			1		1
-on			2		2
Miscellaneous				3	3
Total	930	182	3	3	1118

APPENDIX C



A MAP OF KHARKOV AND SURROUNDING AREAS

Published by Baldwin & Cradock, London, Dec. 1, 1835 from Imperial Russian Atlas Piadichev

Scale: 1:2,112,000

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