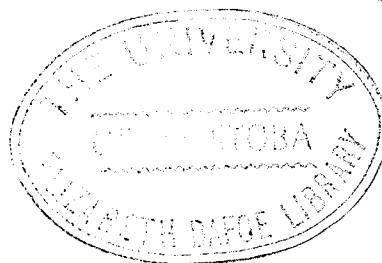


PROPER NAMES IN THE LITERARY WORKS OF
NIKOLAJ VASIL'EVICH GOGOL'

A Thesis
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ABSTRACT

An extensive study of the function of proper names in Gogol's writings apparently has never been presented. Although there have been discussions concerning Gogol's proper names, they have been based upon limited material with a complete disregard of many personal, historical, mythological and place names. This has resulted consequently in undue emphasis on certain types of proper names.

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the proper names as to the role they perform in Gogol's composition and style. The aims have been (1) to examine most of the proper names used by Gogol; (2) to classify these names in a typological scheme as to the role they play in the author's literary writings; (3) to compile a list or inventory of proper names collected, and lastly (4) to elucidate upon many of these proper names.

The study is based on some 1,000 proper names which have been excerpted from Gogol's prose, poetry and drama. All names, unless otherwise noted, are categorized according to their function.

In the analysis of Gogol's names it was found that their various primary functions were categorized accordingly into the following general categories: meaningful (figurative or significant) names; "couleur locale" names; "couleur historique" names and names based on the form of the literary work.

TABLE I
SYSTEM OF RUSSIAN ALPHABET

The following transliteration system will be used in this thesis for transliterating the Cyrillic alphabet:

Аа - a	Н н - n
Б б - b	О о - o
В в - v	П п - p
Г г - g (U)	Р р - r
Г г - h (U)	С с - s
g (R)	Т т - t
Д д - d	У у - u
Е е - e	Ф ф - f
ë - e	Х х - x
Є є - je (U)	Ц ц - c
Ж ж - ž	Ч ч - č
З з - z	Ш ш - š
И и - y (U)	Щ щ - šč
i (R)	Ъ ъ - "
І і - i (U)	Ы ы - y
Ї ї - ji (U)	Ь ь - '
Й й - j	Э э - e
К к - k	Ю ю - ju
Л л - l	Я я - ja
М м - m	

(U) Ukrainian

(R) Russian

TABLE II

LIST OF LITERARY WORKS

Below are listed Gogol's literary works from which the names were recorded. Although this list aims at relative completeness, there are certain fragments of his work that have been excluded. The abbreviations to each story will be used later in the classification of the names. Each word has been stressed in order to facilitate the pronunciation.

PROSE

Večerá na xútore bliz Dikán'ki

The Evenings on a Farmstead near Dikanka

Čast'pérvaja

Part I

Predislóvie

Pred

Preface

Soročínskaja jármarka

Sja

The Fair at Soročintsi

Véčer nakanúne Ivána
Kúpala

VNIK

Saint John's Eve

Májskaja noč ili
utóplennica

MN

A May Night or a
Drowned Maiden

Propávšaja grámota

PG

The Lost Letter

Čast' vtoraja

Part II

Predislóvie

Pred2

Preface

Noč péred roždestvóm

NPR

Christmas Eve

Strášnaja mest'

SM

A Terrible Revenge

Iván Fédorovič Špon'ka
i ego tétuška

Šp

Ivan Fedorovič Šponka
and his Auntie

Zakoldóvannoe mésto

ZM

A Place Bewitched

TABLE II (continued)

Mirgorod

Čast' pėrvaja	Mirg1
Starosvétskie poměščiiki	SP
Tarás Búl'ba (final revised edition)	TB
Tarás Búl'ba (early ed.)	TB'
Čast' vtorája	Mirg2
Vij	V
Povest' o tom kak possorílsja Iván Iván-ovič s Ivánom Nikíforovičem	OT

Mirgorod

Part I
The Old Landowners
Taras Bulba
Taras Bulba
Part II
Vij
The story of how Ivan Ivanovič quarrelled with Ivan Nikiforovič

Póvesti

Nos	N
Portrét(final revised ed.)	P
Portrét(early ed.)	P'
Šinél'	Š
Koljáška	K
Rim (a fragment)	R
Zapíski sumassědšego	ZS
Névskij prospěkt	NP

Petersburg Stories

The Nose
The Portrait
The Portrait
The Overcoat
The Carriage or Coach
Rome
A Madman's Diary
Nevskij Avenue

Poxoždénija Čičikóva ili Mértvye dúši (Tom 1) MD

Čičikov's Journeys or Dead Souls (Volume 1)

Poxoždénija Čičikóva ili Mértvye dúši (Tom 2)(1842 ed.) MD2

Čičikov's Journeys or Dead Souls. (Volume 2)

Poxoždénija Čičikóva ili Mértvye dúši (Tom 2)(one of the first editions) MD2'

Čičikov's Journeys or Dead Souls. (Volume 2)

TABLE II (continued)

Gétman		Hetman
Něskol'ko glav iz neokónčennoj povesti	G1	Several Chapters from an Unfinished Story
Krovávyj banduríst	G2	The Bloody Bandurist
Glavá iz istoričeskogo romana	G3	A Chapter from an Historical Novel
Mne núžno vídet' polkóvnika	G4	I must see the Colonel
Otrývki iz náčatyx póvistej		Fragments from begun Stories
Strášnaja ruká	SR	The Terrible Hand
Dve glavý iz malorossíjskoj póvesti "Strášnyj kaban"	SK	Two Chapters from the Little Russian (Ukrainian) story "The Terrible Boar"
<u>DRAMA</u>		
Revizór	Rev	The Inspector General
Ženíťba	Ž	The Marriage
Ženixí (A play upon which <u>Marriage</u> is based)	Žen	The Suitor
Dramatíčeskíe otrývki i otdél'nye sceny		Dramatic fragments and separate scenes
Igórkí	Igr	The Gamblers
Útro delovógo čelovéka	Udč	An Official's Morning
Tjážba	Tja	The Lawsuit
Lakéjskaja	Lak	The Servants' Hall
Otrývok	O	A Fragment

Otrývok iz utrácennoj drámy OUD

A Fragment from a Lost
Drama

Nabróski drámy iz ukraínskoj NDUI
istórii

Sketches of a drama from
Ukrainian History

Ál'fred

A

King Alfred the Great

POETRY

Ganc Kjuxel'gärten

GK

Hans Küchelgarten

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Good name in man and woman,
 dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their
 souls:
Who steals my purse steals trash;
 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has
 been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my
 good name
Robs me of that which not
 enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

--William Shakespeare

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Literary history is filled with apt and striking illustrations of the very real importance of a name. The name of a character, if well selected and appropriate, adds verisimilitude to the story and establishes the fictitious person as being real and individual. Indeed, the names of characters in fiction are cardinal factors, both in the success of any given book and in the permanency of the characters who become types in the minds of all who read of them. W. W. Fowler best attests to the importance of a proper name when he responds to the question, "What's in a Name?"

Very much, in a successful novel. The tragic, romantic and chivalrous in fiction, of course, have their distinct class of high-sounding and musical appellatives, just as the simply respectable and common-place have their appropriate names; but the comic and grotesque call for a nomenclature both odd and ludicrous, and the more marked in this respect the better.¹

1

W. W. Fowler, "The Dickens Names", The Galaxy, VIII (September, 1869), 420.

Elsdon C. Smith in The Story of Our Names cites Scott, Dickens, Bunyan, Thackeray and Balzac as examples of writers in English and French literature who were particularly noted for the apropos names they chose for their characters.² In Russian literature certain authors similarly became unique in their selection of names from the very full and rich vocabulary of Russian onomatology. John P. Pauls in his article, Names for Characters in Russian Literature mentions Fonvizin, Griboedov, Gogol', Nekrasov, Ostrovskij, Dostoevskij, Čexov and Zoščenko as those Russian writers, who were particularly adept in bestowing amusing, descriptive names upon their characters.³

Although a great deal has been written in English literature concerning the significance of Charles Dickens' faculty for providing his characters with appropriate names which "contain a subtle, half-subtle, half suggestion of words...associated with the traits embodied in the characters so named,"⁴ relatively little has been done pertaining to the utilization of proper names by Nikolaj Vasil'evič

2

Elsdon C. Smith, The Story of Our Names (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1950), p. 260.

3

John P. Pauls, "Names for Characters in Russian Literature," Names, XI (March, 1963), 11.

4

Smith, op. cit., p. 261.

⁵
Gogol' --undoubtedly Dickens' equal and undisputed rival in Russian literature. Gogol, much the same as Dickens in his selection of fictional names, proves himself to be a judicious artist and a consummate man of genius in all that relates to the subtly humorous and the broadly grotesque. His propensity for curious surnames, consequently, can hardly escape the notice of any reader; and Cyril Bryner, in comparing the use of proper names by both writers, has the following to say:

The singularity, variety and inventiveness of the proper names in their books illustrate and symbolize a unique place in literature. They marked a peak to which the symbolic and humorous names of the past rose--the Sir Benjamin Backbites and Lady Sneerwells of Restoration drama or the Starodums and Chuzhekhvats of eighteenth century Russia; and the anonymous realism in names which was to follow in the non-suggestive Anna Karenina, Karamazov, Henry Esmond, or Adam Bede. Gogol's and Dickens' names comprised the best of both styles, and added a unique onomatopoeic quality of their own. Their onomastic inventiveness represented an abundance of riches and prodigality of use. They squandered names which would have enriched dozens of novelists. Akaky Akakievich Bashmachkin is one of the funniest names in Russian literature. But consider all of the names that his god parents passed over: Mokia, Sossia, Khozdazat, Trifily,

5

Instead of the correctly transliterated name of Gogol' the soft sign will be dropped because of certain orthographical and typing difficulties and, hereafter, the name of Gogol will be used. This change should present no difficulty since in world literature the accepted spelling of Gogol' has been Gogol. Gogol' himself in a letter to N. Ja. Prokopovič, dated 25 January 1837, writes in the postscript: "My address: Place de la Bourse, 12. Write my name correctly, or else a misunderstanding will develop at the post office. Write simply as it is pronounced: Gogol." N. V. Gogol', Sobranie sočinenij (Collected Works), ed. G. Granik (Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo xudožestvennoj literatury, 1953), VI, p. 316.

Also mention should be made that in Ukrainian orthography the author's name is Hohol'.

Dula, Varakhazy, Pavsikakhy, Vakhtisy, Varada and Varukh. Dickens in his quarrel with English law represented by Jarndyce and Jarndyce and other villainous lawyers has the shadowy partnership of Sniggle and Blink, Porkin and Snob, Stumph and Deacon, as a background.⁶

Statement of the problem. The purpose of this study⁷ is to investigate proper names found in Gogol's literary works. This inquiry can take any one of several approaches:

- (1) Each of the author's literary works can be

⁶
Cyril Bryner, "Gogol and the Realistic Novel", Slavic and East European Studies, VIII (Spring-Summer, 1963), 33.

⁷
So far in this study, no attempt has been made to define what is meant by the term "proper names" and exactly what will be encompassed by this designation in the thesis. The problem is most complex and although personal and place names seem rather easy to define, "proper names" as a category, are not. One only has to refer to such works as: Ernest Pulgram, Theory of Names (Berkley, 1954); Francis Lee Utley, "The Linguistic Component of Onomastics", Names, XI (September, 1963), 145-176; to see the difficulty in solving this enigmatic question. Consequently, what will be said about this term and its manner of use will not necessarily coincide with that of any other reader. Unfortunately, at times it fails to coincide exactly with what the author feels, but is the nearest approximation that can be expressed.

As for the definition of "proper names", Jespersen's simple definition seems most appropriate: "In general we may consider a proper name as an arbitrary label used to denote a certain familiar person or thing (or a group of persons or things)." Cited Utley, op. cit., p. 152. The Oxford Dictionary provides a definition of "proper name" which similarly corresponds to Jespersen's inductive analysis: "name used to designate an individual person, animal, town, ship, etc., (e.g. Jane, Smith, France, London)."

The proper names found in Gogol's literary writing will include the following types of names; i.e. personal names, including names of fictive, mythological and historical characters; nicknames (including any significant pet names and all diminutives of personal names) and animal names; names of certain groups, including names of regiments, be they based on personal or place names, but no names of tribes or groups. For example,

considered separately and chronologically in order to analyze⁸ the meaningful or descriptive personal names. John P. Pauls uses this technique in his article, Names for Characters in Russian Literature, in which he devotes a brief but excellent section to the descriptive personal names employed by Gogol.⁹ Similarly, V. I. Mixajlov, in his article, Rol' sobstvennyx imen v proizvedenijax N. V. Gogolja (Role of Proper Names in N. V. Gogol's Literary Works), follows a corresponding¹⁰ procedure.

(2) A linguistic study of personal names can be based on L. I. Kolokova's excellent survey of names found in Čexov's earlier works, entitled Imena Sobstvennye v rannem tvorčestve A. P. Čexova (Proper Names in A. P. Čexov's

the Muscovites or Russians etc.; titles, including the names of books, works of art, etc.; names of institutions and buildings; place names, including not only toponymic features but also names of streets and roads; and finally, names of events of history, including not only particular events, but also everything up to whole periods.

⁸ The term "descriptive names" is employed as defined by John P. Pauls in his article, Names for Characters in Russian Literature in which he states: "I use the term 'descriptive names' to signify those names which, in my opinion, the writer used intentionally to reveal some spiritual or physical quality of his character, or, in some cases, to make the character appear more humorous to the reader by merely giving him a funny-sounding name." Pauls, op. cit., p. 10.

It should be noted that "descriptive names" are used synonymously with "meaningful names."

⁹

Pauls, op. cit., pp. 10-19.

¹⁰

V. I. Mixajlov, "Rol' sobstvennyx imen v proizvedenijax N. V. Gogolja", (Role of Proper Names in N. V. Gogol's Literary Works), Russkij jazyk v škole, (No. 2, 1954), pp. 40-48.

11
Earlier Literary Creations).

(3) Patterns in the author's usage of names can be investigated to ascertain whether or not his fictitious personal names offer an insight into his attitude toward certain objects, groups of individuals, or professions.

(4) A study of the function of proper names in Gogol's literary works can be based upon the typological classification as presented by J. B. Rudnyc'kyj in his article, Functions¹²
of Proper Names in Literary Work.

In this study, I have arbitrarily chosen this latter approach, but with certain addenda to the above mentioned scheme. The aims in this thesis have been (1) to examine
¹³
the proper names used by Gogol, (2) to classify these names

11.
L. I. Kolokova, Imena sobstvennye v rannem tvorčestve A. P. Čexova (Proper Names in A. P. Čexov's Earlier Literary Creations), (Kiev: Izdatel'stvo kievskogo universiteta, 1961).

12
J. B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work" in Stil-und Formprobleme in der Literatur, Heidelberg, 1959, pp. 378-383.

The following typology of the function of proper names in Slavic literature is presented in the above mentioned article:

1. Relevance to the contents:
 - a) Names relevant to the quality of the characters (meaningful names);
 - b) Names relevant to the time of action (couleur historique);
 - c) Names relevant to the place of action (couleur locale).
2. Relevance to the form. A name besides its relevance to the contents of the literary work can play a role in its form, which as a rule applies only to poetry.

13
Supra, pp. iv-vii.

in a typological scheme as to the role they play in the author's literary writings, (3) to compile a list or inventory of proper names collected, and finally, (4) to elucidate ~~on~~ many of the proper names which may have seemed incomprehensible to a foreign reader.

Present State of Research and Bibliographical Review.

Generally, although a great deal of onomastic research has been done in English and American literature, remarkably little has been accomplished in the Slavic field.¹⁴ With respect to Gogol himself, there appears to be a complete lack of research material concerning the importance of his use of proper names, even though numerous monographs and articles dealing with his literary works inevitably comment on some aspect of certain names that he used.

Specifically, there are four treatises dealing with particular features of Gogolian names. Although these studies are broad in scope, they do serve as valuable guides to the descriptive names.

Perhaps the most noteworthy is N. V. Mixajlov's article, The Role of Proper Names in N. V. Gogol's Literary

¹⁴

Rudnyc'kyj, op. cit., pp. 378-379.

The author briefly discusses the onomastic bibliography of Eastern Slavic works as compiled by Rose Marie Richardt in her Bibliographie zur Russischen Namenforschung mit Beiträgen von M. Vaser and B. O. Unbegaun. Onoma vol. 5. Louvain 1955-56. pp. 1-76.

Works. Mixajlov, however, is primarily concerned with the examination of the role of "descriptive" personal names, and completely neglects the function of historical, mythological and place names. In the analysis of several of these names Mixajlov proves to be most perceptive; and yet, the article's merit is negated by two inter-related factors: (1) his analysis is far from complete since he uses only a limited number of names; and (2) his choice of names is in line with Soviet ideology and is presented in such a way as to demonstrate Gogol's repugnance for the Russian upper class and his sympathy for the peasants.¹⁵

In three other works, Gogolian names have a comparatively restricted, but still significant role. John P. Pauls in his article, Names for Characters in Russian Literature, assigns a brief section to the more colourful and descriptive names, not only discussing their significance, but also focusing attention on certain inaccurate etymologies in English translations of Gogolian names given by certain authors. J. B. Rudnyc'kyj, on the other hand, in his article, Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work

15

Mixajlov echoes Ermilov's sentiments. It was Ermilov who stated that Gogol was concerned with the antagonism between the upper and lower classes. This position, undoubtedly would be welcomed in Soviet circles; however, it certainly does not apply to Gogol who appears to be more concerned with the moral problems of men of all classes and refrains from associating himself with any one group. See Robert L. Strong, "The Soviet Interpretation of Gogol", American Slavic and East European Review, XIV (December, 1955), 537.

uses a number of Gogol's names to illustrate his typology. However, it is Andrej Belyj in his book, Masterstvo Gogolja (Gogol's Mastery), who presents several unique and first hand observations that reveal the importance of certain phonological elements found in a number of Gogol's personal names.¹⁶

Importance of the Study. Proper names have played a most important role in the composition of many literary works.¹⁷ Their exact role, however, can only be determined by the analysis of that particular work or works. Since an extensive study of the function of proper names in Gogol's writings apparently has never been produced, this study, consequently, will be the first. It is true, as has been mentioned earlier, there have been discussions concerning Gogol's proper names, but they have been based upon limited material, resulting in undue emphasis on certain names and a complete disregard of the remaining vast kaleidoscope of

¹⁶ Andrej Belyj, Masterstvo Gogolja (Gogol's Mastery), (Moscow-Leningrad, 1934).

¹⁷ In any literary work there are actually two elements; the creative and technical. Belonging to the creative sphere are such components as composition, style, and idea, while structure and language relate to the latter sphere. The term "composition" signifies the creative inter-dependence between characters, situations and ideas, while the term "style" denotes the author's individual creative language.

personal, historical, mythological and place names. In this study an attempt has been made to reach conclusions that are based on methodical analysis of the more than 1,000 proper names found in the texts studied.

The Sources Used. The following primary sources were used:

Gogol, Nikolaj Vasil'evič. Polnoe sobranie sočinenij,
čertvertoe izdanie ego naslednikov (Complete Collection of
 of Literary Works, 4th edition of his heirs). 4 vols.
 Moskva: Tipografia T. I. Gagin, "Bol'saja ljubjanka,
 dom" knjasja Golicyna", 1880.

Even though this edition is not complete, it is valuable because it includes stress marks on personal names, especially on those names which appear in Gogol's Ukrainian stories. In it are also found certain interesting comments made by Kuliš. Certain of its orthographic variations are noted and are recorded in the Inventory of Names.

Any further reference to this edition will be noted in the following abbreviated form: Gogol, P.S.S. (1880).

_____, Polnoe sobranie sočinenij (Complete Collection of
 Literary Works). 10 vols. Berlin: Slovo, 1921.

In as much as this edition was readily available, it

was employed as the basic text for this study; all references in this thesis are cited from it. Unfortunately, the edition lacks certain works; it will therefore be necessary at times to refer to other editions. Any variations in proper names will be recorded and entered both in the Inventory of Names as well as in the body of the thesis.

This edition will be referred to as: Gogol, Pol. Sobr. Soč.

_____. Polnoe sobranie sočinenij (Complete Collection of Literary Works). 10 vols. Paris: Biblioteka "Illjustrirovannoj Rossii," [1933].

This edition was incomplete, but proved to be useful for comparing orthographical variations.

Any further reference to this edition will be noted in the following abbreviated form: Gogol, P.S.S. (1933).

_____. Polnoe sobranie sočinenij (Complete Collection of Literary Works). 14 vols. Edited N. L. Meščerjakov et al. Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1937-1952.

This edition is the most complete published source. In it are found not only Gogol's final editions but also his original editions complete with variants and, most important, reproductions of many of his original manuscripts. Unfortunately, this edition was extremely difficult to obtain for any length of time and therefore

could not be employed as the working text. It, however, did prove invaluable as a reference text, particularly for comparing orthographical variations.

Any further reference to this edition will be noted in the following abbreviated form: Gogol, P.S.S. (1937-1952).

_____. Sobranie sočinenij (Collection of Literary Works). 6 vols. Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo xudožestvennoj literatury, 1952-1953.

Certain stories from Gogol's earlier period are quoted from this text since the 1921 edition lacks these stories. This text is chiefly used for reference and is useful for certain comments. It will be referred to hereafter in the following abbreviated form: Gogol, S.S. (1952).

_____. Poxoždenija Čičikova ili mertvyja duši; poema Tom" I (Čičikov's Journey or Dead Souls; poem Vol. I). Second edition. Moscow: V" tipografii V. Got'e, 1855.

_____. Poxoždenija Čičikova ili mertvyja duši; poema Tom" vtoroj (5 Glav") (Čičikov's Journey or Dead Souls; poem Vol. II) (5 chapters). Moscow: V" Universitetskoj tipografii, 1855.

Both volumes were employed extensively in comparing orthographical variations in Gogol's Mertvye duši

(Dead Souls). The first volume is reprinted from the 1846 edition.

Any further reference to this edition will be referred to hereafter as Gogol, Mertvye duši Vol. I & II (1855).

This study is based on proper names collected from Gogol's reworked and revised writings. In all cases where original editions are used for making comparisons with final editions, references are included. The names are presented in the modified post Revolutionary Russian alphabet.

Method of Procedure. All the proper names are taken from Gogol's literary works as listed in Table II,¹⁸ transliterating with the Cyrillic characters reproduced according to the system of transliteration found in Table I¹⁹ and tabulated in the Inventory of Names in Appendix A.²⁰ These names are analyzed and classified in accordance with the typological scheme presented in Chapter IV of this study. If the personal names happen to be "descriptive" or "meaningful" their connotation is explained. With respect to historical,

¹⁸

Supra, pp. iv-vii

¹⁹

Supra, p. iii

²⁰

Infra, p. 94.

mythological and place names, in addition to the transliterated name, the correct English version of the name is given, if possible or applicable.

Organization of the Thesis. The remainder of the thesis is divided into five chapters, followed by two appendices.

The second and third chapters serve as an introduction to the study of certain enigmas found in Slavic names. Chapter II deals generally with the system of Slavic surnames and includes a synopsis of the classes of Russian surnames and certain of their morphological aspects; Chapter III presents a resumé of Gogol's own comments on certain implications of a proper name.

Chapter IV deals with the problem of the functions of the names in Gogol's stories and gives a typological scheme for the classification of these functions. The scheme is applied to the Inventory of Names in Appendix A.

Chapter V stresses the importance given to proper names by Gogol. The stories Tarás Búl'ba and Portrét (The Portrait) are discussed in order to show a noticeable increase in the use of proper names in the final revised editions as compared to those found in early editions.

Appendix B gives a chronological list of Gogol's life

and literary work and provides the reader with a chronology that is not only necessary, but useful.

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

CHAPTER II

SYSTEM OF SLAVIC SURNAMES

A foreign reader with a limited knowledge of the Russian language, attempting, for the first time, to read Gogol in the original or in translation, undoubtedly experiences the sentiments of de Vogüé, who considers Gogol's vast array of characters as "an army of disconnected characters with unpronounceable names, all the more strange because they are intended to convey some special meaning difficult at first to catch."¹ Unhappily for the reader and M. de Vogüé, this inability to understand the meaning² of such characters makes it equally impossible for them to appreciate the significance of Gogol's literary works. With respect to the English translations of Gogol's writings, the difficulty in rendering facsimilies is more pronounced, resulting unfortunately, in atrocious inaccuracies and mutilations in his prose and

1

Eugene Marie Melchoir de Vogüé, The Russian Novelists, trans. by Jane Loring Edward (Boston, 1887), p. 140, cited by Carl Lefevre, "Gogol's First Century in England and America: 1841-1941," (unpublished Doctoral thesis, The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1942), p. 138.

2

The word "meaning" is not limited to the narrow sense of the semantics of the surname only, but includes the wider connotation of the Slavic system of surnames, i.e., the manner in which it is the people's custom to use the name; the pronunciation of the name, including the system of transliteration (if the name appears in translation) and the stress; and finally certain special features of the surname's morphology.

particularly, in his characters' personal names.³ Unquestionably, the resulting enigma is partly due to the fact that Gogol's prose is "alive with the vibration of actual speech," and culminates in his writings being "hopelessly untranslatable--more untranslatable than any other Russian prose."⁴ And yet, however true this assertion may be, the dilemma can be greatly minimized, if the reader is familiar with the Slavic system of surnames and translators obey a proper scheme of English transliteration or transcription of these Russian

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Gogol's literary works have been translated into the English language for the past century with various degrees of success. It is only in the past few decades, however, that literary critics have begun to be more Zollean in their criticisms, demanding more accuracy and literary smoothness in these translations; a result no doubt of the recent re-evaluation of probably the most underrated of the great nineteenth century Russian writers in the English speaking world.

A few select works dealing with this problem of translation are: Vladimir Nabokov, Nikolai Gogol, (Norfolk: New Directions Books, 1944). Throughout his book Nabokov, although mentioning that certain translations have good merits, generally finds all quite inadequate. Carl R. Proffer, "Dead Souls in Translation," The Slavic and East European Journal, VIII (December, 1964), 420-433. Proffer discusses the merits and faults of four modern translations of Mertvye duši (Dead Souls) by B. G. Guerney, A. R. MacAndrew, David Magarshak and Helen Michailov. Elizabeth Pond, "Gogol Revised and Reevaluated," The Christian Science Monitor, September 3, 1964, p. 7. A review dealing with a new scholarly translation of Gogol's literary works, entitled The Collected Tales and Plays of Nikolai Gogol, by Leonard J. Kent, based upon Constance Garnett's 1920 version, with a number of key revisions. Moreover, the review mentions that Kent has included an explanation of the Russian system of names--a most important and long overdue necessity in the reading of Russian works, and in particular, of Gogol's literary works.

4

D. S. Mirsky, The History of Russian Literature (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955), p. 149.

names. This chapter was decided upon, consequently, as a means to alleviate a certain amount of puzzlement that a reader faces with respect to a system of Slavic surnames,⁵ by presenting to him some idea of the linguistic and social structure of these names.

The basic problem, and probably the most enigmatic, is the presentation of the proper name in English translation. Although it logically follows that in order to read any Russian name properly an accurate system of English transliteration is required, many scholars themselves are not agreed as to the transliteration of the Russian alphabet. Consequently, Russian names have been spelled in various ways in the English language by different persons. This dilemma evolved when some attempted to help the reader unfamiliar with Russian, to approximate a correct pronunciation, which inevitably resulted in some awkward distortion of the Cyrillic orthography. On the other hand, those attempting to reconstruct the original name in its Cyrillic form accomplished the correct spelling of the name even though it was at the price of strangeness to the reader who is familiar only with English. As has been mentioned earlier, the system of transliteration used in this thesis is based

⁵ Although the term "Slavic Surnames" is employed, special attention will only be paid to those surnames of Russian and Ukrainian origin since these names were mostly used by Gogol.

upon this latter approach.

Closely associated with the problem of transliteration⁶ is the complication of stress and of accent in the Russian language. The individual reader, who is unable to properly locate the stress in a name, is incapable of pronouncing the name correctly. Nabokov, fully aware of the necessity for the correct articulation of surnames quite painstakingly transcribes Gogol's name as "Gaw-gol", not "Go-gall", for the "final 'l' is a soft dissolving 'l' which does not exist in English". He concludes that "one cannot hope to understand an author if one cannot even pronounce his name".⁷ Undoubtedly Nabokov exaggerates the importance of Gogol's own name in his literary works, but he validly focuses immediate attention upon the urgency of faultless enunciation of Gogolian names, in order that the reader may more readily

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In Russian, only one syllable in a word is accented, or stressed and the stress may be on any syllable of a word.

With respect to the determination of the stress and certain aspects of morphology of the Russian personal names, the following reference works proved to be invaluable: Morton Benson (comp.), Dictionary of Personal Names; with a Guide to Stress and Morphology (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964); Morton Benson, "The Stress of Russian Surnames," The Slavic and East European Journal VIII (March, 1964), 42-53; S. F. Levčenko (ed.), Slovar' sobstvennyx imen ljudej (Dictionary of Persons' Proper Names), (Kiev: Izdatel'stvo akademii nauk Ukrainskoj SSR, 1961).

7

Nabokov, op. cit., p. 150.

understand these characters. The stresses or accents will be marked by a (') over the stressed vowel.

I. SYSTEM OF SURNAMES

In the Russian system of names an individual commonly has three personal names, a Christian name (ímja), a patronymic (ótčestvo), derived from the father's given name and a surname (famílija). Thus Nikoláj Vasíl'evič Gógol, is Nikoláj, the son of Vasíl', of the family Gógol. These names usually inflect according to gender.

Addressing a person by his or her first name is more informal or intimate in Russian, than it is in English. On the other hand, the use of the surname is more formal than in English. The form of address which is neither too informal nor too formal is the first name and patronymic. The patronymic is formed by adding the suffixes -ovič, -evič, or -ič, meaning "son of" and -ovna, -evna, or -ična meaning "daughter of" to the stem of the father's first name. Consequently, all the sons of Iván would bear the patronymic Ivánovič as a middle name, while all the daughters would use Ivánovna.

It should be noted that, although the above mentioned scheme applies generally, there are certain variations to this rule. At times the reader will be aware, that these individuals are only addressed: (1) by their Christian names or diminutives of these Christian names for example, Iván, dim. Vánja or Ván'ka; (2) by only their family names, such

as Petrůvič, Kukubénko or (3) by their nicknames, as in the case of Stepán Próbka, meaning 'cork'; therefore, Stepan the Cork and so forth. Although it does not apply in all cases, this occurs usually when Gogol deals with the common people.

II. CLASSES OF SURNAMES AND CERTAIN MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

With regard to their origin and formation, the Slavic surnames belong in one of the following groups: former Christian names (patronymics), nicknames (based upon the personal characteristics or appearance of a person), and occupational and local names (based upon place names and topographical features).

The following suffixes are typical endings of Russian names, derived from the Christian, nicknames, occupational or local names:

8

Elsdon C. Smith states that in connection with the question of the origin of surnames, all fall into one of the following four classes: local, occupational, patronymical and descriptive (nicknames). Smith, op. cit., p. 44.

John P. Pauls proposes a similar classification for Slavic surnames, analogous to other Indo-European languages: first names (patronymics), the qualities of a person (descriptive nicknames), occupations and places of residence of national origin (local or ethnic names). John P. Pauls, "Surnames of Soviet Russian and other Communist Celebrities", Names, VIII (December, 1960), 221.

9

The classification is for the most part based upon John P. Pauls' scheme. Cf. Ibid., p. 222.

A reader who desires a greater insight into certain significant aspects of the morphology of Russian surnames and

1. Suffixes -in and feminine -ina, are possessives derived from feminine nouns and known among all Slavs, although used mostly by the Russians.

2. Suffixes -ev/-ov (sometimes spelled phonetically -eff/-off in the French and older English publications), feminine -eva/-ova (equivalent to Ukrainian -iv, -uk, -ko,¹⁰ -enko, Byelorussian -aw, -uk, and Polish -ów, are derived from the first name, nickname, or occupation. Names ending in -ov occur most frequently among the Russians and Bulgarians.

3. The suffix -iĉ and feminine -na, both of which are patronymic endings, are common among all Slavs as family names, but are most popular among the Byelorussians and Yugoslavs.

4. Suffixes -oj and feminine -aja, are typical and exclusively Russian name endings. These are actually adjectives with a stressed ending, derived from nicknames or places.

5. Suffixes -skij or -ckij, and feminine -skaja or -ckaja, are the endings of names derived from places, mostly names of former nobility or landlords.

in particular, wishes to acquaint himself with previous studies dealing with this problem, is directed to read the following article: James St. Clair Sobell and Irina Carlsen, "The Structure of Russian Surnames", The Canadian Slavonic Papers, IV, (1959), 42-60.

10

Yar Slavutych deals with the suffix -enko. This is the most common onomastic format in Ukrainian with a typical Ukrainian feature since it is not found in any other Slavic language. The article concerns itself with the suffix -enko's origin, development and role in the formation of surnames. See Yar Slavutych, "Ukrainian Surnames in -enko", Names, X, (September, 1962), 181-186.

6. Suffixes -ik and feminine -ikova, are derived from the designation of occupation and other qualities, and are common to all Slavs.

7. Numerous other suffixes, mostly from occupation and other qualities, are also common to all Slavs.

Although the Slavic system of names, as has been presented in this chapter, is only an outline, it is hoped that some insight into the linguistic and social structure of Slavic personal names has been provided.

CHAPTER III

GOGOL'S REFLECTIONS ON PROPER NAMES IN HIS LITERARY WORKS

Throughout Gogol's writings there are a number of instances when the reader finds himself face to face with the author's own particular views regarding the noble art of name giving or at times the subtlety of name calling. These sentiments are expressed either by the author's direct digression in the midst of a narrative, or many times, by his characters' own monologues and dialogues. It is not suggested that Gogol offers a detailed explanation in his usage of names, but he definitely presents certain entertaining, and at times even penetrating analyses, of specific aspects concerning such features as the Russian propensity for curious names and nicknames, difficulties encountered in their selection and the psychological aspects of some names.

Perhaps, before discussing Gogol's sentiments with respect to names in general, a few words would not be amiss concerning his own name and his reflections upon it. It should be remembered that originally Gogol inherited a combination of two names; Gógol-Janóvskij, termed as an "indifferent, rather common name with a Polish flavour [Janóvskij] and a name suggesting a cossack origin, both unusual and expressive, and with a slight comical connotation [Gógol]."¹ It was

¹

Leon Stilman, "Historical and Bibliographical Elements in his Creative Personality" (unpublished Doctoral thesis, Columbia University, New York), p. 95.

Gogol's grandfather, a grandson of the Kononovka priests initially known as Janóvskij, who had affixed to his name that of a hypothetical forefather, Gogol. Two generations later with Nikoláj Vasíl'evič, the name of Janóvskij disappeared and Gogol, the surname of the legendary ancestor stood alone.² What then is the meaning of the word gógol'? It is the name of a bird which is called a golden-eye³ and refers to a species of sea duck. In Russian it occurs in the expression xodít gógolem, literally meaning to strut, to swagger, or to walk pompously.

In the whole of Gogol's literary works there appear to be only two references with respect to his name. The first appears in the concluding paragraph of Tarás Búl'ba, when Gogol utilizes his name in the original meaning--that of a bird, showing the proud golden-eye with a host of other birds soaring above the Dniester River:

² Stilman devotes an exceedingly informative section on Gogol's ancestry and his name. See his chapter, "Gogol's Ancestry and his Name". Ibid., pp. 83-99.

³ Information jotted down by Gogol in a notebook in 1842 has the following item: "Golden-eye [gógol'], large--the size of a large duck, white with red feathers. Around the head something like cuffs, the legs are far back, toward the tail. Hard to shoot because as soon as they catch sight they immerse the whole body, and only the neck remains above water. Cannot run on land. Swims proudly and swiftly, lifting its long nose. Sometimes places its goslings on its back and swims with them. Dives far and stays long under water." Cf. Gogol', Sočinenija, 10th edition, VI, edited by V. I. Šenrok, (Moscow-St. Petersburg: A. F. Marks, 1896). p. 507, cited Stilman. Ibid., p. 95.

Its [Dniester] mirror-like surface glitters, filled with the ringing melancholy whoops of the swans and the proud golden-eye [gógol'] glides swiftly over it, and in the rushes along its banks are many snipes, red-throated ruffs and other species of birds.⁴

The second reference, his Póvest' o tom, kak possorílsja Iván Ivánovič s Ivánom Nikíforovičem (The Story of how Ivan Ivanovič quarrelled with Ivan Nikiforovič) is, although indirectly, reminiscent of the theme of Gogol's family name.

The tale is about two individuals whose apparently eternal friendship suddenly comes to an abrupt end, when one of them, Iván Nikíforovič Dovgočxún (adj., dólgij - long, lengthy, lasting; verb, čxnut' - to sneeze; and therefore, the long sneezer), in a moment of anger during a senseless quarrel, inadvertently calls the other, Iván Ivánovič Pererépenko, (verb, Ukr., pererépatysja - to crack, chap, all over), a gander (gusák). Iván Ivánovič considers this as a most vituperative affront and submits a complaint to the district judge, the text of which is as follows:

The same nobleman Iván, son of Nikífor Dovgočxún, when I came to him with friendly suggestions, called me publicly by a name, insulting and slandering my reputation, namely a 'gander' [gusák], though it is known to the whole Mirgorod district that by this base bird's name I have never called myself and do not intend to do so in the future. The proof of my noble origin is in the

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Gogol, Pol. Sobr. Soč., II, p. 313. All translations from Gogol's works, unless otherwise noted are mine. These translations are literal. All names are stressed and any additions appearing in square brackets are mine.

register of births, found in the Church of the Three Saints [Trex Svjatitelej]. Therein is entered the day of my birth, as well as my Christian name. The name 'gander', as it is well known to all, including the least conversant with learning, can not be recorded in the register of births --a fact well known even to those who have never attended a seminary. Yet, this same malignant nobleman, being fully aware of this, for no other reason than that of putting a deadly abuse upon my rank, affronted me with that base word.⁵

Unmistakably, Gogol, in this passage, argues waggishly as to the validity of his own name. Even his choice of the word gander is well thought out, for both the gander and the golden-eye are members of the anseres or goose family. The inter-relationship between Iván Ivánovič's petition and that submitted by Gogol's grandfather, Afanásij Demjánovič Janóvskij is discussed in detail by Stilman.⁶ It will suffice to say that whereas Iván Ivánovič rejects the bird name given him, Afanásij Demjánovič undertakes to establish another bird name, gógol', as the actual name of his ancestors. His grandson on the other hand, not only accepts this name, but completely disregards the legitimate name of Janóvskij.

Inasmuch as the reader has had a brief glance at the uniqueness of Gogol's own name, perhaps a discussion of the Russian affinity for curious names, as viewed by Gogol, would be in order at this time.

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Ibid., p. 313.

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See footnote 2.

I. THE RUSSIAN PROPENSITY FOR CURIOUS NAMES AND NICKNAMES

Nowhere in his literary works does Gogol express his views so eloquently and dramatically with respect to his philosophy and the importance in the Russian usage of these nicknames as in his book, Mértvye dúši (Dead Souls).⁷ Therein, in two separate instances, he discusses the Russian partiality for curious names, based primarily upon his cleverness in selecting apropos names for his fellowman and his near mania for names being anything but insipid. These selections will now be examined in detail, beginning with Gogol's discourse on his fellow citizens' ingenuity to accurately portray individuals with well chosen, appropriate nicknames.

⁸ Čičikov, upon meeting an old peasant, whom he immediately dubbs Beardy, questions him as to the whereabouts of the residence of the landowner Pljúškin (a descriptive word employed in the sense of mangy, or dilapidated).⁹ His questioning is unsuccessful until he inquires about the miserly Pljúškin, the one who mistreats and badly feeds his serfs,

⁷ The word Russian signifies Eastern Slavs, i.e. including Great Russians, Ukrainians or Little Russians and Byelorussians.

⁸ The name Čičikov is of interesting construction and its syntax will be discussed in the succeeding chapter. See p. 50.

⁹ The etymology of this word is most interesting and Gogol may have intended one of, or the combination of the following three interpretations. The first interpretation of Pljúškin is that it is derived from the Russian word pljuš, meaning a wollen or silk cloth with plush pile, specified in one

at which time the gray-headed peasant exclaims, "Oh, the patched one, the patched one [zaplátannoj]!" To which Gogol responds with the following digression:

He added a substantive to the word, the patched one, [zaplátannoj], very apt, but not used in well bred conversation. It may be assumed, however, that the expression was very befitting because Čičikov, although the peasant had long since dropped out of sight, was still laughing, sitting in his carriage. How vividly do the Russian people express themselves! And if someone is endowed with a nickname, it enters his family for posterity, carries with him into the service, retirement, to Petersburg or even to the ends of the earth. How cunningly he attempts to ennoble his nickname and even though for a price he compels the scribes to trace his pedigree from an ancient aristocratic family, nothing helps. This nickname cackles with all its crow's voice and plainly declares from whence the bird has flown. A word properly uttered or written cannot be cut away by an axe. And

dictionary as Utrecht velvet. Apparently this cloth wears very poorly because the pile has the tendency to become flat in places, resulting in its appearance becoming quite patchy. This material, especially with age, becomes most shabby in appearance, and it is quite possible that this meaning was the connotation Gogol wanted for his tattered and avaricious miser. In a second interpretation, Mixajlov similarly stresses the "flatness" aspect, tracing the name Pljuškin from "the word pljuška, i.e. something flattened out, insignificant". Mixajlov, op. cit., p. 47. John P. Pauls in his article, Names for Characters in Russian Literature extends another explanation, offering that Pljuškin means the "ugly one" which is from the Ukrainian word pljuška (dim. of pljuha - a nasty or ugly woman, or the Russian adj., pligavyi - shabby). Pauls, op. cit., p. 16. The chosen meaning of Pljuškin is actually a combination of the three interpretations, which is best demonstrated in English by the words 'mangy' or 'dilapidated'.

In the Soviet Encyclopedia the following term is found under the entry Pljuškin: "a character from the literary works of N. V. Gogol's Mertvye duši 1842, a satirical portrayal of the landowner-miser, the maniacal stinginess which turned him, according to N. V. Gogol's words, into 'a shabby wreck', 'the dreg of humanity'. P.[ljuškin's] portrait became the common denominator for the designation of extreme miserliness". Bol'saja sovetskaja enciklopedija (The Great Soviet Encyclopedia) (2nd edition), XXXIII, p. 308.

how good the sayings are that come out of the depths of Rus', where there are neither Germans, nor Finns, nor any other tribes; but only the native, living and clever Russian intelligence, which does not grope for a word in a pocket, nor broods over it like a hen over its chickadees, but attaches itself immediately, like a passport for eternal attire and there is no need for further description, such as what kind of nose or lips you possess --with one stroke you are portrayed from head to toe.¹⁰

Gogol not only draws attention to the Russian adroitness in portraying the salient idiosyncracies, physical or otherwise, of his fellow man; but epitomizes his own doctrine with its maxim that a "word properly uttered or written can not be cut away by an axe" and will remain a "passport" throughout the designated individual's life. In other words, it follows that in Gogol's own literary works, it will only be natural to expect a bountiful collection of nicknames, which in turn are the basis for his imaginative proper names. It is precisely because of the author's success in this sphere that the nineteenth century Russian critic, Belinskij, attributes Gogol's effectiveness when he praises the consequence of such names as Pererépenko and Dovgočxún:

Oh, do not waste many phrases or words - say simply, here is Iván Ivánovič Pererépenko, or here is Iván Nikíforovič Dovgočxún!...And dear God, how much meaning is inferred by each of them! It is a story, a novel, a history, a poem, a drama or a voluminous book--in short a whole world, with only one word...And what a master is Mr. Gogol to think up such words!¹¹

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Gogol, op. cit., IV, p. 159.

11

V. G. Belinskij, "O russkoj povesti i povestjax g. Gogolja" (Concerning Mr. Gogol's Russian Story and Tales). N. V. Gogol' v russkoj kritike i vospominanija sovremenikov (N. V. Gogol' in Russian Criticism and Reminiscences of his Contemporaries), (Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo detskoj literatury Ministerstva proisveščeniya RSFSR, 1959), p. 62.

Gogol, however, is not content to infer that upon all occasions the Russian is primarily concerned with appropriate nicknames. His choice of certain nicknames, especially those denoting peasants, which occasionally border on the fringe of utter grotesqueness, surely can not be the result of the Russians' inherent quality for accurate description. Why does Gogol then employ such incongruous epithets? Assuredly Gogol's purpose in using these names is not, as has been suggested by Mixajlov, to show the "oppressive" landowner's nature by endowing his serfs with the most humiliating nicknames.¹² It is true that nicknames such as the following are bizarre to say the least: Petr Savel'ev Neuvažaj-Korýto (verb, neuvažát' - to hold or show no respect; noun, korýto - trough; and consequently, the name Petr Savel'ev Show No Respect for the Trough);¹³ Koróvij Kirpíč (adj., koróvij - cow's; noun, kirpíč - brick; or in other words, cow's dung); Koléso Iván (noun, koléso - wheel; consequently, Iván the Wheel)¹⁴ and Próbka

¹²

Mixajlov, op. cit., p. 47.

¹³

Rudnyc'kyj places this nickname in a special sub-category, comprising the onomastic "hapax legomena". He translates the nickname as "do-not-notice-the-tray". Rudnyc'kyj, op. cit., p. 381.

¹⁴

In Mértvyje dúši one leit motif as pointed out by Andrej Belyj and Carl Proffer is the wheel (koléso). The motif of the wheel follows Čičikov throughout the whole text with the first reference appearing on the first page of the book when two peasants discuss Čičikov's carriage and whether or not the wheel will last to Moscow and to Kazan'. See Belyj, op. cit., pp. 90-103 and Carl Ray Proffer, "The Comparisons in Gogol's Dead Souls" (unpublished Doctoral thesis, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1963), p. 192.

Stepán (noun, próbka - cork; in Ukrainian there is an expression durnýj jak próbka - stupid as a cork; and unquestionably, Gogol intends the meaning as Stupid Stepán). When one considers, however, that these serfs, with the exception of Próbka Stepán, belong to the ignorant and eccentric Nastás'ja Petróvna Koróbočka (noun, koróbka - box), it is obvious that Gogol's intention was to illustrate Koróbočka's character. Not that Koróbočka wilfully wants to humiliate her peasants, but rather because of her most restricted mentality which limits her vocabulary to simple and at times vulgar, everyday, commonplace words. Although this depiction appears as one of the reasons for certain landowners' use of these eccentric epithets, there appears to be another more pragmatic reason, based upon the Russians' nature which craves spicy words for stimulation. Gogol, himself suggests this synthesis during his discussion of the landowner Petr Petróvič Petúx (noun, petúx - cock, rooster) and the nicknames of his two serfs, rotozėj (noun, rotozėj - a gullible person or one who gawks) and vor (noun, vor - thief):

Rotozėj Emel'ján and vor Antóška worked diligently. These nicknames were given only for stimulation. The master was not a lover of quarrels, but a kind-hearted man. And yet, a Russian man will not evade a spicy word. It is as necessary for him as a glass of vodka for an upset stomach. What to do? His nature is such that nothing is liked!¹⁵

15

Gogol, op. cit., V, p. 279.

An earlier version of this passage appears to be more descriptive and Gogol specifically mentions that the serfs did not resent the nicknames. "Rotozėj Emel'jan and vor Antóška

Therefore, according to Gogol, curious names and nicknames are the result of the Russians' inherent qualities, which make him capable of portraying the characteristic traits of an individual. This is usually done with one word and the more piquant the word, the better it is liked. Consequently, a number of Gogol's personal names bear these characteristics and, as earlier noted by Belinskij, are most effective. And yet, precisely as a result of these descriptive names certain criticisms have occurred from the critics and public alike, upon which Gogol himself elaborates in a subsequent section.

II. DIFFICULTY IN THE SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE NAMES

Upon two separate occasions Gogol focuses the reader's attention upon the difficulty of selecting proper names for individuals and certain Civil Service Departments. In another instance he accords a vivid illustration of the procedure used in Russia, quite possibly even by himself, in the selection of a Christian name for a child. These illustrations are most interesting and revealing, even though at times they tend to be highly exaggerated. To a certain extent they undoubtedly are the result of particular affronts Gogol may have suffered himself. This exaggeration is evident in his discussion concerning the selection of ladies' names

were good and nimble persons. The master gave these titles [nicknames] because to refer to them without nicknames seemed tame and he disliked vapidness. Although he himself was a good soul, he liked a spicy word and besides, his servants did not resent it." Ibid., V, pp. 83-84.

in Mértvyje dúši.

In one of the concluding chapters of the book, Gogol is on the verge of bestowing appropriate surnames upon two ladies, but at the last moment, after a careful deliberation, reconsiders the lucidity of his decision, deciding finally against a proper name in favour of an appellative:

The author finds it extremely difficult to name these ladies in such a manner as not to incur their anger, as has happened previously. To name them by a fictitious surname is dangerous. Whatever name is thought of, without fail in some corner of our country--appropriately called great--someone will be its bearer and certainly will be offended not slightly, but mortally. He will declare that the author on purpose visited him secretly in order to find out all about him, that is to say, what sort of sheepskin he wears, what Agraféna Ivánovna he visits and what he likes to eat. To call them by their rank, God forbid, for that is more dangerous. At this time in our country all ranks and classes are so sensitive that everything they find in a book seems to them a personality; thus, such a disposition is in the air! One only has to say that in one town there is a stupid man--this already is a personality. Suddenly a gentleman by outward appearance will jump up and cry out: 'See here, I am also a man, therefore, it follows that I am stupid.' At once he perceives what is meant. And therefore, to avoid all this, we shall call the lady whom the guest visited, as she almost unanimously was known in the town of N., that is, a lady agreeable in every respect [dama priyátnaja vo vsekh otnošenijax]. This appellative she acquired in a legal manner, for there was nothing she wouldn't do to be most obliging. Although of course, through this friendliness there stole oh, what a nimbleness of femininity, and even in her most agreeable phrase there would be thrust such a gibe!¹⁶

The other lady he designates as simply an agreeable lady (prósto priyátnaja dáma). Although Gogol eventually does grant both ladies Christian names, calling the former, Anna

16

Gogol, op. cit., IV, pp. 265-266.

Grigór'evna and the latter Sóf'ja Ivánovna, he remains true¹⁷ to his word and refuses to furnish them with surnames. The author's professed fear of not giving them proper names, unquestionably, is the result of his inability to conjure or appropriate one word with the same connotation as his illustrative appellatives.

Nevertheless, to a certain extent, Gogol's claim may be true: that whatever name he attempts to choose, there always will be found in Russia an individual already bearing this name who would be quite unhappy with the author's usage of it. At the very time this paper is being written a number of the colourful and descriptive Gogolian names, which were assumed originally by this author to have evolved from Gogol's "inner consciousness", as some metaphysical philosophers would say, actually were selected from the very full and rich vocabulary of Russian onomatology. Such names as Balabán (noun, balabán - butcher-bird, laneret; colloquially simpleton), Šýlo (noun, šýlo - awl), Bezboród'ko (adj., bezboródyj - beardless) and Valúev (noun, valúj - valúek - mushroom) to mention but a few, were found to belong to real individuals, either still living in Gogol's time or long since dead. It is possible that these individuals or their relatives reacted

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Apparently in the early drafts the "Simply Agreeable Lady" and the "Lady Agreeable in All Respects" were simply designated as Xm (Hm) and Ixm (And Hm). Both designations were more schematic and grotesque than the final version, but still illustrative and equally difficult to express with a proper name. Cited in Proffer, op. cit., p. 223.

against Gogol's use of these names, especially if the character was a negative type. Although such a complaint was not found in his correspondence there was one occasion when Gogol was reproached by a censor for his choice of names. The censor, Gedeonov, found the name Anúčkin (noun, onúča - cloth wrapped around feet to act as socks or at times leggings) most repulsive for an officer and a gentleman and suggested an alternative of ¹⁸Xodítkin (verb, xodít' - to walk). Consequently, it is likely that Gogol was censured many times by the censor and the public in general for his usage of names, both personal and those of institutions. In fact Gogol's reluctance to specify a certain clerk's department in the story Šinél' (The Overcoat) appears to stem from this type of public diatribe:

In the department of ---, but better not to name in what department. Nothing is moved to greater indignation than a department, a regiment, a government office and in a word any administrative order. Nowadays, every private individual considers all society insulted in his person. They say that not long ago a plea was handed in from a police inspector from some town, in which he clearly stated that the governmental institutions were being destroyed and his sacred name was being taken in vain. For his proof he appended to his petition a voluminous text of some kind of romantic novel where a police inspector appeared on every tenth page, at times in a truly intoxicated state. Therefore, in order to avoid any unpleasantness, instead of naming the department, it will be called a department or one department.¹⁹

Whereas in the last two illustrations Gogol had

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Gogol, P.S.S. (1937-1952), V, p. 461.

¹⁹

Gogol, op. cit., III, p. 128.

pointed to the contentiousness in the selection of proper names because of outside pressures, he is concerned primarily in his final reflection, with the choice of a child's Christian name by the mother. At the outset of the story, Šinél', Gogol recounts the occurrence of the Christian name of Akákij²⁰ given to a child who is born to the family of Bašmáčkin (noun, bašmák - shoe, while bašmáčkin is a diminutive of this noun and used in the sense of a 'little shoe'):

The clerk's surname was Bašmáčkin. It is clear from the very name, that at one time it was derived from a

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The name Akákij is found in the list of saints in the Russian Orthodox Church. Listed in the "Names of Saints" found in the Xolmskij pravoslavnij kalendar' na 1885 g. (The Xolmskij Orthodox Calendar for 1885), p. 41.

Turner states that the name is derived from akakia meaning guilelessness. Cf. Charles Edward Turner, Studies in Russian Literature (London: Sampon, Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, 1882), p. 196.

In an early draft the choice of Akákij's Christian name includes the following comment by Gogol: "Naturally, it might have been possible in some way to refrain from the frequent junction of the letter k; but the circumstances were of such a nature, that this was impossible to do and that is how it came about." Gogol, P.S.S. (1937-1952), III, p. 522.

Stilman in referring to this passage states that "the name of the letter in Russian is pronounced kak, and its 'junction' gives kaka, the Russian child word for feces. In the earliest version the 'hero' (as yet anonymous) is said to wear a frock coat, 'the colour of cow's pancakes' (a popular term for dry cow dung)." Leon Stilman, "Gogol's Overcoat; Thematic Pattern and Origins", The American and East European Review, XI, (1952), pp. 141-142.

Furthermore, Stilman discusses and also refers to the coprological symbolism in the portrayal of Akákij by I. D. Ermakov, Očerki po analizu tvorčestva N. V. Gogolja (Moscow-Petrograd, 1924). Stilman, loc. cit.

shoe [bašmák]; but when and at what period in history and in what manner it came from the word shoe, nothing is known. His father, grandfather, and even his brother-in-law, all the Bašmáčkíns, wore boots that were resoled only one or three times a year. His name and patronymic was Akákij Akákievič. Perhaps it appears strange and searched out to the reader, but assuredly it was not contrived, but resulted from such circumstances that another name was impossible to give...To the mother was presented the choice of three names: Mókij, Sóssij, or name the child after the martyr Xozdazát. 'No,' thought the mother, 'they are all such names!' In order to please her, they [the god parents] turned the calendar to another place; again three names were chosen: Trifílij, Dulá, Varaxásij. 'Here is real punishment,' cried the woman. 'Such names they all are! Truthfully, I have never heard of such names. Let it be Varadát or Varúx, but Trifílij and Varaxásij!' They in turn turned to another page and here appeared Pavsikáxij and Vaxtísij. 'Well now I see,' said the mother, 'that it is to be his destiny. Since this is so, then it is better that he be named after his father. His father was Akákij; let my son be Akákij also.' In such a manner the name of Akákij Akákievič came into being.²¹

Thus by means of an author's digression, intermingled with the mother's fumbling for a right combination of names, the name of Akákij is decided upon, resulting in the final euphonious blend of Akákij Akákievič Bašmáčkín. A most appropriate name, termed by some as "one of the funniest names in Russian literature"²² for such a picayune governmental clerk. It was also an almost ironic designation for one of Gogol's

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Gogol, op. cit., III, pp. 129-130.

In the list of saints given by the Xolmskij pravoslavnij kalendar na 1885 g., the following saint's names were found: Varadát, p. 6; Varúx, p. 27; Dulá, p. 17; Mókij, p. 44; Sóssij, p. 12; and Trifílij, p. 45. Although a number of other calendars were scanned, the following names were not found: Varaxásij, Vaxtísij, Pavsikáxij and Xozdazát.

²²

Bryner, op. cit., p. 33.

most tragic characters. No doubt Gogol's reasoning in the selection of this name is based partially upon the premise that a conspicuous character frequently demands a conspicuous name which will remain with the reader long after he has put away the book. Whatever his reason may have been with respect to this particular name, the passage remains significant for three reasons. Gogol for the first time presents an etymology of a name; furthermore, a glimpse into how he himself may have attempted to acquire adequate and appropriate names for his characters is provided; and finally, the mother's near lament that the name Akákij will be her child's "destiny" gives an inkling into the author's own appreciation of the psychological aspects of proper names which he so amply illustrates in the following section.

III. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF A PROPER NAME

Although Gogol is fond of bestowing the most pithy names upon his characters, he is also keenly aware of the impact the name may have on the individual's own character. In fact, it is as if he leaves the realm of his literary world and becomes a modern day psychologist, examining his patients' attitudes to certain people's names or the manner in which they employ these names, be they personal or place names. In his examination he probes into such psychological aspects of a name as the effect it may have on its bearer; the inability, largely the result of ignorance or inattentiveness, to pronounce

a name correctly; the necessity of changing a name; and finally, the importance of a foreign place name for a successful business.

It is the play Ženít'ba (Marriage) that offers the author the opportunity to express his views concerning the mental impression that may result when one hears a name which tends to be eccentric. In a dialogue between a matchmaker, Fékla, and a marriageable young girl, Agáf'ja Tíxonovna, the name of a certain bachelor is discussed with racy results.

Agáf'ja Tíxonovna - And what is his name?

Fékla - His name is Iván Pávlovič Jaíčnica [noun, jaíčnica - omelette, scrambled or fried egg; female egg seller].

Agáf'ja Tíxonovna - Is that his surname?

Fékla - Yes, his surname.

Agáf'ja Tíxonovna - Oh my God! Such a name! Listen Fékluša how would it sound if I marry him and suddenly will be called Agáf'ja Tíxonovna Jaíčnica? God, what a thought!

Fékla - I say! But in Rus' there are such names that you only spit and cross yourself when you hear them. Well then, take Baltazár Baltazárovič Ževákin [verb, ževat' - to chew, masticate].²³

Thus sight unseen, the suitor is totally rejected because of his name. And really, who can blame the poor girl for not wanting to go through the rest of her life known as Mrs. Omelette! However, think of poor Jaíčnica! It is humiliating enough to be rejected because of one's name, but

to be replaced by one with a nomenclature of Baltazár Baltaz-
árovič Ževákin must be most disturbing to say the very least.
The same Jaičnica later in the play in a conversation with
Ževákin discusses this quandary. In fact, the very conver-
sation is initiated as a result of Ževákin's misunderstanding
of the former's name when both are introduced to each other:

Jaičnica - I am an administrative clerk, Iván Pávlovič
Jaičnica.

Ževákin - (not hearing). Yes, I also had a snack. I
knew the road was a fair distance and it's cold; there-
fore, I had just a herring with a piece of bread.

Jaičnica - No, I think that you misunderstood me, Jaičnica,
that's my name.

Ževákin - Oh, forgive me! I'm a little hard of hearing.
I really thought that you were pleased to state that
you ate an omelette [jaičnica].

Jaičnica - What am I to do? I wished already to beg the
general to call me Jaičnicyn [has the meaning "of an
omelette" or even "son of an omelette"] but my family
dissuaded me, saying that it will be similar to "son of
a dog" [sobácij syn].

Ževákin - It is like that at times. In our third squadron,
all the officers and sailors had strange names: Pomójkin
[noun, pomójka - slops, rubbish, scraps], Jaryžkin [possibly
from the adj., járyj - furious, passionate, vehement],
Lt. Perepréev [verb, pereprét' - to sweat too much] and
one midshipman, who was simply called Dyrka [dim. of
noun, dýra - hole, and used in a very coarse and rude
meaning]. The captain at times would shout, "Hey you!
Dyrka, come here!" And yet sometimes jokingly he would
say, "Oh you, what a hole you are!"²⁴

Not only does Jaičnica get sympathy, but at the same
time, he is shown that his circumstance is not unique and that
there are others endowed with even more grotesque names than

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Ibid., VI, pp. 286-287.



his. In both these lively exchanges, consequently, Gogol's primary aim appears to be to demonstrate the adverse effects of outlandish descriptive names on the individuals themselves.

Closely associated with this enigma and having equally disastrous psychological effects, is the inability of persons to pronounce a name correctly. To have a name which may have a loathsome meaning may be irritating to the soul, but to have your name continually mispronounced and misspelled is by far worse and more nerve wracking.²⁵ Gogol, in the play, Lakéjskaja (The Ante Chamber or the Footman's Room), gives a dramatic description of a servant's ignorance, stemming from his inattentiveness and his carelessness in pronouncing a name. The incident occurs when a certain gentleman, Nevel-²⁶ eščágin calls on another, but not finding him at home, attempts to leave his name with the servants:

Gentleman - Tell him that Neveleščágin called, and was sorry that he was not at home. Do you hear? You will not forget - Neveleščágin.

Grigórii - Lentjágin.

25

With a name like Slipčénko I can well appreciate the inability of the vast majority of individuals to mispronounce a name in any conceivable or imaginable way. This most aggravating state of affairs has culminated in such exasperation on my part that now, upon introduction, I usually, without being asked, pronounce my name two or three times and finally spell it.

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The name does not appear to have any significance except that it is likely that Gogol wanted a name of unusual construction, not only giving it an uncommon appearance, but making its proper enunciation difficult.

Gentleman - (more distinctly). Neveleščágin.

Grigórii - Are you German?

Gentleman - What kind of German? I am Russian. Ne-ve-le-ščá-gin.

Grigórii - Do you hear Iván, do not forget, Erdaščágin.²⁷

This discourse is certainly an entertaining fragment of dialogue. Assuredly the reader's first impression is the humorous effect of the servant's inability to pronounce Neveleščágin and his mimicked variations of Lentjágin and Erdaščágin. It is suggested, however, that Gogol proposes a more penetrating and psychological analysis that can readily be applied to everyday life, when an individual unexpectedly encounters unusual names. From the dialogue there appear to be three pitfalls an individual may tend to fall prey to, when he suddenly encounters a peculiar name. As he hears the name for the first time a type of mental block ensues which results in complete confusion on the part of the individual. It is true, as in the case of Gogol's illustration, that the name is of an unusual construction and not what may be termed typically Russian; however had the servant been observant and listened more attentively, his response to the name Neveleščágin would have been quite different from his ridiculous imitation of Lentjágin. The reiteration of the name for the second time usually culminates in the person's demand whether or not the name is foreign, or as in the above mentioned

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Gogol, op. cit., VII, pp. 83-84.

delineation, whether it is of German origin. In fact, it is not so much a question, as it is an exclamation with the hidden implication: "Well, how on earth do you expect me to spell or pronounce that foreign word!" Consequently, this most interesting subjective development has the individual concerned not with the name's proper pronunciation, but rather with its origin--as if in some mysterious manner this determination will exonerate him for his inability to enunciate the name. In the third and final attempt the servant is only able to remember the suffix -ščágin, which is a common occurrence, since the suffix, being the last utterance, has the tendency to remain longer in the person's memory. Gogol's final choice of the root erda, remains ambiguous, unless he intended it to show the servant's stubbornness in maintaining that the name really was German and hence, from the German word, erde. Although this proposed scheme is mere speculation, it has merits that have been mentioned earlier and may be readily applied to daily life.

With respect to name changing, Gogol makes two specific references. In the story Starosvétskie poméščiki (The Old Landowners) he speculates upon the difference between "the old, typically Little Russian, simple-hearted and at the same time wealthy families" and the "meaner sort of Little Russians who, leave the tar works and petty trading, settle like locusts in the public chambers and offices, defraud their fellow villagers of their last kopeck, inundate Petersburg as petti-

foggers, make their money at last and solemnly add y to sur-
 names ending in o.²⁸ Since in many instances, with the
 Ukrainian names ending in o, the addition of y tended to give
 the suffix -ov which is a typically Great Russian ending. In
 other words, those Ukrainians desiring a greater social pres-
 tige and better opportunities, russianized their Ukrainian
 names. Needless to say Gogol did not have a very high opinion
 of these individuals.

In the story Šinél', Gogol refers to the question of
 name changing once more. The common people in Russia, and
 especially the tradesmen and merchants, considered it a
 mark of respect to address a man by his family name, even
 without the addition of a given name. Moreover, the suffix
-vič was an ending, liked and respected, by the various classes
 of individuals.²⁹ In the story, the name change for the tailor,
 Petróvič, seems to follow this pattern. Gogol, in describing
 the occurrence of the name states, that "from the beginning
 he [Petróvič] was simply called Grigórii, while still a serf
 of some noble; however, from the time he obtained his freedom,
 he became Petróvič."³⁰

A closely associated problem to that of name changing,
 especially in the sphere of trade and business, is the importance

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Ibid., II, p. 10.

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Cf. Smith, op. cit., p. 153.

³⁰

Gogol, op. cit., III, p. 138.

of foreign names. Gogol ridicules this farcical attempt by local merchants who, for the sake of business, add pompous titles or foreign place names to their sign in order to attract their clientele. In Mértvyje dúši, in two separate instances, he focuses the reader's attention on the importance of the word, "foreigner" in a sign. In the first chapter he describes a shop for caps and hats with the inscription, "Vasílij Fédorov, foreigner" [Inostránec Vasílij Fédorov].³¹ An individual who, no doubt, like his father and ancestors before him, was born and lived in the same town, did not really deceive anyone, with the exception of himself possibly, by adding the epithet "foreigner". Similarly in Part II, Gogol describes a tailor, Russian born, displaying a sign board, "Foreigner from London and Paris" [Inostránec iz Londóna i Paríža]. Thereupon, in a digression, Gogol divulges the sign's existence as a result of the shrewdness of the tailor who, by incorporating these two important cities, prevented all other future tailors from using these names, leaving them with such insignificant names as Carlsruhe or even Copenhagen.³²

Undoubtedly the usage of foreign personal and place names, or peregrine words, especially by Russian tradesmen, is a common occurrence in nineteenth century Russia. In Russian literature of that period there is a frequent mention

³¹ Ibid., IV, p. 13.

³² Gogol, op. cit., V, p. 358.

of these foreign designations by the novelists. One that comes to mind immediately is in the story, Štopál'ščik (The Clothes Mender) by Nikolaj Semenovič Leskov. The hero of the story is a Russian tailor with the real name of Vasílij Kónonovič Lapútín, but whose trade name is "Maître tailleur Lepoutant". On the other hand, it would be unfair to declare that this phenomenon is limited only to the nineteenth century Russia, for all one has to do in these time is turn to the yellow pages in the telephone book and observe similar tendencies.

The preceding sections of this chapter not only illustrate Gogol's decided awareness of the potentialities of names but demonstrate a degree of care in their selection that is both conscious and exacting. Furthermore, the chapter affords an important key to the understanding of Gogol's technique and endeavours to identify some of the complexities by which the novelist sought to re-enforce the effectiveness of his work.

CHAPTER IV

THE FUNCTION OF PROPER NAMES

With the possible exception of the last chapter, which attempted in some measure to provide an insight into Gogol's own views on the complexities of name giving, the preceding chapters have served only as an introduction to the general problem of proper names. As yet, no attempt has been made to deal with the main theme of the thesis. In the introduction it was stated that the prime purpose of this thesis would be to investigate the role of Gogolian names in the author's literary composition and style, and moreover, to classify these names in a typological scheme.¹ In order to accomplish this task the various possible functions of proper names will be discussed according to the following general categories: meaningful (figurative or significant) names; "couleur locale" names; "couleur historique" names; names based on the form of the literary work; a category consisting of loose ends and consequently, designated as miscellany; and finally, an outline of the typology of the functions of names in Gogol's works.

I. MEANINGFUL (FIGURATIVE OR SIGNIFICANT) NAMES

It is noteworthy that significantly named characters²

¹ It is noted in the introduction that this scheme would be based, more or less, on the one provided by Rudnyc'kyj in his article, Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work. Supra, p. 6.

² In each instance it may be the given name, surname,

are legion in Gogol's stories and illustrate the author's affinity for striking or figurative names--redende Namen, as Lessing would say.³ In fact, the names of several of his most novel and vivid characters, such as Čičikóv⁴ [MD], Pljúškin⁵ [MD], Manílov⁶ [MD] (verb, manit' - to allure, to delude), Xlestakóv⁷ [Rev] (verb, xlestát' - to whip, lash; adj., xlěstkij - biting, trenchant), to mention but a few, have passed into the Russian language as part of its vocabulary, evoking a whole complex of ideas and feelings at their mere mention. Undoubtedly, like other eminent nineteenth century novelists, Gogol reasoned that since his name is a character's permanent label, some aspect of character portrayal is a significant name's most logical function. Moreover, since this

nickname or even a combination of all three names. However, usually it is only the surname.

³ Gotthold Ephraim Lessings Sämtliche Schriften, ed. Lachmann-Muncker (Stuttgart, 1894), X, 165, cited by Peter Demetz, "Notes on Figurative Names in Theodor Fontane's Novels", The Germanic Review, XXXVII (March, 1961), 96.

⁴ Infra, p. 50.

Abbreviations in brackets refer to Gogol's stories as listed in Table II.

⁵ Supra, pp. 28-29.

⁶ In a Russian-English dictionary appears the term Manilovščina - "Manilovism (smug complacency, inactivity, futile day-dreaming; from Manilov, a character in Gogol's Dead Souls)." Russian-English Dictionary comp. O. S. Akhmanova et al. 5th edition (Moscow: State Publishing House of Foreign and National Dictionaries, 1961), p. 346.

⁷ Pauls affirms that "Gogol's Khlestakóv 'whip snapper, blusterer' became a common word to describe a bluffer." Pauls, op. cit., p. 11.

device has the intended effect of teasing the reader into making a judgement of the character, it easily assumes a nuance of caricature and becomes perhaps most often a preferred tool for the satirist.

As has been mentioned, character portrayal in Gogol's stories is the most common role of the meaningful name. In surveying these names one quickly realizes that they manifest some enduring or semi-enduring quality of the character himself. The bulk of these descriptive names therefore, symbolizes a quality that can be appreciated by one of the senses, most commonly sight. However, hearing, smell and other senses also serve. In this group, by far the largest number of characters with significant names is comprised of those whose names constitute a synopsis of their personalities. Here perhaps one should mention such meaningful names as Čičikóv [MD], Sobakévič [MD], and Deržimórda [Rev].

Čičikóv's personality, (the hero, such as he is, in Mértvye dúši), seems to be aptly summarized by his name, which from its very sound implies something perfidious. Rudnyc'kyj states that the name's root has been explained by some as an Oriental influence: Čičisbéj - 'perpetual travel companion',⁸ His analysis of the name, however, produces the interesting conclusion that it is "a reduplication of the interjection čik, or čik, čik! implying quick motions, sharp turns, zigzags

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Rudnyc'kyj, op. cit., p. 379.

from side to side."⁹ This latter interpretation seems best to attest to Čičikóv's unstable character, both physically and psychologically, as he meanders through life. On the other hand, two other interpretations give an entirely different explanation of the significance of the name. Proffer sees the name as an "imitation of a sneeze which is not suppressed chee...chee...koff!" In other words, Čičikóv's name reflects his personality which is nothing more than a "burst of hot air!"¹⁰ Pauls, however, proposes that Čičikóv's name means "the silver tongue, smooth talker, chirping like a bird" and is derived from the "Ukrainian dialectal chy-chýkaty 'to chirp'".¹¹ Whatever interpretation is accepted, there can be no doubt in the reader's mind that the name Čičikóv is a resumé based upon the character's personality.

Sobakévič is another name that denotes the character's personality, but with a certain significant twist. The sly, indirect inference to the character's personality is an interesting feature of the name Sobakévič (noun, sobáka - dog;

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Ibid., p. 380.

Belyj also feels that the name is the result of syllable repetitions. The blending of the sounds "či-či", "čik-čirik", "ik-ik" make up čičik-ov (-ov being the added suffix). Belyj, op. cit., p. 233.

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Proffer, "The Comparisons in Gogol's Dead Souls," p. 177.

¹¹

Pauls, op. cit., p. 16.

with the suffix -evič can, and has been interpreted by some, to mean 'son of a dog'.¹² It may appear strange to the reader that Gogol's elaborate description, which certainly tends to depict this individual as a huge doltish bear (in fact, his first name of Mikita is that of a bear), culminates in a surname for the character, which means "dog" rather than "bear". The answer to this apparent enigma is rather simple when one considers Sobakévič's psychological make up. To this character the world around appears as a "dog eat dog world". He sees little value in anyone besides himself (undoubtedly, he is like the insane man who considers everyone mad with the exception of himself) and holds all to be dogs, thieves, Gogs and Magogs. The name moreover, gives rise to the following curious effect in the form of the work: "'Ja vam daže ne sovétuju dorógi znat' k étoj Sobáke!' skazál Sobakévič" ("I do not advise that you know the road to that dog!" said Sobakévič);¹³ or "'Sobáka', skazal Sobakévič"¹⁴ ("Dog", said Sobakévič). There appears

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Pauls refutes the suggestion that the name Sobakévič is a "son or descendant of sobáka". He states that it is not "son of a bitch", as some have translated it to be, since "bitch" in Russian is súka and the expression would have to be súkin syn. He explains that the name was given to suggest the traits of a "dog, cunning, or even beastly". Moreover he adds that the Eastern Slavs do not look upon the dog as a "faithful friend", as the Germanic peoples do, but rather as an animal endowed with cunning and negative qualities. Ibid., p. 12.

13

Sobakévič speaking about Pljúškin. Gogol, op. cit., IV, p. 145.

14

Sobakévič again referring to Pljúškin. Ibid., p. 214.

to be a conscious effort by Gogol for alliteration in his lines: sobáka, skazál Sobakévič (—'---'---'). The name, consequently, serves the purpose of illustrating the character's inner consciousness; however it is presented in such an enigmatic way that it is only by the curious reader's conscientious effort that this type of name yields its hidden meaning.

It is the name of the policeman, however, that best attests to Gogol's keen perception of the universal policeman's personality, as is evident by the name Deržimórda (verb, deržát' - to hold; noun, mórda - mouth, mug [very vulgar]; colloquially the name would be translated as 'Keep your Mouth Shut').¹⁵ Whatever the circumstance may be, the expression "Keep your mouth shut" seems to typify the text of a policeman's vocabulary and his personal capabilities.

While the bulk of character-portrayal names constitute a synopsis of the character's personality, there are some that refer to the character's physical traits or profession. Significant features are suggested in the name of Tarás Búl'ba [TB], who is Gogol's creation, designed as the ideal figure to portray¹⁶ the hero's part in the story of the Zaporozhian cossacks.

15

Mixajlov in his analysis of this name states that Gogol's prime reason for this name was to show scorn for the Czarist police. Mixajlov, op. cit., pp. 45-46. However, this outlook is much too narrow-minded, for this caricature refers to police forces in the whole world and particularly, to the secret police in the Soviet Union of the past and present days.

16

During a cossack revolt (1630-1632) against Polish domination, the cossacks fought under Taras Fedorovič or Taras Tryasylo. It is believed that his name suggested the name for Gogol's epic, Tarás Búl'ba. Stilman, op. cit., p. 56.

Consequently, the ideal cossack is given the ideal name (noun, búl'ba - potato), undoubtedly chosen for the cossack's external similarity to it.¹⁷ Although Gogol seldom designates professions by names, the name of a school teacher, Deepričástie (noun, deepričástie - verbal adverb, gerund) is an exception.

In general, it is common practice with Gogol, to depict some aspect of the character's quality by means of referring to his personality, physical traits or profession. It is also true that at times it is difficult, especially with his secondary characters, to interpret what specific characteristic the author wishes to present, since at times, he mentions the character's name only in passing. Such names of individuals as Bobróv [MD] (noun, bobr - beaver), Svin'ín [MD] (noun, svin'já - pig, swine), Gúska [TB] (Ukr. noun, húska - goose) can either refer to the individual's personality, his physical traits or a combination of both.

Another aspect of character portrayal, is Gogol's preference, for giving his characters the names of well known personages, either historical, biblical or mythological. However, this is not from a semantic association with a physical or psychological aspect of the character. Although in Gogol's vast kaleidoscope of significant names these allusive names are an insignificant group, occasionally they provide

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Pauls suggests that the name refers to the potato-shaped nose, which he considers, is frequently found among the Ukrainian peasants. Pauls, op. cit., p. 14.

the reader with humorous and ironic situations. One such situation arises in the story, Névskij prospékt, when the outlandish Lieutenant Pirog^{en}óv¹⁸ (noun, piróg - pie) inadvertently enters a German tradesman's shop and encounters two individuals bearing historical names:

Before him sat Schiller--not the Schiller who had written William Tell and the History of the Thirty Years' War but the famous Schiller, tinsmith of Meščanskaja Street. Beside Schiller stood Hoffman--not the writer Hoffman but an extremely good bootmaker who lived on Officer's Street and was a great friend of Schiller.¹⁹

Before the reader has had an opportunity to extricate all the possible meanings of the allusion, Gogol facetiously interrupts by declaring that this was the "famous Schiller, the tinsmith" and Hoffman, "the extremely good bootmaker" and not to be confused with their paltry prototypes. It is interesting to note that, later in the story, Gogol mentions that this character's birthplace is Swabia, which in fact was the birthplace of the real Schiller. At times, as in the case of the character Platónov (Platón - Plato), the reader is allowed to ponder at a rather leisurely pace, the incongruities between the character and the prototype.

An additional primary function of a significant name, besides its relevance to character portrayal, is its relation

¹⁸

Belinskij, discussing the merits of this name writes: "Yes, gentlemen, what an amazing word this Pirogov! It is a symbol, a mystic myth, a cloak so cleverly constructed that it can fit a thousand men! Oh, Mr. Gogol, a grand master to conjure up such words to dispatch such bons mots." Belinskij, op. cit., pp. 62-63.

¹⁹

Gogol, op. cit., VIII, p. 252.

to the motif of the story. On a number of occasions, the name of the character, while possibly still being humorous, satirical or ironical and depicting some aspect of his character, helps primarily to associate him with the thematic essence of the story. Consequently, the names Čičikóv and Xlestakóv, introduced as names reflecting the character's personality, also stress the story's thematic strain. An implication of motion or travelling is directly suggested in the name, Čičikóv²⁰ and indirectly, in Xlestakóv.²¹ Moreover, the author's detailed description of the characters and their circumstances tends to attest to the fact that Gogol intends them, to some extent, to reflect the theme of the story.²² In Mértvye dúši there are other names that employ the travel or wheel motif,

²⁰

Cf. ante p. 50.

²¹

Cf. ante p. 49.

As has been mentioned, the name has been interpreted by some as Mr. Whipper Snapper or Mr. Blusterer. Although this name aptly describes the individual's character the choice of the noun which reflects the whipping aspect, undoubtedly, can and does refer to the action of movement, i.e. that of whipping horses, etc.

²²

Besoushko indicates that "Gogol liked to travel, and endowed his heroes, Khlestakov and Chichikov with the same characteristics." Volodymyr Besoushko, "Nicholas Gogol and Ukrainian Literature," The Ukrainian Quarterly, XVI (Autumn, 1960), 268.

Dupuy substantiates this analysis by stating that "Gogol never separates Tchitchikov from his indispensable accompaniment in his outlandish Odyssey--his coach, his horses, and his servants." Ernest Dupuy, The Great Masters of Russian Literature in the Nineteenth Century, trans. by Nathan Haskell Dole (New York, 1886), p. 87, cited by Lefevre, op. cit., p. 123.

such as Kolesó Iván²³ and Grigóriĵ Doežžaj-ne-doédeš' (literally meaning 'Grigóriĵ no matter how hard you try you will not get there'). Similarly, the name Čertkóv²⁴ is based on thematic essence of the story and stresses the diabolical elements in Portrét.

In surveying Gogol's personal names there can be no doubt that figurative names formed the majority in his stories. Profitable as it is to separate these names into categories, perhaps a question should be asked as to whether or not Gogol uses this technique indiscriminately, regardless of the character's importance. Any careful reading of his stories must produce an affirmative answer to the above question, but with certain reservations. In the first place, Gogol does employ neutral names that can be classified as follows: surnames, resulting from patronymics, such as Aleksándrov (from Aleksandr); and names originating from the Russian system of names, particularly, because of the influence of social environment and including such names as Iván Petróvič and diminutives, such as Vánja (from Iván).²⁵ These neutral names, however, usually play a relatively minor role in comparison with the metaphorical names that he prefers and uses seemingly with

²³

Supra, p. 31.

²⁴

Infra, p. 82.

²⁵

This latter group will be discussed under "couleur locale" names, since generally, these names were dictated by the circumstances of their surroundings, rather than ulterior motives on the author's part.

abandon. In spite of the fact that Gogol does not limit the metaphorical name to any particular group, the manner in which he employs the metaphor definitely varies with the importance of the personage. In the case of the secondary characters the metaphors are simple and their subtleties are made apparent even to the casual reader. The important characters, however, also bearing the imprint of this dramatizing metaphor, as in the case of Čičikóv, Sobakévič and Klestakóv, are based on subtleties that are likely to be misunderstood or misconstrued by those less talented than the author. The total effect of this technique, consequently, is difficult to appraise since it depends on each reader's personal reaction. Although at times these names tend to be distracting and type the character before he appears, it is also true that they are often amusing, suggestive, and constitute an entertaining aspect to his narration. Moreover, pleasing or not, the reader must remember that it represents a highly conscious artistic technique on Gogol's part.

II. "COULEUR LOCALE" NAMES

Couleur locale has been responsible for many hasty appreciations, and local color is not a fast color. I have never been able to see eye to eye with people who enjoyed books merely because they were in dialect, or in the exotic atmosphere of remote places.²⁶

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Nabokov, op. cit., p. 31.

These views, as expressed by Nabokov, apparently are not shared by Gogol. Despite the fact that his figurative or meaningful names dominate the limelight in his stories, the effect of this second category of names, whose apparent sole function is to add "couleur locale" to the action in Gogol's narrations, is also prominent. There can be no doubt that Gogol's main concern with the correctness of detail stems primarily from his desire to substantiate and balance his highly imaginative characters and situations. On the other hand, it is equally true, that many times, these names are dictated more by the circumstances of the surroundings than by any ulterior motives on the author's part.

This is particularly evident in Gogol's use of neutral
²⁷ names which we have previously mentioned as well as those names which reveal the lower class origins of the persons bearing them. Just as names like Aleksáedr Ivánovič [Udč],
²⁸ Már'ja Gavrílovna [MD] etc., designate individuals of

²⁷

The neutral surnames have arbitrarily been placed in this category since it was felt that generally their purpose was to add local colour.

²⁸

In many instances the primary characters with figurative names also are given a common first name and patronymic. Gogol, no doubt wished to achieve a balance between distinctiveness and plausibility and consequently, he presented only one component of the name out of the ordinary. These names will be treated in the category of meaningful names, except in particular instances, when otherwise noted. The names, however, appearing only in the form of the Christian name and patronymic will be considered in the "couleur locale" category.

clearly superior social status,²⁹ others are equally deliberately chosen for common people so as to reflect their real status in life. They have names based on: (1) their Christian names or diminutives of these names,³⁰ Iván (dim. Ván'ka) [Udč], Agáška [MD] and Gánna (dim. Gáločka, Galjúnočka, Galjúnja, Gálja and Gánnočka) [Gl]; (2) their surnames, Petróvič [Š]; and finally, (3) nicknames,³¹ Kolesó Iván [MD].

Together with these personal names the influence of the surroundings is further enhanced by the use of names of holidays, such as Petróvka (St. Peter's Feast), Iván Kúpal (John the Baptist's Day), Roždestvó (Christmas) and other names that are employed by Gogol instead of designating the time of year. This practice of using the names of holidays, feasts, etc., instead of the actual dates was, of course quite common in real life. In fact, the influence of the social environment, local customs and habits of contemporary Russia and Ukraine

29

In the play Lakéjskaja (The Servants' Hall) there is an exception to this rule for the servants at times call each other by their Christian names and patronymics, for example, Petr Ivánovič, Grigórii Pávlovič, etc. There is an obvious attempt at satire on Gogol's part, to ridicule the servants' attempts at grandeur.

30

The diminutive names of children be they of upper, middle or lower class, were also constantly used. Similarly, it applied to the diminutives when used as endearments, for example, the diminutives of Gánna.

31

Figurative nicknames and surnames of peasants will be classified in the meaningful section, however, it should be noted that they were quite common and certainly added to the local colour.

is reflected in a whole series of names used by Gogol. They definitely add an element of "couleur locale" to his literary work, despite the fact, that they are based upon the circumstances of the surroundings.

This element of "couleur locale" is amplified further by Gogol's determination that each of his stories should appear in the correct setting. Consequently, his Ukrainian stories in the collection Večerá na xútore bliz Dikán'ki (The Evenings on a Farmstead near Dikanka) and Mírgorod, provide the local atmosphere, not only by the typically amusing Ukrainian names, but also by the use of real geographical locations.³² In fact it is precisely because of this exactness of detail, imparted by the use of place names, including the names of streets, districts, bridges, etc., in his Petersburg stories, that Gogol is able to effect such vivid colour. This correctness of detail also is reflected in the stories Rim (Rome) and Al'fred (King Alfred). And yet, how can it be otherwise, since such names as Giovanni, Peppe, Ethelbald, Ethelwulf, as well as Italian and English place names can not be replaced either by the Russian Ivans, or by Moscow and St. Petersburg.

There are other illustrations which reflect the author's concern for local colour. In the story Portrét the names of several Italian masters of the Renaissance are

32

For the effect of these names see the discussion on Tarás Búl'ba. Infra, p. 76.

introduced to illustrate the author's theme of art. On other occasions, he frequently resorts to foreign names for foreigners, who concern themselves with certain professions or trades. Such names as Jones and Cocques for the English and French tutors in Névskij Prospékt and the Jewish names of Samuel, Isaac and Mordecai for the Jewish merchants in Tarás Búl'ba, reflect this tendency for correctness and exactness of detail. One could continue with other examples. However, it will be sufficient to say that Gogol, in attempting to complete the background in his stories, frequently and most deliberately resorts to "couleur locale" which, in turn, adds authenticity and familiarity to his narrations.

III. "COULEUR HISTORIQUE" NAMES

Gogol's eagerness for exactness of detail, as demonstrated by his use of names to add local colour to the action or plot, is further intensified by names that are actually relevant to the time of action. There are instances, however, when names in both these categories, as will be demonstrated later in the discussion, definitely overlap.

While Gogol is not particularly bound to names of authentic characters for his own main heroes,³⁴ he frequently uses the names of historical personages to reflect the historic

33

Infra, p. 79.

34

An exception was the Ukrainian hetman Ostraníca who is used by Gogol as a hero in his unfinished story, Get'man (Hetman).

past. In the story Tarás Búl'ba, consequently, the historical names of Ostranica and Gúnja definitely limit the time of the action to the seventeenth century. On other occasions traditional names are used by Gogol to recall past incidents, as in the story Véčer nakunúne Ivána Kúpala (St. John's Eve) where an old man reminisces about "the gallant deeds of Podkóva, of Póltor-Kožúx and Sagajdáčnyj."³⁵ Although this technique definitely adds to the "couleur historique", its artistic effect varies, and at times, is quite ineffectual.³⁶

Whereas the historical names play a relatively minor role with respect to the element of time, the names of Gogol's secondary characters and in particular, those based more or less on historical probability, are his chief characterizing agents of time. This is particularly true in Gogol's regular

35

Gogol, op. cit., I, p. 76.

All three individuals were cossacks, who at times had been headmen of the Zaporozhian Cossacks.

36

Stilman, in discussing the varied artistic effect of the name Kolokotronis in the poem Ganc Kjúxel'garten (Hans Kúchelgarten) and Mértvyje dúši writes: "Artistically the use of the name Colocotronis in Hans Kúchelgarten is uninteresting and ineffective; and it is realistic in the sense that this name was likely to be mentioned in the 1820's in a discussion of political news. The presence of the gallery of portraits in Sobakévich's house, on the contrary, produces an artistic effect: its aesthetic justification is precisely in its incongruity. This consequently, is another 'composed' image 'evoked' to give life to a picture of his invention." Stilman, "Nikolai Gogol: Historical and Biographical Elements in his Creative Personality," p.323.

use of lists of names, whose sole apparent purpose is to enable the reader to hear the language of that respective era, through the enumeration of these names. As an excellent example the names of Gogol's cossacks in Tarás Bul'ba might be mentioned in this connection:

Among those who decided to go against the Tartars were: Čerevátýj, a good old cossack, Pokotýpole, Lemíš, Prokópovič Xóma, Demid Popóvič also went...The chiefs of the regiments were Nostjugán, Pókryška, Nevylyčkiij...There were also many good cossacks among those who chose to remain: the regiment commanders Demytovič, Kukúbenko, Vertýxvist, Balabán, Bul'bénko Ostáp. Then there were many other renowned and stalwart cossacks: Čerevýčenko, Stepán Gúška, Oxrím Gúška, Mykóla Gustýj, Zadoróžnyj, Metélicja, Iván Zakrutýguba, Mósij Šílo, Degtjarénko, Sydorénko, Pisarénko, then another Pisarénko, and yet, another Pisarénko and many other good cossacks.³⁷

Rudnyc'kyj in discussing the effect of these names states that they compare with the names found in Bodjanskij's Register of 1649 and are "synchronized not only with the epoch itself but also with the composition of the novel".³⁸ These names, therefore, not only add to the "couleur historique" but also most definitely to the "couleur locale".

Upon other occasions Gogol, in listing a whole series of names, provides a rather humorous and incongruous situation with his absurd implication that these hypothetical characters are known or should be known to the reader. This attempt at familiarity is especially evident in the story Povest' o tom, kak possorílsja Iván Ivánovič s Ivánom Nikíforovičem, when the

³⁷ Gogol, op. cit., II, pp. 156-157.

³⁸ Rudnyc'kyj, op. cit., p. 382.

story teller in trying to remember the guests at the police captain's party, utters:

Allow me, I shall enumerate all who were there: Tarás Tarásovič, Evpl Akínfovič, Evtíxij Evtíxievič, Iván Ivánovič--not the Iván Ivánovič, but the other; Sávvá Gavrílovič, our Iván Ivánovič, Elevférij Elevférievič, Makár Nazár'evič, Fomá Grigór'evič...³⁹

In his enumeration of the guests at the party the story teller quite nonchalantly refers only to the characters' Christian names and patronymics, which candidly suggests that the reader is quite familiar and intimate with them.⁴⁰ Gogol frequently resorts to this technique in his narrations. In many instances the names in the lists are figurative, but at times, as in the above illustration they are not.

Although there are numerous other illustrations, the above mentioned best illustrate Gogol's dependence on names relevant to the time of action. This reliance is no doubt based on his opinion that the goal of the writer is not only to present individual and isolated facts but also to reveal

³⁹

Gogol, op. cit., II, p.332.

The names in this passage are interesting because of the euphony certain combinations produce. This arises from a combination of the first name and patronymic whose initial letters fall into alphabetic repetition. These types of names will be discussed in further detail in the section dealing with the form of the name.

⁴⁰

There are interesting comments dealing with these and other aspects of name listing by Gogol. Cf. M. B. Xrapčenko Tvorčestvo Gogolja (Gogol's Creativeness) (Moscow: Sovetskij pisatel', 1956), p. 150; V. V. Vinogradov, Etjudy o stile Gogolja (Studies on Gogol's Style), (Leningrad: Akademia, 1926), pp. 54-86.

the past as it was viewed by the participants in the events. In recapitulation it will be sufficient to say that the role of these names in his narrations, although at times overdone, generally was effective.

Whereas the discussion to this point has been primarily concerned with names directly relevant to the time of action, mention should be made of those names that Gogol used as literary symbols. Although this group can be considered as a separate category it is felt that because of its relationship to certain aspects of history it should be included in this chapter.

Consequently, through a reference to names, especially those associated with literary, biblical, mythological and contemporary history, Gogol economizes in his descriptive passages and compels his reader to form these delineations by literary association rather than by extensive descriptions. These literary allusions are very common throughout his narrations and usually result in satirical effects, as is the case in Mértvyje dúši, when the grubby, greedy and shifty governmental clerks are compared to the followers of Themis. It is in Tarás Búl'ba, however, that Gogol is able to convey a most vivid description with the use of only one place name. In discussing the Jewish, Tartar and Armenian merchants who

trade with the cossacks on the Zaporozhian Sich, he compares their lot to those villagers who live at the foot of Vesuvius. It is needless to say, that the choice of the name Vesuvius accomplishes what otherwise could only have been achieved by extensive description.

Numerous other names can be mentioned, as for example the use of names as derogatory epithets, such as Judas [TB] to denote a traitor. However, it will suffice to say that allusive symbolism plays an effective role in Gogol's works.

IV. NAMES BASED ON THE FORM OF THE LITERARY WORK

At times in Gogol's literary works, names, in addition to their relevance to the contents, play a role in the form of it. Although such names are few in number they are employed by Gogol to impart curious effects. In one particular instance, in the poem Ganc Kjuxel'garten, the reader is introduced to Hans' library with its literary and scholarly references:

Platón i Šiller svoenrávnyj,
Petrárka, Tik, Aristofán
Da pozabytyj Vinkel'mán; ⁴²

Doubtlessly, Winckelmann is chosen because his name rhymes

⁴²

Gogol, op. cit., VII, pp. 191-192.

The translation of the passage is:

Plato, and the whimsical Schiller,
Petrarch, Tieck, Aristophanes
And the forgotten Winckelmann;

with the Russianized Aristofán.

On other occasions the constant repetition of the names Iván Ivánovič and Iván Nikíforovič, which are actually polar types,⁴³ produces a melodious sound and adds rhythm to the composition. Moreover, the combination of Iván Ivánovič forms a euphonious blend of syllables that is prevalent in such names as Baltazár Baltazárovič [Ž], Evtíxij Evtíxievič [OT], Elevférij Elevférievič [OT], and Akákij Akákievič[Š].

The use of the name Burul'baš [SM], (assumed to be Turkish in origin), on the other hand, in certain sentences, results in a melodic blend of assonance and alliteration:
 "P-ri-exal...b-ra-t...B-uru-l'baš...s dru-gogo b-ere-ga
 Dnep-ra, gde p-ro-mež...g-ora-mi...byl...xut-or" : ri-rá-uru
 -ru-ére-ra-ro-óra-or.⁴⁴

With respect to the form of the names themselves, the repetition of the syllables in the name Čičíkov has been discussed.⁴⁵ However, according to Belyj other derisive continuations of syllables such as po-po-pu give rise to

⁴³ Proffer presented an interesting observation that Gogol often presented his characters in pairs as polar types. Proffer, "The Comparisons in Gogol's Dead Souls," p. 144.

In the analysis of these pairs of names the element of rhythm is unmistakably present. In Mértvyje dúši there are Djádja Mitjáj - Djádja Minjáj, Kífa Mokiévič - Mókij Kifóvič, Karp-Políkarp, while in his earlier works there are Evtíxij Evtíxievič - Elevférij Elevférievič [OT], Dóbčinskij - Bóbčinskij [Rev], Šléma - Smul' [TB], etc.

⁴⁴ Cf. Belyj, op. cit., p. 229.

⁴⁵ Supra, p. 51.

po-po-puz (po-po, puzo - belly, paunch, pup - navel) from whence originates Golo-⁴⁶pup-enko, Čuxo-pup-enko; or Golo-pup-enko, Golo-pucenko and so forth.

Although these names are relatively few in number, Gogol, on many occasions, provides a gratifying melodious cadence in his lines through their use. The humorous impact of several individually meaningful names, moreover, is noticeably intensified by certain mocking combinations of syllables within these names.

V. MISCELLANY

There are some names in Gogol's literary works that appear as the result of established expressions, sayings, proverbs, epigraphs, advertisements and not because of any ulterior motives on the part of the author. In the epigraph introducing Chapter VIII in the story Soročinskaja jármarka (The Fair at Soročintsi), the names offer a good example of this entire collection:

His tail between his legs like a dog,
Like Cain, trembling all over;
The snuff fell from his nose.⁴⁷

Kotljarevskij, The Aeneid

⁴⁶

Belyj, op. cit., p. 233.

Belyj's entire section Zvukopis' Gogolja (Gogol's Melodious Rhythm) deals quite effectively with Gogol's names in the form of his works and also with certain aspects of the structure of the names themselves.

⁴⁷

Gogol, op. cit., p. 60.

The use of the name Cain and the indications of origin revealed in the names Kotljarevskij and Aeneid may have some significance in understanding the epigraph. In as much as these names are used in ways that do not conform to Gogol's customary practice, they lie outside the scope of this study. However, they must be included because this study claims to record all the names appearing in Gogol's collected works. On the other hand, it may be argued that since these names appear in expressions, sayings, proverbs, epigraphs and advertisements which were common in Russia, they should properly be included in the "couleur locale" section because the items of which they are an integral part do reflect the colour of regional living. However true this assertion may be, it is felt that the fixed nature of these names makes it appropriate for them to be included and studied in this separate category.

* * *

In referring to names here and in the Inventory, the following typology will be used to categorize the functions of Gogol's literary names.

48

The letter appearing in the square brackets will be used in the Inventory of Names to designate the function of the name.

1. Meaningful (figurative or significant) names⁴⁹
 - a. Character portrayal [a]
 - b. Theme [b]
2. "Couleur locale" names
 - a. Neutral [c]
 - b. The effect of surroundings, including social environment, local customs and habits [d]
 - c. Names based on correct settings [e]
3. "Couleur historique" names
 - a. Historical personages reflecting the historic past [f]
 - b. Secondary characters based on historical probability [g]
 - c. Lists of characters [h]
 - d. Literary allusive symbols [i]
4. Names based on the Form of the Work [j]
5. Miscellany [k]

⁴⁹

Names in this section will not be subdivided into those based on personality, physical traits, etc. Furthermore, since Gogol uses several place names that appear to be figurative, they will appear in this section.

CHAPTER V

NAMES IN THE EARLY AND REVISED EDITIONS OF

TARÁS BÚL'BA AND PORTRÉT

Both the historical epic Tarás Búl'ba and the story Portrét (The Portrait) were significantly altered in later editions. Although Gogol revised many of his stories, the changes introduced in these narrations were noteworthy because both amended editions were enriched by the significant addition of proper names. Tarás Búl'ba was first published in the collection Mírgorod at the beginning of 1835, while the vastly improved edition was issued in 1842, in Gogol's collection Sobránie sočinénij (Collection of Literary Works). Similarly, the story Portrét first appeared in the collection Arabéski (The Arabesques) in 1835 and finally, as an amended edition, first in the literary paper Sovreménnik (The Contemporary) in 1843 and later in the same year, in his collection Sobránie sočinénij. Gogol's revised editions of Tarás Búl'ba and Portrét were acclaimed immediately by the literary critics and public alike and were considered superior to his earlier editions.

The availability of both editions offers the reader an excellent opportunity to compare their contents and in particular, to determine the importance of names in these literary compositions. As a result, each story will be dealt with separately, with special attention being given to the new editions, in order to determine if the added names played

any function within the stories.

I. TARÁS BÚL'BA

An analytical review of the earlier and revised edition of Tarás Búl'ba presents certain interesting features of the names that are recorded in Table III. Table III gives a numerical listing of the number of various proper names that are found in each edition. From this table it is immediately discernable that in the revised edition, Gogol stresses the importance of proper names, particularly with respect to personal names.

TABLE III

A LISTING OF THE TYPES OF PROPER NAMES
FOUND IN TARÁS BÚL'BA

Types of Names	1835 edition	1842 edition	Difference
Names of persons (including first names, patronymics, surnames or nicknames)	23	68	45
Animal names	1	1	--
Names of Institutions (including names of churches, schools, etc.)	1	4	3
Names of Cossack Regiments	--	13	13
Place Names			
a. Within Ukraine	13	16	3
b. Outside Ukraine	17	28	11
Names of historical, biblical or mythological figures	10	10	--
Total	65	140	75

*NOTE: In the Listing of Names found in Appendix A, the 1835 edition is designated as TB' and the 1842 edition as TB.

It is noteworthy that the forty-five new characters that are introduced, although at times mentioned only once, generally refer to cossack characters; whereas, in the earlier edition, there are only fourteen cossacks. This total is substantially increased to over forty in the later version. The resulting effect is immediate for the reader, since it becomes obvious that the focal point of the epic is the Zaporozhian Cossacks. Whereas originally, Gogol mentions but a handful of cossacks, such as *Pečeríca* (Ukr. noun, *pečerýcja* - a kind of mushroom), *Kozolúp* (noun, *kozá* - goat; verb, *lupít'* - to peel, skin, and thus a 'goat skinner') and several others, he now introduces a host of cossacks with curiously figurative names.

In spite of the fact that the vast majority of these names are outlandishly grotesque, to say the least, they are also "typically amusing Ukrainian nicknames full of unsophisticated humour and good natural sarcasm".¹ Such names as *Borodávka* (noun, *borodávka* - wart), *Golokopýtenko*² (adj., *gólyj* - naked; noun, *kopýto* - hoof), *Vertýxvíst* (verb, *vertét'*

¹ Pauls, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

In a newspaper article an individual, referring to Gogol's cossack names writes: "It is doubtful that he conceived them, it is more probable he took them from the rich folk treasure." P. Suprunenko, "Prizvišča po-kozac'komu" (Surnames according to Cossack Custom), *Visti z Ukrajiný* (News from the Ukraine), No. 47 (381), November, 1965. p. 8.

² The suffix -enko is a common ending among the Eastern Ukrainians and especially among the cossacks. Gogol's increased use of it stresses the "couleur locale" aspect.

- to twist; noun, xvost or Ukr. xvist - tail) and many others are not only figurative names, but names one would expect to find in the Zaporóžskaja sič' (Zaporozhye)³ in the sixteenth century.⁴ These names, consequently, not only add "couleur locale" and "couleur historique" to this highly romantic epic, but bring the Zaporóžskaja sič' with its many colourful characters into sharp and distinct focus.

In conjunction with the increase of cossack names the names of cossack kurens or regiments appear of which the above mentioned cossacks are an integral part. Apparently Gogol is no longer content to refer to them as anonymous regiments, but grants them specific proper names which augment the epic's verisimilitude. He bases these regiments' names primarily on the names of certain key Ukrainian towns (e.g. the Kórsunskij kurén' originated from the town of Kórsun; the Kánevskij kurén' from the town of Kánev and so forth), a limited number on old Ukrainian names (Tymošévskij, Djadykívskij) and a few on descriptive names (Popóvičevskij kurén', emanating from the noun, popóvič - son of a priest). It is even possible that these regiments are not figments of Gogol's

³ The Zaporóžskaja sič' or Zaporozhye (i.e. beyond the rapids) was a cossack community located on the Dnieper River. It was a military community.

⁴ Cf., N. M. Tupikov, Slovar' drevne-russič ličnyx sobstvennyx imen (Dictionary of Ancient Russian Personal Names), St. Petersburg, 1903; or Bodjanskij's Register of 1649.

imagination, but actually existed in Ukraine's historical past. Whether they were real or not is not important. What does matter, however, is that their presence in the novel most definitely adds "couleur locale" and "couleur historique" to the narrative's plot.

In addition to the personal names and names of cossack regiments the majority of the place names definitely increases the element of "couleur locale". This tendency with respect to the place names, however, is merely a continuation from his earlier version of Tarás Búl'ba, where he has centralized the action within the borders of the Ukraine and its immediate proximities. He simply elaborates upon this technique in his newer version by adding several different names.

On the other hand, there are two separate occasions when place names are employed in a unique manner. The first circumstance entails the use of the word, Ukraine. At the time Gogol was writing this epic, Russians generally referred to this geographical area as Maloróssija, which literally means Little Russia. In spite of that, the Ukrainians' nationalistic aspiration strove for the country to be known as Ukraína (Ukraína in Russian).⁵ Whereas Gogol employs both terms, Maloróssija and Ukraína, interchangeably in his first version, he only refers to Ukraína in the latter. In fact, throughout the entire epic, the word Ukraína appears thirteen different

⁵

Officially recognized as Ukraine in 1917.

times. Undoubtedly, this alteration is necessitated by Gogol's endeavour to present the correctness of the colour of the times and of the characterization, which reflects the feelings and sanguine expectations of the people who lived during this epoch.

Secondly, Gogol's use of place names in one particular instance, reflects similarities that are to be found in reminiscences of certain Ukrainian songs. In a lament type of utterance so familiar in the epic Slovo o polku Igoreve (The Song of Igor's Campaign), Gogol mournfully utters:

Ne po odnómu kozakú vzrydáet stárajá mat', udarjája sebjá, kostístymi rukámi v drjaxlye persi, ne odna ostanétsja vdová v Glúxove, Nemírove, Černígove i v drugix gorodáx.⁶

A similar lamentation is echoed in the ensuing Ukrainian folk song:

U Gluxóvi, u hórodi stril'núly z harmáty,
Ne po odnim kazačén'ku zaplákala máty.⁷

The combinations of the towns Glúxov, Nemírov and Černígov

⁶
Gogol, op. cit., II, p. 169.

The text has been transliterated, in order to compare it with the text of the Ukrainian folk songs. The translation of the preceding text is as follows: "For more than one cossack waits the aged mother, striking her ailing breast with her bony hands; for more than one widow will be left in Gluxov, Nemirov, Černigov and other cities."

⁷
M. Maksimov, Ukrainskie narodnye pesni (Ukrainian Folk Songs), p. 111, cited in Gogol, P.S.S. (1937-1952), II, p. 725.

The translation of the text is as follows:

"In Gluxov, in the town they fired their cannons
For more than one cossack, cried the mother."

are no doubt chosen partly because of their historical significance, but possibly more so because they add to the lament with their sombre, death-like tone.

There are other names, that have not been mentioned, that certainly add to the colour and humour of the epic. There are the picturesque names of the Jewish merchants Ícka, Raxúm and Samújlo; the excellent symbolism of Mt. Vesuvius, discussed in the preceding chapter and relevant to both editions; and finally, the amusing combinations of names that often are the result of Gogol's gentle ridicule. In summation it will suffice to say that the role of the seventy odd names, incorporated within the revised edition of Tarás Búl'ba, is certainly significant. Not only did these names create new personages, new conflicts, new situations and provide the reader with a substantial increase of details, pertaining to the rich background of the history and customs of the Sich, Cossackdom, the Zaporozhian army, warfare, etc.; but even more than this, they reflect Gogol's "unsophisticated humour and good-natured sarcasm".

II. PORTRÉT

The proper names found in the later amended edition of Portrét are fewer in number and less significant than those recorded in the revised edition of Tarás Búl'ba. Whereas, in Tarás Búl'ba there is an appreciable increase in personal names, there is no such astronomical multiplication in Portrét. Perhaps before continuing with an analysis of the proper names

a brief introduction into the theme of both editions would be appropriate.

The supernatural element so characteristic in Gogol's stories Strášnaja mest' (A Terrible Revenge) and Vij is also prevalent in his original version of Portrét. These Mephistophelian elements, however, are greatly reduced in the 1842 version when even the hero's original name of Čertkóv (noun, čert or čort - devil) is changed to Čartkóv. While eliminating most of the fantastic features of the original story, Gogol retains its principal theme which reveals the existence of evil and man's final sujagation to its malignity. The revised story, therefore, deals specifically with evil as expressed in man's greed for money and the calamitous effect this greed has on art. Gogol, moreover, is more concerned in the revised edition with the aspect of art, which is apparent from Table IV. The information in Table IV gives a numerical listing of the various proper names that are found in each edition. Since the names of the artists play a significant role in the revised edition, they are presented as a separate group from the other historical names.

Art, as it has been mentioned, gains importance in the second edition and consequently, to illustrate this fact, Gogol introduces the names of nine masters of the Italian Renaissance. Considering that originally he refers only to Sir Anthony van Dyck, he now includes such celebrities as Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Reni Guido and others. Gogol's

prime purpose, undoubtedly, is to create an atmosphere and correctness of colour, in which he succeeds.

TABLE IV

A LISTING OF THE TYPES OF PROPER NAMES
FOUND IN PORTRÉT

Types of Names	1835 edition	1842 edition	Difference
Names of persons (including first names, patronymics, surnames or nicknames)	6	9	3
Names of plays, books, etc.,	2	4	2
Names of artists	1	9	8
Names of historical, biblical or mythological figures	5	18	13
Place Names	13	13	--
Total	27	53	26

*NOTE: In the Listing of Names found in Appendix A, the 1835 edition is designated as P' while the 1842 edition as P.

Inasmuch as the names of the Italian masters establish the "couleur locale" for his theme of art, other names, belonging to history, mythology and fiction are used as effective descriptives. In one particular passage these established names, functioning as literary symbols, provide piquant interpretations. Discussing Čartkóv's techniques in portrait portrayals and especially, the desire of his subjects to represent famous personages rather than themselves, Gogol writes:

The men were no better than the ladies: one insisted that he be painted in a powerful, energetic profile;

another with raised and inspired eyes; a Guard's lieutenant wished that his eyes would reflect the image of Mars...At first the artist was confused by these demands; he felt that all had to be considered carefully and thought over and yet, he was given so little time. Finally, he came upon a solution and no longer concerned himself. Even two or three words were sufficient to indicate what his subject wanted. The man, who wished to be Mars, had Mars reflected on his face, he who wished to be Byron, was given a Byronic pose and profile. If the ladies wanted to be shown as Corinne, Undine, or Aspasia, he was only too happy to please them....⁸

In a later discussion, an established name is used by Gogol to describe a character. The reader is introduced to a secondary character, Prince R., who apparently is "one of the best and most honourable of all noblemen of that time; handsome and of a noble, chivalrous character, the ideal hero⁹ of novels and women, a Grandison in every respect".

With well chosen proper names that are meaningful in world literature, Gogol is able to convey absolute portrayals, which otherwise could only be accomplished by elaborate descriptions. How appropriate for a Guard's Officer to covet a likeness to Mars, the legendary God of War. And yet, what an ironic and incongruous situation! Surely, it is not on canvas that the soldier earns his fame and glory, but rather on the field of battle, where no doubt, this individual has never been. The same type of irony is evident with the ladies' fondness to be portrayed with physical traits similar to Corinne, the heroine of a novel by Mme. Germaine de Staël,

⁸

Gogol, op. cit., III, pp. 83-84.

⁹

Ibid., p. 108.

to Undine, the mythical beauty or finally, to Aspasia, the Grecian beauty, noted for her wit. The reader, who is conversant with the images that these famous names imply hardly can be expected to suppress a good-natured chuckle at the obvious incongruity between them and the typically portly, buxom type of Russian woman they supposedly are to portray. In the case of the character, Prince R., however, the name Grandison, serves the primary function of description and there appears no conscious effort, on Gogol's part, at the element of humour or sarcasm.

Even though "couleur locale" names and symbolic names play the dominant role in Portrét, figurative names are also used to a limited extent by Gogol. In the original edition, with the exception of the character Čertkóv, which serves principally to align him with the thematic strain of the story,¹⁰ figurative names play an almost non-existent role. On the other hand, Gogol, in his later version, introduces these secondary characters with the names of Buxmísterova (origin unknown), Potogónkin (adj., potogónnyj - sweating) and a Monsieur Nol' (noun, nol' - nulle or zero). Whereas the first two names are directed to some aspect of the character's personality or physical traits, the latter refers to an artist who is presumably Titian's equal and from the context of the

¹⁰

The hero's name, based upon the word devil was closely aligned with the supernatural or the demoniac elements in the story.

story, most certainly is intended to be satirical.

The preceding discussion, consequently, has attempted in some measure, to demonstrate the prominent role given to proper names by Gogol. In comparing the earlier and revised editions of Tarás Búl'ba and Portrét, it is obvious that in both instances the amended versions contain a significant increase of names, particularly Tarás Búl'ba. These names can be categorized generally, into figurative names, "couleur locale" names and "couleur historique" names, which to some extent are the result of Gogol's satire, irony and good-natured humour.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The analysis of Gogol's names reveals that their various primary functions can be categorized into the following general categories: significant names relevant to the quality of the character and at times to the motif of the story; names adding "couleur locale" to the action; names reflecting the "couleur historique" aspect and lastly, names based on the form of the literary work. Although there is a final category, comprised of names originating from expressions, sayings, proverbs, epigraphs and advertisements, these names are not given a particular function because of their nature.

Primarily, Rudnyč'kyj's scheme as presented in the article, Functions of Proper Names in Literary Work is used. His scheme is adequate in general. However, each grouping has had to be significantly expanded in order to incorporate many of Gogol's names. Moreover, he fails to mention that a name can have more than one function, which is particularly evident in Gogol's use of many names, for example, Čičikov. Even though the typological scheme as provided by Rudnyč'kyj is broad in scope it does serve as a most useful and valuable guide.

There can be no doubt as to the importance of the function of proper names in the style and composition of Gogol's literary work. In reviewing the four major categories, the figurative names emerge as the most prominent group. Gogol's

use of the metaphorical name in the creation of some strikingly original and unusual sounding names adds greatly to the enjoyment of his works and demonstrates his wit and cleverness in the application of this technique. Though a number of names border on utter grotesqueness, there also is a realism about them. Unequivocally, Gogol is a caricaturist and invariably his characters are portrayed by the use of satire and irony, either directly or by inference. However, as Mirsky would say:

Where he is absolutely supreme and definitive is in his vision of the human figure. His people are caricatures, drawn with the method of the caricaturist--which is to exaggerate salient features and reduce them to geometrical pattern. But these caricatures have a convincingness, a truthfulness, an inevitability--attained as a rule by slight but definitive strokes of unexpected reality--that seems to beggar the visible world itself.¹

Gogol, in his use of the dramatizing metaphor, achieves a balance between the elements of distinctiveness and plausibility by ensuring that his major characters have only one uncommon name. Moreover, the manner in which he employs the metaphor definitely varies with the importance of the persons and the situations. Whereas the names of the literary characters that appear in his Ukrainian and Petersburg stories are grotesque and comical, they do contain common everyday humorous connotations, but those in Revizór and Mértvyé dúši are comprised of names which caricature and symbolize individual vices.²

¹ Mirsky, op. cit., p. 149

² Pauls, op. cit., p. 14.

The vast majority of Gogol's characters, therefore, are not "round"³ but "flat".⁴ Although it can be argued that a character typed by his name will not be allowed to develop and that this device tends to be distracting at times, it is equally true that Gogol could not have been the writer he was without the use of these names. They contributed greatly to his popularity and established such names as Čičikov, Nozdrév, Manílov, Xlestakóv and others, eternally in the Russian language.

The second and third categories of names dealing with "couleur locale" and "couleur historique", although not as rich as that of the meaningful names, nevertheless are important. Unquestionably their role is to depict the correctness of detail which results in part from Gogol's desire to substantiate and balance his highly imaginative characters. His use of this external detail is so skilful that in many instances one can visualize a number of his characters and their surroundings. In his attempt at authenticity and familiarity Gogol does not lose his satirical wit and humour as demonstrated by some of his abstract symbolisms found in the "couleur historique" names or the incongruities in the "couleur

³ The term "round" character, refers to characters who are not defined by an onomastic label. Cf. E. M. Forster, Aspects of the Novel (London, 1949), p. 175.

⁴ The term "flat" character refers to characters who by their significant name "are concentrated around a single idea or quality". Ibid., p. 65.

locale" names.

Names, in addition to their relevance to the contents of a literary work, including the meaningful, "couleur locale" and "couleur historique" names, also play a role in the form of it. Even though these names are relatively few in number and in many instances can be classified into other categories, they do provide a melodious sound and add rhythm to the composition. These names stress Gogol's artistry by showing that names aren't merely a combination of vowels and consonants.

In conclusion we wish to stress Gogol's decided awareness of the potentiality of names. Their use in his stories was both conscious and exacting, and vividly illustrated his extreme care in their selection.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INVENTORY OF NAMES

The Inventory contains the proper names found in Gogol's literary works as listed in Table II of this study. The proper names are arranged alphabetically according to the Russian system.

1. Column one contains proper names. If the name is a surname, it will appear by itself with the Christian name and patronymic of the individual and his family, if applicable, directly below. Similarly this will apply to diminutives of these names.

2. Column two contains the reference, including the literary work's abbreviation as listed in Table II, the volume and page number where the name is first mentioned.

3. Column three is arranged to provide the following information:

a. If possible, the character's occupation or position in life is given. In many instances these designations are only generalizations and are provided as guides for the reader.

b. If possible, the English version of the historical, biblical, mythological and place names is given.

4. Column four contains the name's function. The letter appearing in the [] is taken from the typology on pp. 70-71. The name may have more than one function and will be shown

as [a, b, c]. If the name has a different function in each story it will appear as[a];[b] which will refer to each story as listed in column two and three. Figurative names will be marked accordingly. However, if Christian names and patronymics are given for these individuals, they also will be marked. The reader should remember that usually the surname is the dominant feature and Gogol's use of ordinary Christian names is to balance and add plausibility to his imaginative characters. No function will be given to names found in the play Alfred.

5. The remarks section will contain, where applicable and possible, certain detailed information. If the name is derived from a Ukrainian word the sign (U) will appear after the word.

6. The variations section will list any variations in names between the various editions used. The collections will be designated as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Gogol, <u>P.S.S.</u> (1880) | - A |
| Gogol, <u>Mertvye duši</u> Vol. I&II (1885) | - B |
| Gogol, <u>P.S.S.</u> (1933) | - C |
| Gogol, <u>P.S.S.</u> (1937-1952) | - D (Furthermore, |
| in this latter collection mention was made of variations | |
| in names from earlier editions. Consequently any | |
| variations will be recorded as D'). | |
| Gogol, <u>S.S.</u> (1952) | - E |

7. As mentioned earlier all stories are taken from Gogol, Pol. Sobr. Soč. (1921) except for the stories TB', G1, G2, G3 and G4, which come from Gogol, S.S. (1952).

A

Abdúlin	Rev(VI,9)	merchant	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Turkish origin and possibly from the verb, <u>obdút'</u> - to fool someone.			
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Abdulín</u> - <u>Avdulín</u> D'(IV,479).			
Avdótja	Rev(VI,24)	servant	[d]
A. Gavrílovna	Žen(VII,305)	lady	[d]
<u>Variations:</u> (to Žen) Apparently Gogol errs, for he also calls her Avdótja Andréevna later in the text (VII,320).			
Avlúg	A(X,238)		
Avraám	GK(I,294)	Abraham (biblical)	[d]
Avróra	R(III,244)	Aurora	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Apparently a shop in Rome.			
Agáfija Fedóseevna	OT(II,278)	lady	[d]
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Agafija</u> A(I,438),C(II,207); but also in the same texts <u>Agaf'ja</u> A(I,419),C(II,191).			
Agáf'ja Ivánovna	Lak(VII,87)	woman	[d]
Agáška	MD(IV,46)	servant	[d]
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Alulína</u> D'(VI,708).			
Agel'mostáng	A(X,230)		
Áglickaja náberež- naja	Igr(VII,54)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A quay or embankment apparently located in St. Petersburg.			
Agraféna			
A. Ivánovna	K(III,82);MD(IV,265)	horse;lady	[d]
A. Tpočímovna	OT(II,328)	lady	
Adám	Šp(I,318)	Adam(biblical)	[i]
Adelaída Ivánovna	Igr(VII,9)	cards	[i]
Adél'	MD(IV,267)	dog	[d]
Adel'gėjda Gav- rilovna	MD(IV,252)	lady	[d,h]

Adel'stán	A(X,241)	Athelstan	
<u>Remarks:</u>	There was a bishop of Hereford of this name and also a Mercian priest, chaplain to Alfred.		
Adrianópolis	TB(II,142)	Adrianople	[e]
Ázija	TB(II,200);TB'(II,288)	Asia	[e]
Malaja A.	TB(II,151);TB'(II,298)	Asia Minor	
Azór	MD2(V,336);MD2'(V,144)	dog	[d]
Akím	MD(IV,361)		[i]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Used in the expression "Akim prostóta" (what a Simple Simon or Simpleton).		
Akúli'ka	MD(IV,143);MD2(V,250) MD2'(V,50)	servant;tavern tavern	[d];[e] [e]
Aleksándra Gavrilovna	MD(IV,252)	lady	[d,h]
Aleksándr			
A. Ivánovič	Udč(VII,59)	gentleman	[d]
A. Makedónskij	Rev(VI,19)	Alexander the Great	[f]
A. Petróvič	MD2(V,216);MD2'(V,14)	teacher	[d]
Aleksandrína	O(VII,91)	nobility	[d,h]
Aleksándrov			[c]
Petr Aleksándrovič A.	Igr(VII,15)	gentleman	[d]
<u>Variations:</u>	Petr Ivánovič E(IV,170).		
Aleksěj	Igr(VII,7)	servant	[d]
A. Ivánovič	MD(IV,221)	policeman	[d]
Alžírija	R(III,230)	Algeria	[e]
Al'báno	R(III,195)	Albano Laziale	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	A crater lake and a summer resort area.		
Al'py	R(III,199)	Alps	[e]
Al'fiéri	R(III,209)	Count Vittorio Alfieri	[f,e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Italian tragic poet(1749-1803). He represents the opening of a new era in the history of Italian literature and Italy herself.		

Al'fréd	A(X,233)	King Alfred the Great	
<u>Remarks:</u> (849-900 or 901) King of the West Saxons. Youngest son of Aethewulf, succeeding to the throne, in 871, after three short reigns of his brothers Aethebald, Aethelbert and Aethelred.			
Amérika	MD(IV,300)	America	[e]
Amúr	GK(VII,176)	Amor	[f,j]
<u>Remarks:</u> Cupid in Roman mythology and the God of love.			
Anatólija	TB(II,87);TB'(II,272)	Anatolia	[e]
<u>Variations:</u> Natoliija A(I,286).			
Ánglija	ZS(VIII,355);A(X,226) MD(IV,306);MD2(V,234) MD2'(V,33)	England	[e]
Anglosáksijsa	A(X,233)	Anglosaxia	
Andréj	Tja(VII,70)	servant	[d]
Andrjúška	Lak(VII,79);MD(IV,265) MD(IV,132)	servant;servant peasant	[d]
Áničkin Most	N(III,19)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A bridge that forms part of Nevskij Avenue in St. Petersburg. It is over the Fontanka River.			
Ánna	Š(III,158);Rev(VI,78) MD(IV,15)	servant;medal medal	[d],[i] [i]
A. Gavrílovna	Lak(VII,86)	servant	[d]
Ánnuška	Lak(VII,86)	dim.of Ánna	[d]
A. Grigór'evna	MD(IV,269)	lady	[d]
A. Ivánovna	O(VII,104);SK(VII,218)	lady;mistress	[d]
A. Kirílovna	Rev(VI,14)	lady	[d]
A. Petróvna	Lak(VII,82)	nobility	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> The medal is Anna of the 3rd class.			
Annunciáta	R(III,194)	girl	[e]
Antipátor Zax-ar'evič	MD(IV,231)	official	[e]
Antíp	Šp(I,288)	priest	[d,e]
Antón	OT(II,287);Rev(VI,92)		[k];[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> The first reference is to a character in a play, the goat herder. See <u>Irod</u> . The second reference is to St. Anthony's name day feast.			

- Antonínovskaja Kolónna R(III,253) Antonine Column [e]
Remarks: The name is given to the sculptured pillar erected by Marcus Aurelius to the memory of his father-in-law, Antoninus Pius.
- Antoška MD2(V,279);MD2'(V,83) peasant [d]
Remarks: Actually called "vor (noun, vor - thief) Antoška". See p.32
- Anúčkin [a]
 Nikanór Iván-ovič A. Ž(VI,277) army officer [d]
Remarks: noun, onuča - tattered rag, legging, leg-wrapper, puttees; cloth bandages used as stockings.
Variations: Xodilkin D'(V,398) see p. 36.
- Appeníny R(III,214) Apennines [e]
Remarks: Chief mountain range in Italy.
Variations: Apenniny E(III,210).
- Arvál'd A(X,242)
- Aristofán GK(VII,192) Aristophanes [f,j]
Remarks: Athenian genius of comedy (450-385 B.C.).
- Arnúl' A(X,227) Arnulf
- Artemóvskij-Gulák Sja(I,67) [k]
Remarks: Ukrainian writer (1790-1865). Gogol employs a quote from A.G.'s short story in verse "Pan ta Sobaka" (The Master and the Dog) as an epigraph to one of his chapters.
- Artúnovskij Igr(VII,8) army officer [j]
- Aspázija P(III,84);GK(VII,176) Aspasia [i];[f]
Remarks: (470-410 B.C.). Celebrated woman of ancient Greece. She was noted for her beauty, wit and political influence.
- Afanásij VNIK(I,79) priest [d]
 A. Ivánovič Sja(I,51) [d]
- Aférov Ž(VI,276) [a]
Remarks: noun, aféra - shady transaction. [a]
- Afíny GK(VII,196) Athens [e]
- Axillés' MD2'(V,82) Achilles [i]
Remarks: A hero in Greek mythology, particularly of Homer's Iliad.

B

- Bavkída SP(II,9) Baucis [i]
Remarks: of Philemon and Baucis. From Greek and Roman mythology. The couple is noted for their faithful affection even in advanced age. Moreover, according to legend they had offered food and shelter to Zeus and Hermes after they had been turned away by others.
- Bagration O(VII,107);MD(IV,138) Bagration [f];[f,i]
Remarks: (1765-1812). Famous Russian general.
- Bájron P(III,84) Byron [f,i]
Remarks: (1788-1824). England's most noted poet and a great influence on Russian poets and writers.
- Balabán TB(II,156) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: noun, balabán - butcher-bird, laneret; colloquial - simpleton. Historical figure noted in Gogol's notebook.
- Barbarúč'ja R(III,243) lady [e]
- Barkláj-de-Tól'ev-skoe Igr(VII,40) Barclay de Tolly [f,i]
Remarks: (1761-1818). Russian army officer of Scottish descent.
- Barsukóv Udč(VII,63) [a]
 Ivan Petróvič B. Udč(VII,59) official [d]
 Katérina Aleksándrovna B.* Udč(VII,66) lady [d]
Remarks: noun, barsúk - badger, ground hog. [d]
- Basavvrjúk VNIK(I,78) devil in disguise [b]
- Baskakóv OUD(VIII,300) gentleman [a]
Remarks: noun, baskák - Mongol tax gatherer.
- Batórij Gl(I,293);TB'(II,251) Bathory or Bathori [f]
Remarks: A celebrated Hungarian family which in the 15th century divided into two branches, one of which gave Transylvannia five princes and Poland one of its greatest kings.

 *

Denotes individuals that although not mentioned specifically by the surname would also have the above mentioned surname because of their relationship to the character.

- Batúrin PG(I,141);TB(II,208) town [e]
Remarks: located in the Chernigov District.
- Baúx [a,d]
 Vil'gél'm B. GK(VII,179) farmer [d]
 Béřta B.* GK(VII,181) woman [d]
 Luíza B.* GK(VII,169) girl [d]
 Luízina B.* GK(VII,172) dim. of Luíza [d]
 Fánni B.* GK(VII,180) girl [d]
Remarks: Possibly from the German word, bauch - stomach or belly.
- Bašmáčkin [a]
 Akákij Akákievič Š(III,129) clerk [a,h,j]
Remarks: noun, bašmak - shoe; actually derived from bašmačók which is a dim. of bašmák, meaning 'little shoe'. See pp. 37-38.
Variations: Bašmakevič, Bašmakóv D'(III,521).
- Beguškin MD(IV,215) official [a]
Remarks: noun, begún - runner.
- Bezboród'ko MN(I,116) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: prep., bez - without; noun, boródko - beard; meaning the 'beardless one'.
Variations: Bezboródko A(I,68),C(II,70).
- Bezpečnyj landowner [a,h]
 Sofrón Iván-ovič B. MD(IV,252) [d]
 Adelaída Sof-rónovna B.* MD(IV,252) [d]
Remarks: adj., bezpečnyj (U) - certain, secure, safe. The variant, on the other hand, is from the adj., bespečnyj - happy-go-lucky, careless, devil-may-care attitude.
Variations: Bespečnyj A(III,176),B(I,174),C(IV,322),E(V,176).
- Bezródneyj [a,g]
 Petró B. VNIK(I,79) lad [d]
 Petrús' VNIK(I,80) dim. of Petró [d]
Remarks: adj., bezródneyj - without kith or kin, orphaned.
- Belobrjúškova [a]
 Arína Seménovna B. Š(III,129) woman [d]
Remarks: adj., bélyj - white; noun, brjúkó - belly, abdomen, slight paunch; actually derived from the dim. of brjúkó which is brjúškó and means 'small belly', etc.
Variations: Iřina D'(III,552).

- Bémbo
Piétro B. R(III,197) Bembo Pietro [e,f]
Remarks: (1470-1547). Italian writer and ecclesiastic.
- Benvenúto R(III,216) priest [e]
- Berebendóvskij MD(IV,243) gentleman [j,h]
- Berezóvskij MD2(V,297) peasant [a]
Remarks: adj., berězovyj - something to do with birch;
berězovik - brown or birch mushroom.
- Berníni R(III,219) Bernini Giovanni [e,f]
Lorenzo
Remarks: Italian sculptor, architect and painter.
(1598-1620).
- Betríščev MD2(V,258);MD2'(V,57) army officer [a]
Aleksándr Dmít-
rievič B. MD2(V,274);MD2'(V,78) [d]
Ulinka B.* MD2(V,237);MD2'(V,35) [d]
Remarks: Possibly from the verb, triščáty (U) - to crackle,
crack.
- Biánka
Perudžínova B. NP(VIII,222) Perugino's Bianca [i]
Remarks: Perugino (1445-1523), real name Pietro Vannuci
and also called Pierc della Pieve. Leading
master of the Umbrian School and Bianca his
most famous painting.
- Bikúsova MD(IV,320) lady [a]
Remarks: noun, bigos (U) - hashed meat and cabbage
(sour sauerkraut).
- Birjúškin Ž(VI,290) [a]
Remarks: noun, birjúk - (1) morose, crabbed fellow;
(2) wolf.
- Blóxin MD(IV,90) landowner [a,h]
Remarks: noun, bloxá - flea.
Variations: Bljuxin A(III,62), C(IV,62).
- Bobélina MD(IV,138) Bobolina [i,f]
Remarks: Greek historical figure.
- Bobóv ZS(VIII,368) gentleman [a]
Remarks: noun, bob - bean.
- Bobróv MD(IV,65) landowner [a,h]
Remarks: noun, bobr - beaver.

- Bóbčinskij
Petr Ivánovič B. Rev(VI,9) landowner [j]
[d]
- Bovdjúg
Kas'jan B. TB(II,153) cossack [g]
- Bogdán MD(IV,33) [k]
Remarks: A proverb: "Est' rod ljudej, izvestnyx pod imenen: ljudi tak sebe, ni to ni se; ni v gorode Bogdan ni v sele Selifan, po slovam poslovicey." (There is a group of persons known as being so-so, neither one way nor another, not in the town Bogdan or the village Selifan).
- Bokítka OT(II,309) cossack [g]
- Boldyrév Ž(VI,309) naval officer [a]
Remarks: noun, bóldyr' see ubljúdok - a mongrel, half-breed.
- Boljáčka ZM(I,327) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: noun, boljáčka - sore, defect, weak spot; slough, scab.
- Bonapárt SP(II,24);MD(IV,57) Napoleon Bonaparte [f,i]
Remarks: Emperor of the French. See Napoleon p. 142 (1769-1821).
Variations: (to MD) not found in B.
- Bonarótti R(III,219) Michelangelo di Buonarroto [e,f, h]
Remarks: (1475-1569). Name during his lifetime was written as Michelangnolo (or Michelangiolo) di Ludovico di Buonarroto-Simoni. Italian sculptor, apinter and architect. See Michelangelo p. 139
Varriations: Buonarotti A(II,152).
- Borgése R(III,198) Borghese [e]
Remarks: Name of a patrician family in Italy.
- Bordyréva MD2(V,238);MD2'(V,37) nobility [a,j]
Variations: Boldyreva E(V,282).
- Boróvka MD(IV,289) Boar's village [a]
Remarks: noun, borovýk (U) - inhabitant of a forest; species of edible mushrooms. On the other-hand may be from dim. of bórov, borovók - boar, boar-pig. Undoubtedly a madeup name for a village.
- Borodávka TB(II,73);TB'(II,267) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, borodávka (boródavka) (U) - wart.

- Borodátyj TB(II,82) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: adj., borodátyj - bearded; long bearded.
- Borrómini R(III,219) Francisco [e,f,h]
 Borromini
Remarks: (1599-1667). Italian architect.
- Borščov [a]
 Pável Grig-
 ór'evič B. Udč(VII,63) gentleman [d]
Remarks: noun, boršč - soup with beet root, cabbage and
 bacon.
Variations: Borščév C(VIII,45).
- Bramánte R(III,219) Bramante [e,f,h]
Remarks: (1444-1514). Real name Donato d'Agnolo or
 D'Angelo. Italian architect of the Renaissance
 and shares the credit of restoring architecture
 with Silíppo Brunelleschi.
- Brambéus Rev(VI,64) Baron Brambeus [f,i]
Remarks: Pseudo for O. I. Senkovskij, the editor of the
 journal "Biblioteka dlja čtenija" (Library for
 Reading).
- Brandaxlýstova [a]
 Agáf'ja Tíxonovna B. Ž(VI,268) lady [d]
Remarks: brandaxlýst - (colloquial) - any bad mixed drink.
- Brátskij monastýr' SM(I,252);V(II,221) Brotherhood [e]
 Monastery
- "Brigadíř" NPR(I,218) Brigadier-General [i]
Remarks: A comedy of social satire written by Denis
 Ivánovič Fonvizin (1745-1792).
- Brigítta G3(I,310 [f]
Remarks: Bridget, Brigit, Birgitta. The canonized
 Swedish nun.
- Bríning A(X,231) sheriff
- Brífrik A(X,226)
- Brovkó V(II,257);SK(VII,221) dog [d]
Remarks: noun, brov' - eyebrow. Apparently a common
 name for dogs with markings on their face.
- Brut Brutus [a,i]
 Xomá B. V(II,226) philosophy student,
Remarks: No doubt used in the original meaning, i.e. stupid.

- Brjuxovéckij Lak(VII,87) nobility [a]
Remarks: noun, brjúxo - belly, paunch, abdomen.
- Bubunícyn
 Il'já Vladím [a]
 irovič B. Udč(VII,63) gentleman [d]
Remarks: verb, bubnit' - to growl, grumble; mutter; or quite possibly from the verb, bubnýty (U) - to drum; beat the drum; or noun, búbonec(U) - child's rattle, tambourine.
- Budžák TB(II,119) a town [e]
Variations: Budžány A(I,308), C(II,82), E(II,130).
- Bulgárin NP(VIII,249) F. V. Bulgarin [f,i]
Remarks: Journalist and writer (1789-1859) of the paper Severnaja pčela (Northern Bee).
- Búlkin Lak(VII,80) nobility [a]
Remarks: noun, búlka - roll, bun, white bread.
- Búl'ba TB(II,42);TB'(II,248) cossack [a,g]
 Tarás B. TB(II,43);TB'(II,248) cossack [d]
 Andriј B.* TB(II,47);TB'(II,250) cossack [d]
 Ostáp B.* TB(II,47);TB'(II,250) cossack [d]
Remarks: noun, búl'ba (U) - potato; bubble; blister.
Variations: (to TB') Kul'baba D'(II,596).
- Bul'bénko
 Ostáp B. TB(II,156) [d,e]
Remarks: Addition of suffix -enko to Bul'ba has the meaning of "son of Bul'ba".
- Burdjukóv [a]
 Pável Petróvič B. Tja(VII,69) landowner [d]
 Xristofór Petróvič B. Tja(VII,71) landowner [d]
Remarks: noun, burdjúk - leathern bottle of goat skin used for conveying wine (in Caucasus).
Variations: Instead of Pavel Petrovič Burdjukov : Ivan Petrovič Burdjukov. Several times the name Barsukov is interchanged with Burdjukov. D'(V,417).
- Burmílov MD2'(V,156) official [a]
Remarks: noun, burmýlo (U) - another word for burmak (U) - mutterer, mumblor; (a name for a bear); heavy awkward person.
- Burul'báš [j]
 Danílo B.* SM(I,228) cossack [d]
 Katerína B.* SM(I,228) wife [d]
 Iván B.* SM(I,235) lad [d]
Remarks: Name apparently of Turkish origin.

Burcív Igr(VII,45) [i,k]
Remarks: "Burcov iopa Zabijaka." Quote from the popular poetry of Denis Davydov and literally meaning "a gay blade".

Buxmísterova [a]
 Anna Petróvna B. P(III,65) lady [d]

Buxtelév Tja(VII,70) [k]

Býstraja V(II,256) dog [a,d]
Remarks: adj., býstryj - quick, rapid, speedy.

V

Vazári P(III,55) Giorgio Vasari [e,f]
Remarks: (1511-1574). Italian painter, architect and art writer.

Vakúla NPR(I,175) Bucolus(blacksmith) [d]

Vákx MD(IV,343) Bacchus [i]
Remarks: Bacchus or Dionysus in Greek and Roman mythology. Name of God of wine and fertility.

Valáxija SM(I,270) Wallachia [e]

Valgál A(X,237) Valhalla

Valúev ~~OD~~(VII,300) gentleman [a,g]
Remarks: noun, valúj, valuék - mushroom.

Vandík P(III,72);P'(VIII,75) Sir Anthony van Dyck [e,f]
Remarks: (1599-1641). Flemish painter whose characteristic style is a mingling of the Flemish and Venetian school.

Vánja MD(IV,201) dim. of Iván [d]
Remarks: Used generally, but referring to a peasant.

Varadát Š(III,130) [h,j]
Remarks: Suggested Christian name for Akákij.

Varaxásij Š(III,130) [h,j]
Remarks: Suggested Christian name for Akákij.

Varvára PG(I,140);TB'(II,272) [f];[f]
 Ž(VI,307) [i]
Remarks: Barbara. Saint, virgin and martyr, honoured in Greek and Roman Catholic churches.

Varvík	A(X,230)	Warwick	
Varúx	Š(III,130); Igr(VII,10)	servant	[d,h,j][d]
V. Kuz'mič	P(III,64)	policeman	[d]
<u>Variations:</u> (to P) <u>Kuzymič</u>	E(III,85).		
Varfoloméj	SM(I,229)	hermit	[e,d]
Varxovínskij	Rev(VI,22)	landowner	[j]
Varšáva	TB(II,91); TB'(II,275) G1(I,300); G3(I,313)	Warsaw	[e]
Varšávskaja doróga	TB'(II,294)	Warsaw Road	[e]
Vasíl'evskij óstrov	P(III,50); P'(VIII,78) SR(VII,291)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Island located in St. Petersburg.		
Vaxraměj	MD(IV,318)	servant	[d]
Vaxraméjkin	Igr(VII,8)	merchant	[c]
Vaxtísij	Š(III,130)		[h,i]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Suggested Christian name for Akákij.		
Vesúvij	TB(II,76); TB'(II,269)	Mt. Vesuvius	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u>	See pp. 66-67.		
Velikoróssija	Šp(I,293)	Great Russia	[e]
Vellingtón	ZS(VIII,378)	Wellington	[i]
Véngrija	SM(I,281)	Hungary	[e]
Veněra	P(III,69)	Venus	[e]
V. medicéjskaja	MD2(V,272); MD2'(V,76)	Venus of Medici	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u>	An antique statue found in Rome in the 16th century and shows the nude figur of the Greek goddess Aphrodite, with whom the Roman goddess became identified, rising from the sea.		
Venécija	R(III,228)	Venice	[e]
Vérter	MD(IV,224)	Werther	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u>	A hero in Goethe's sentimental novel, <u>Die Leiden des Jungen Werther's</u> (The Sorrows of Young Werther. See Šarlota p. 174		
Vertýxvíst	TB(II,156)	cossack	[a,g,h]
<u>Remarks:</u>	verb, <u>vertét'</u> - to whirl, twist, rotate, turn about; noun, <u>xvost</u> - tail.		
<u>Variations:</u>	<u>Vertixvist</u> A(I,334), C(II,107).		

- Vesseks A(X,229) Wessex
Vest-V. A(X,230) West Wessex
- Ves'égonsk MD(IV,204) [e]
Remarks: Town located in Kalininski District.
Variations: Ust'-Sysol'sk; Volokolamsk ; [Voloklamsk]
Ves'egonsk D'(VI,778).
- Vij V(II,275) [b]
Remarks: In a footnote to the name Vij, Gogol writes:
"Vij is a colossal creation of folk imagination. The Little Russians call by such a name the chief of the gnomes, whose eyelids droop almost to the ground. This whole story is a folk tale. I did not want to change it at all and tell it nearly in the same simplicity that I heard it." (II,221). Apparently this story and name is a figment of Gogol's own imagination for no discovery has been made of the folk lore source of Vij. In Ukrainian the proper noun Vij refers to "a fabulous person with eyelashes to the ground!"¹
- "Vil'gél'm Tel" NP(VIII,252) Wilhelm Tell [i]
Remarks: Schiller's most popular play. See Siller
p.175
- Vinkel'mán GK(VII,192) Johann Joachim Winckelmann [f,j]
Remarks: (1717-1768). German classical archaeologist and art critic.
- Vínči
Leonardo da V. P(III,55);R(III,223) Leonardo da Vinci [e,f]
Remarks: (1452-1519). Italian painter and sculptor.
- Vin'óly R(III,219) Giacomo da Vignola [e,f,h]
Remarks: (1507-1573). Real name Giacomo Barrochio or Barozzi. Italian architect.
- Virgílij MD(IV,212) Virgil [i]
V. "Georgiki" MD2(V,296) [i]
Remarks: (70-19 B.C.). Virgil, a Roman poet. Virgil's Georgics. Deals with country life and farm management.
- Viskrják PG(I,141) clerk [a,h,j]
Remarks: noun, viskrják (U) - snot or mucous hanging from the nose.

¹Ukrainian-English Dictionary, comp. C. H. Andrushyshen.

- Vísmar GK(VII,179) Wismar [e]
Remarks: A German town.
- Vicénzo R(III,244) priest [e]
- Višnepokrómov [a]
 Varvár Nik-
 oláič V. MD2(V,234);MD2'(V,32) army officer [d]
Remarks: noun, višnja - cherry.
Variations: Varvar Nikolaevič A(III,282).
- Vladímir Rev(VI,46) Vladimir Medal [i]
Remarks: Order of Vladimir, 4th class.
- Vlas Sja(I,61);Rev(VI,25) gypsy;tavern keeper [d]
- Vovtúzenko TB(II,148) cossack [a,f,g]
Remarks: verb, vovtúzytysja (U) - to roll (bustle, beat about), to wallow.
- Voznesénskij prospekt Ž(VI,261);N(III,7) Ascension Avenue [e]
Remarks: Located in St. Petersburg.
- Voznesénskaja cérkva Ž(VI,317) Church of Ascension [e]
Remarks: In St. Petersburg.
Variations: Kazanskij Sobor D'(V,406).
- Vólga MD(IV,201) Volga River [e]
- Volokíta [a]
 Anton V. MD(IV,202) peasant [j]
 Nikita V. MD(IV,202) peasant [j]
Remarks: noun, volokíta - a flirt, a ladies man, wanderer.
- Voroběj [a]
 Elizavéta V. MD(IV,201) peasant [d]
Remarks: noun, voroběj - sparrow.
- Voronój-Drjannój MD2(V,380);MD2'(V,196) peasant [a,j]
Remarks: adj., voronój - black, raven black; adj., drjannój - wretched, rotten, trashy, bad.
- Vórskla G3(I,313) [e]
Remarks: Left tributary of the Dnieper River.
- Voskresénie Easter [d]
 Svetloe V. VNIK(I,79);MN(I,102)
 Šp(I,303);R(III,232)
- Voskresénskij most N(III,16) [e]
Remarks: One of the bridges in St. Petersburg that spanned the Neva River.

Votrúšková Sofi V.	O(VII,91)	lady	[h] [d]
Vul'fing	A(X,226)	Wolfgang	
Všívaja-spes'	MD(IV,289)	Village of Lousy Pride	[a]
<u>Remarks:</u> Adj., <u>všívaj</u> - lousy; noun, <u>spes'</u> - arrogance, haughtiness, loftiness, pride. (No doubt fictitious).			
Výborgskaja storoná Ž	Ž(VI,263); NP(VIII,214)	Vyborg Quarter	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> In St. Petersburg.			
Vytřebén'ki	Šp(I,299)		[a]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>vytřebén'ky</u> (U) - whim, caprice, fancy. (No doubt fictitious).			
Vjátskaja gubérnija	MD(IV,252)	Vjatka Province	[e]
<u>G</u>			
Gavrjúška	Igr(VII,7)	servant	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> dim. of Gavrílo.			
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Próxor</u> D'(V,409).			
Gádjač	Sja(I,47); Šp(I,287)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Town located in Poltava Province.			
Gádjackij povét	Šp(I,297)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> District located in Poltava Province.			
Galíciija	G1(I,28)	Galicia	[e]
Gálič	SM(I,279)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Town located in Stanislav District.			
Galjándovič	TB(II,135)	noble(Galendowicz)	[e]
Gambs	MD2(V,345)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A St. Petersburg manufacturer of elegant furniture.			
Gámburg	ZS(VIII,379)	Hamburg	[e]
Gánna	MN(I,102); G1(I,290)	girl; girl	[d]
Gáločka	G1(I,290)		[d]
Galjúnočka	G1(I,297); G2(I,308)		[d]
Galjúnja	G1(I,297)		[d]
Gálja	G1(I,289); MN(I,99)		[d]
Ganúlečka	G2(I,308)		[d]
Gánnočka	G2(I,308)		[d]

Ganiméd	NP(VIII,215)	Ganymede	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> In Greek mythology a youth of Phrygia who was carried to Olympus by Zeus to serve as cup bearer to the gods.			
Ganc	GK(VII,170)	lad(Hans)	[e]
Gápka	OT(II,279)	servant	[d]
Gverčino	R(III,196)	Guercino	[e,f]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1591-1666). Real name Giovanni Franceso Barbieri. Italian painter noted for his altar pieces and large historical works, besides his frescoes.			
Gvído	P(III,53)	Reni Guido	[e,f]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1575-1642). Italian painter of the later Renaissance. In Russian the name appears as <u>Reni Gejdo</u> and not <u>Gvido</u> .			
Gegstán	A(X,229)	nobility	
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Geksgan</u> D(V,180).			
Géktor	GK(VII,201)	Hector	[e]
Gemasagára	GK(VII,178)		[not know]
<u>Remarks:</u> In Georgia, maybe a mountain or a desert.			
Génuja	R(III,212)	Genoa	[e]
Geórgij, svjatój	A(X,245)	St. Gregory	
Geráardo delle notti	TB(II,114)	Gerard van Honthorst	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1590-1656). Dutch painter, who because of his interest in the style of the <u>tenebrosi</u> was called "Gherardo delle notti."			
<u>Variations:</u> " <u>Gerardo della notti</u> " D'(II,502); <u>Žerardo della notte</u> D(II,95), E(II,81).			
Gerasím	Igr(VII,10)	servant	[d]
Gerefórt	A(X,230)	Hereford	
Gerkulés	NP(VIII,225)	Hercules	[i]
Germánia	NP(VIII,253);MD2(V,295) MD2'(V,101);GK(VII,210)	Germany	[e]
Gértingal	A(X,224)		
Gertrúda	GK(VII,171)	Gertrude	[d]
Gérško	GI(VII,261)	Jewish merchant (Harshko)	[d]

- Gete GK(VII,210) Johann Wolfgang Goethe 112 [f]
Remarks: (1749-1832). German poet, novelist, scientist and critic of life. An individual who greatly influenced Russian intellectual life.
- Géto R(III,251) Ghetto [e]
Remarks: A separate quarter of a city in which Jews were forced to live in Rome. Established by Pope Paul in 1555. The word is Italian from the Hebrew word ghet - divorce.
- Get'mánščina TB(II,89) Hetmanshchina [e]
Remarks: Ukrainian word referring to the time of the Hetmanate.
- Gíbner Hibner [a,e]
 Kristián Iván ovič G. Rev(VI,9) doctor [d]
Remarks: A common German name. Or quite possibly Gogol chose this name from the verb, gíbnut' - to perish, lose one's life.
- Gléčik G3(I,310) army officer [g,a]
Remarks: May be a historical personage. dim. of noun, hlek (U) -hléčyk - lower part of the samovar where coals are put; or milk jar.
- Glov [a,j]
 Mixál Aleksándrovič G. Igr(VII,27) landowner [d]
 Aleksándr Mixályč G.* Igr(VII,37) [d]
 Sása dim. of Aleksándr
Variations: Mixájlo A(II,318); Mixaíl C(VIII,18).
 Instead of Sása : Míša D'(V,411).
- Glúxov SM(I,281);TB(II,169) [e]
Remarks: Town in Sim District.
- Gnedkó Gl(I,282) horse [d]
Remarks: noun, gnedkó (colloquial) a bay horse, bayard.
- Gog i Magóg MD(IV,141) [i]
Remarks: A king and his nation in Ezekiel and The Book of Revelation. Gog, king of the Magog people, represents the northern hordes who were to invade western Asia.
- Goliáf A(X,243) Goliath(biblical)

- Golodúxa [a]
 Maksím G. TB(II,151) cossack [d]
Remarks: adj., gólyi - naked, bare; noun, dux - spirit, ghost; odor; audacity.
- Golokopýtenko [a,h]
 Mykýta G. TB(II,141) cossack [d]
Remarks: adj., gólyi - naked, bare; noun, kopýto - hoof.
Variations: Mikita A(I,324), C(II,97).
- Golopúz [a,j]
 Antón Prokó-
 f'evič G. OT(II,334) gentleman [d]
Remarks: adj., gólyi - naked, bare; noun, púzo - belly, paunch, pot-belly.
- Golopúpenko [a,j]
 Oxrím G. Sja(I,46) cossack [d]
 Gryskó G.* Sja(I,49) lad [d]
Remarks: adj., gólyi - naked, bare; noun, pup - navel, umbilicus.
Variations: Grickó A(I,19).
- Golopúcek [a,h,j]
 PG(I,141) clerk
Remarks: adj., gólyi - naked, bare; noun, pupočok, dim. of pup - small navel, etc.
- Góltva [e]
 SK(VII,219)
Remarks: River in the Ukraine.
- Gol'dóni [e,f]
 R(III,206) Carlo Goldoni
Remarks: (1707-1793). Founder of the modern Italian comedy.
- Gomér [e,f]
 "Iliada" G. MD(IV,205);P(III,90) Homer
 Zéves G. MD(IV,205) Homer's Zeus [i]
- Gorácij [f,i]
 TB(II,47);TB'(II,250) Horace
- "Gore ot uma" [i]
 NP(VIII,250) Woe from Wit
Remarks: (1795-1829). A comedy written by Aleksandr Sergéevič Griboedov.
- Gorobéc' [a,g]
 Tibérij G. SM(I,228) cossack [i]
 V(II,226) student
Remarks: noun, horobéc (U) - sparrow.
- Goróxovaja úlica [e]
 Rev(VI,90);NP(VIII,214) Peas Street
 ZS(VIII,356);MD(IV,298)
Remarks: An important thoroughfare in St. Petersburg.
- Gorpína [d]
 OT(III,291);G1(I,292) servant;servant

- Gostínyj dvor P(III,98);P'(VIII,87) Bazaar Square [e]
N(III,42);Ž(VI,291)
Remarks: Apparently a large shopping centre in St. Petersburg.
Variations: (to N) Kazanskij sobor D'(III,486).
- Gófman NP(VIII,252) Hoffman(tradesman) [a]
Remarks: See pp. 54-55.
- Grandisón P(III,108) [i]
Remarks: Character from Samuel Richardson's book
The History of Sir Charles Grandison.
Variations: Grandinson D'(III,513).
- Grácij R(III,196) The Graces [i]
Remarks: In classical mythology the goddesses of beauty,
charm and grace.
- Grácija R(III,242) lady [e]
- Grémin MD(IV,246) [h,i,j]
- Greč NP(VIII,249) N. I. Greč [f,i]
Remarks: Journalist and writer of the paper Severnaja
pčela (Northern Bee).
- Grigórij ZS(VIII,369);Igr(VII,10) servant;servant [d];[h]
MD2(V,214);MD2'(V,11) servant;servant [d]
Š(III,138);P'(VIII,128) peasant;priest [d]
G. Doežžáj-
ne-doédeš' MD(IV,185) peasant [a]
G. Pávlovič Lak(VII,84) servant [d]
Remarks: verb, doežat' - to arrive. The meaning of the name
is 'You will not arrive even how hard you try'.
Variations: (to Lak) Grigórij Ivánovič D'(V,422).
- Grimuál'd A(X,236)
- Gríško OUD(VII,302) servant [d]
- Gromobój P(III,66) [i]
Remarks: Is the hero of Žukovskij's ballad Dvenadcat'
spjaščix dev (The Twelve Sleeping Girls), who
sold his soul to the devil.
- Grjáznaia úlica TB(II,191);TB'(II,301) Muddy Street [a,e]
Remarks: Adj., grjaznyj - (with respect to a street) muddy,
miry. Apparently a street in Warsaw; but could
be made up.
- Gúbbo A(X,236) Hubbo

Gubomázova O(VII,91) [a,h]
 Natál'ja André-
 evna G. O(VII,92) lady [d]
 Aléksis G.* O(VII,91) lad [d]
Remarks: noun, gubá - lip; verb, mázat' - to grease, lubricate.
Expressions - po gúbam pomázat' - to cajole;
mazát' kogo po gubam - to delude a person with
 vain promises.
Variations: Gubolizova A(II,418).

Gukzóvskij MD2'(V,64) nobility [a]
Remarks: noun, huk (U) - noise, roar, clangour.

Gúnting A(X,230) Hunting

Gúnja TB(II,208);TB'(II,312) [f]
Remarks: Historical figure.

Gurgúziv kúren' TB(II,140) [e]
Variations: Gurgaziv A(I,322), C(II,95).

Gurmájlovka MD2(V,301);MD2'(V,107) [a]
Remarks: A village.

Gúska [a,g,h]
 Oxrím G. TB(II,156) cossack [d]
 Stepán G. TB(II,156) cossack [d]
Remarks: noun, húska (U) - goose.

Gustýj TB(II,72) cossack [a,g,h]
 Mykóla G. TB(II,157) cossack [d]
Remarks: adj., hustýj (U) - thick, dense, bushy, deep.
 In Russian gustój.
Variations: Mikóla A(I,334), C(II,107).

D

Davíd A(X,225) David(biblical)

Damiján Gl(VI,294) Saint Peter Damian [d,h]

Dánte MD(IV,212);P(III,107) Dante Alighieri [i];[f,i]
 R(III,197) [f]
Remarks: (1265-1321). Italian poet.

Dárij R(III,203) Darius [e]
Remarks: The name of several Persian kings.

Degtjarénko TB(II,157) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, dehtjár (U) - dihtjár - tar burner.
Variations: In D(II) Degtjarenko & Dëgtjarenko are used.

- Deepričástie [a]
 Nikífor Tim-
 oféevič D. Šp(I,289) teacher [d]
Remarks: noun, deepričástie - verbal adverb, gerund.
- Dellapórta R(III,219) Giacomo della Porta [e,f,h]
Remarks: (1541-1604). An Italian sculptor and architect who was employed in this latter occupation in the construction of St. Peter's Church.
- Deméntij Igr(VII,10) servant [d,h]
- Demýtrovič TB(II,156) cossack [c]
Variations: Demítrovič A(I,334), C(II,107).
- Dem'ján Demjánovič OT(II,308) judge [d,j]
- Denís MD2'(V,75) [d]
 Télepen' D. MD2(V,271) servant [a]
 D. Petrovič Šp(I,289) official [d]
Remarks: Actually called "télepen' (foolish, stupid) Denís".
Variations: In C only called Denís.
- Dergunóv [a]
 Arkádij André-
 evič D. Igr(VII,21) landowner [d]
Remarks: verb, dergat' - to pull, tug.
- Derébin MD(IV,319) landowner [a]
Remarks: possibly from the verb, terebit' - to pull, or pluck at.
- Deržimórda Rev(VI,9) policeman [a]
Remarks: verb, deržat' - to hold; noun, mórda - mouth, muzzle, snout, mug (very vulgar); in the sense Hold or Shut your mouth.
- Derkáč-Drišpanóvskij [a]
 Koz'má D.-D. MN(I,137) official [d,j]
Remarks: noun, derkáč - rattle, clatter (toy).
- Derpénnikov MD2(V,380);MD2'(V,196) peasant [j]
- Derpt SR(VII,292) Derpt(city) [e]
Remarks: Until 1839 it was known as Derpt and then changed to Jur'ev.
- "Dejanija Ioánna Masóna" Rev(VI,27) [i]
Remarks: The Deeds of John the Mason. Apparently a book.
- Džensáno R(III,232) Giovanni [e]
Remarks: Town in Italy.

Džiovánni	R(III,247)	Giovanni	[e]
Džons	NP(VIII,216)	tutor(Jones)	[e]
Džuzéppe	R(III,247)		[e]
Peppe	R(III,245)	dim. of Džuzéppe	[e]
Džjudíta	R(III,243)	lady	[e]
Džjakómo	R(III,251)	Giacomo	[e]
Diána	R(III,196)		[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Goddess of Italy identified with the Greek Artemis and a special goddess of women and child birth.			
" <u>Diario di Roma, il Pirato</u> " ²	R(III,203)	Rome's diary "Pirat"	[e]
Digtjáj	G1(I,282)	cossack	[d,e]
Dikán'ka	Pred(I,27);NPR(I,165) VNIK(I,78)	Dikanka	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Village located in Poltava Province.			
Diogén	MD(IV,254)	Diogenes	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Greek philosopher and antiquarian.			
"Dmítrij Donskíj"	NP(VIII,250)		[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> A tragedy by V. A. Ozerov (1770-1816).			
Dnepr	SM(I,228);TB(II,68) TB'(II,264);V(II,246)	Dnieper River	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Flows into the Black Sea.			
Dnestr	TB(II,213);TB'(II,315)	Dniester River	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Flows into the Black Sea.			
Dóbčinskij			[j]
Petr Ivánovič D.	Rev(VI,9)	landowner	[d]
Vánička D.*	Rev(VI,53)	lad(dim. of Iván)	[d]
Lísan'ka D.*	Rev(VI,53)	girl	[d]
Dovgočxún	OT(II,314)		[a]
Iván Nikí- forovič D.	OT(II,281)	landowner	[j]
<u>Remarks:</u> adj., <u>dólgij</u> (<u>dóvhyj</u>) (U) - long, lengthy, lasting, verb, <u>čxnút'</u> - to sneeze. See pp.26-27.			

Dóloto	TB(II,72);TB'(II,267)	cossack	[a,g,h]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>dolotó</u> (U) - chisel.			
Dória			[e]
<u>Palazzo D.</u> R(III,214)			
<u>Remarks:</u> A palace in Rome.			
Dorofěj Trofímovič	OT(II,316)	official	[d]
Doroš	TB(II,93);TB'(II,276)	cossack;cossack	[e,d]
	V(II,241)	cossack	
<u>Variations:</u> In <u>Vij</u> , no name <u>Doroš</u> D'(II,565).			
Driáda	GK(VII,177)		[f,j]
<u>Remarks:</u> Dryades or Hamadryades. The eight daughters of Hamadryas in Greek mythology.			
Drobjážkin	MD(IV,289)	tax collector	[a]
<u>Remarks:</u> verb, <u>drobit'</u> - to crush, splinter, divide.			
Dúbno	TB(II,101);TB'(II,278)	Dubno	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> District town in Volyn Province.			
Dulá	Š(III,130)		[h,j]
<u>Remarks:</u> Suggested Christian name for Akákij.			
Dunstán	A(X,230)		
Dunjáška	Ž(VI,280)	servant	[d]
Dýrka	Ž(VI,287)	naval officer	[a,h]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>dýrá</u> - hole; dim. <u>dýrka</u> .			
Djadykíivskij kurén'	TB(II,133)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Kurén' is a regiment.			
<u>E</u>			
Éva		Eve(biblical)	
Évin rod	Sja(I,52)	Eve's race	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Eve's race or the daughters of Eve.			
Evdóxa	SK(VII,234)	servant	[d]
Evpl Akínfovič	OT(II,333)	gentleman	[h]
Evrópa	TB(II,49);TB'(II,251)	Europe	[e]
	ZS(VIII,372);MD(IV,11)		
	MD2(V,228);MD2'(V,165)		
	R(III,199);P(VIII,96)		

- Evtíxij Evtíxievič OT(II,333) gentleman [h,j]
- Egiptjánin St. Vassilij's [d]
 Vasíl' E. Rev(VI,26) Day
- Ekaterína MN(I,109);NPR(I,217) Catherine the Great [f]
 E. Vtorája P(III,104)
Remarks: (1729-1796). Of German nobility, who married Peter III and by means of a conspiracy was able to secure the Russian throne for herself, becoming Empress in 1762.
- Ekateringófskoe gulján'e Ž(VI,317) [e]
Remarks: The park on the shore of Neva in St. Petersburg.
- Ekaterinínskij kanál NP(VIII,215) Catherine Canal [e]
Remarks: Located in St. Petersburg.
- Elevférij Elevféri- OT(II,333) gentleman [h,j]
 ievič
- Eléna MD(IV,306) [e]
Remarks: Island of St. Helena.
- Eliazár Eliazárovič Žen(VII,316) [j]
- Emel'ján MD2(V,279);MD2'(V,79) [a,d]
Remarks: Actually called rotozėj (noun, rotozėj - gaper, dawdler, loafer) Emel'ján.
- Erdaščágin Lak(VII,84) [j]
Remarks: Mimicked name of Neveleščágin.
Variations: Ereščágin D'(V,421).
- Ereméev OT(II,327) army officer [c]
- Ermoláj Ivánovič O(VII,100) [d]
- Eróškin [a]
 Iván Iván-
 ovič E. Š(III,129) clerk [j]
Remarks: verb, eróšit' - to rumple, ruffle.
- Eruslán Lázarevič P(III,46);P'(VIII,73) [e]
Remarks: Eruslán Lázarevič (Uruslan Zalazarevič). A hero of the popular Russian Tales and pictures of popular styles widely circulated at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century.

Ž

Ževákin [a]

Baltazár Bal-
tazárovič Ž. Ž(VI,277) naval officer [j]

Dorofěj Bal-
tazárovič Ž. Žen(VII,306) naval officer [d]

Remarks: verb, ževát' - to chew, masticate.

Variations: Ereměj Baltazárovič (later changes to Baltazár Baltazárovič) D'(V,398).

"Ženít'ba Fígaro" Rev(VI,64) Marriage of Figaro [h,i]

Remarks: A French comedy written by Pierre Augustin
Caron de Beaumarchais in 1778.

Židóvskaja úlica TB(II,191);TB'(II,301) Jewish Street [a,e]

Remarks: Apparently in Warsaw but could have been made up.

Žukóvskij Vasiliij Andréevič Ž. [i]

"Ljudmíla" Ž-ogo MD(IV,231)

Remarks: A well known and influential poet. Ljudmilla
(1808) is one of his most noted ballads.
(1783-1852).

Z

Zavalíšin MD(IV,283) landowner [i]

Remarks: verb, zaválivat'sja - to fall, tumble down.

Zagóskin Rev(VI,65) Mixail Nikolaevič
Zagoskin [f,i]

Remarks: (1789-1852). Writer. Noted for his historical
novel Jurij Miloslavskij (1829).

Zadirájlovo MD(IV,289) Bully Village [a]

Remarks: verb, zadirát' - to tease, bully. (No doubt
fictitious).

Variations: Zadirajvolo D'(VI,823).

Zadnepróv'e SM(I,228) [e]

Remarks: A region located beyond the Dnieper.

Zadoróžnij TB(II,157) cossack [a,g,h]

Remarks: adj., doróžnyi - travelling, road, journey;
of the way (road).

Zakrutýguba
Iván Z. TB(II,157) cossack [a,g,h]

Remarks: verb, zakrutit' - to twist, turn up; noun, gúba - lip.

Variations: Zakrutiguba A(I,334).

- Zamuxrýškin Igr(VII,46) clerk [a]
 Psoj Stáxič Z. Igr(VII,47) [j]
 Fentefléj Per-
 pěn'ič Z. Igr(VII,47) [j]
Remarks: noun, zamuxrýžka - small, insignificant person.
- Zaporóž'e VNIK(I,79);TB(II,44) [e]
 TB'(II,249);NPR(I,195)
 Gl(I,285)
Remarks: Territory of the Zaporozhian Cossacks (literally, region below the Dnieper rapids, cataracts).
- Zasedátel' MD(IV,56);MD2(V,251) horse(Assessor) [b]
 MD2'(V,51)
- Zastěška TB'(II,267) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: noun, zastěžka - clasp, buckle, hasp.
- Zaxár Prokóf'evič OT(II,308) official [d]
- Zverkóv
 Dom Zverkóva ZS(VIII,356) Zverkov's Building [e]
Remarks: An actual building in St. Petersburg. Gogol once lived here.
- Zvónskij MD(IV,246) [h,i,j]
- Zévksis GK(VII,176) Zeuxis [g,h,j]
Remarks: Ancient Greek painter who flourished about the end of the 4th century B.C.
- Zemljaníka [a]
 Artémij Fil-
 íppovič Z. Rev(VI,9) official [d]
 Elizavěta Z.* Rev(VI,85) girl [d]
 Iván Z.* Rev(VI,85) lad [d]
 Már'ja Z.* Rev(VI,85) girl [d]
 Nikoláj Z.* Rev(VI,85) lad [d]
 Perepetúja Z.* Rev(VI,85) lad [d]
Remarks: noun, zemljaníka - wild strawberries.
- Zolotúxa MD(IV,215) attorney [a]
Remarks: noun, zolotúxa - an affliction called scrofula (morbid constitutional condition with glandular swellings and tendency to consumption).
- Zuzúlja NPR(I,170) tavern keeper [a,j]
Remarks: noun, zozulenjá (U) - young cuckoo; dim. zozúlja - (endearing, flattering word).

Zjúzjuška	Udč(VII,59)	dog	[j]
Zjáblova	MD(IV,15)	actress	[e,k]
<u>Remarks:</u> The individual who plays the part of Kora in Kotzebue's play.			
Zjablónskij	Geografija Z-ogo. Mirgl(II,5);Mirg2(II,219		[e]

I

Iván	SM(I,282);SP(II,26)	cossack;priest	[d];[d]
	N(III,28);Igr(VII,10)	servant;servant	[d];[h,j]
	Igr(VII,10);Igr(VII,10)	servant;servant	[h,j];[h,j]
	Udč(VII,59);Lak(VII,79)	servant;servant	[d];[d]
Ván'ka(dim. of Iván)	Lak(VII,85)		
I. Abrámovič	Š(III,163)	gentleman	[d]
I. Andréevič	MD(IV,231)	official	[a]
"Sprexen zi dejč Iván Andréjč"			
I. Antónovič	MD(IV,210)	official	[d]
I. Gavrílovič	Šp(I,295)	used generally	[d]
I. Grigór'evič	MD(IV,140)	official	[d]
I. Danílovič	O(VII,105)		[d]
I. Ivánovič	Šp(I,310);P(III,65)	landowner; gent.	[d,j];[d,j]
	OT(II,333);Udč(VII,64)	gentleman	[h,j];[d,j]
I. Kárpovič	Rev(VI,107)	policeman	[d]
I. Kirílovič	Rev(VI,14)	gentleman	[d]
I. Ósipovič	SK(VII,218)	teacher	[d]
I. Petróvič	MD(IV,71)	name used generally	[d]
I. Jákovlevič	N(III,7)	barber	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> (to MD) The individual is called "Sprechen sie Deutch Iván Andréjč" many times. No doubt because he always repeats this phrase.			

Ivánova Rev(VI,94) woman [d]

Ivánovskaja N(III,19) [i]

Remarks: In the expression, "...vo vsju ivanovskuju," that is, izo vsej moči, izo vsej sil, 'with all might'. Originated from the expressions zvonit' vo vsju ivánovskuju (to ring all the bells on the belfry of Ivan the Great in Moscow) and kričát' vo vsju ivánovskuju (to shout all over the Ivan Square - the square in Moscow in which all Tsar's decrees were proclaimed). A common expression also is xrapét' vo vsju ivánovskuju 'to snore very loudly'."3

Ignátij	Igr(VII,10)	servant	[d,h]
tsérkva sv. I.	R(III,248)	St. Ignius Church	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Apparently located in Rome.			
Ierusalím	P(III,44);P'(VII,71) Šp(I,313)	Jerusalem	[e]
Izráil'	TB(II,92);TB'(II,275)	Israel	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Used in the expression <u>bednye syny Izrailja...</u> (The poor sons of Israel - referring to the Jews).			
Iisús			[d]
rošdestvó I.	P(III,122)	birth of Jesus (Christmas)	
milosérdyj I.	TB'(II,280)	most merciful Jesus	[d]
spasítel' I.	A(X,242)	Saviour Jesus	
íllis	GK(VII,176)		[j]
Il'já			
I. Il'íč	MD(IV,231)	official	[d,j]
I. Paramónyč	MD(IV,221)	merchant	[d]
Ingvar	A(X,236)	Ingvar	
Ingermanlándskij			
gusárskij polk	MD2'(V,80)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A name originating from Ingermanlandija (Ingrija).			
Índija	MD(IV,300)	India	[e]
"Inostránec is			
Lóndona i Paríža"	MD2(V,358);MD2'(V,177)		[e,i]
<u>Remarks:</u> A sign with the inscription: "A foreigner from London and Paris".			
Iórk	A(X,232)	York	
Ioxím	Rev(VI,39);O(VII,104)	Joachim	[e,g]
<u>Remarks:</u> Apparently a known carriage maker in St. Petersburg in the 19th century. Known as Ioaxim.			
<u>Variations:</u> Jukin D'(V,428).			
írod	ZM(I,328);OT(II,287)	Herod	[i];[k]
írodovo plémja	PG(I,151)	Brood of Herod	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> (to OT) Refers to King Herod and Anton who were common figures on the puppet stage. See Anton p. 98.			
Irodiáda	V(II,224)	Herodias	[k]
<u>Remarks:</u> Herod's wife and a character in a play, a play that took place before Easter. The other character is Potiphar's wife, Pentifrija.			

Isáak	GI(I,294)	Isaac(biblical)	[d,h]
Isákievskij most	N(III,10);P'(VIII,83)	Isaac's Bridge	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A bridge that spanned the Neva River in St. Petersburg.			
Ispánija	ZS(VIII,371)	Spain	[e]
Isrázil	GK(VII,178)		[j]
"Istórija tridcat-ilétnej vojny"	NP(VIII,252)		[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> <u>The History of the Thirty Year's War</u> written by Schiller. See Šiller p.175			
Itálija	NP(VIII,224);P(III,73)	Italy	[e]
	P'(VIII,99);ZS(VIII,382)		
Vérxnjaja Il	MD(IV,10);R(III,201)	Upper Italy	
	R(III,199)		
Iúd	TB(II,139);SM(I,284)	Judas	[i]
	TB'(II,285)		
Ixárev	Igr(VII,7)	gentleman	[a]
<u>Remarks:</u> The noun quite possibly has something to do with the verb, <u>igrát'</u> - to play.			
Ícka	TB(II,136)	Jewish merchant	[d]
<u>K</u>			
Kavkáz	N(III,12);MD(IV,88)	Caucasus	[e]
Kavkázskaja óblast'	N(III,37)	Caucasian District	[e]
Kazánskie vorotá	NP(VIII,252)	Kazan Gateway	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Apparently located in St. Petersburg.			
Kazánskij sobór	Ž(VI,317)	Kazan Church	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> The famous cathedral in St. Petersburg on Nevskij Avenue, built in 1811 by Andrej Voronixin.			
<u>Variations:</u> In the story <u>Nos</u> instead of <u>Kazanskij sobor</u> there is <u>Gostinij dvor</u> . See p. 114.			
Kazán'	Igr(VII,12);MD(IV,7)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Town located on the Volga River.			
Kazimír	G3(I,310)	King Casimir	[f]
<u>Remarks:</u> King of Poland during the 17th century.			

- Káin Sja(I,60) [k]
Remarks: Character in Kotljarevskij's Anieda.
- Kalénik MN(I,108) cossack [d]
Remarks: Proper name, Kalenik, Callinicus.
- Kalínkin most P(III,103);P'(VIII,113) [e]
S(III,169)
Remarks: A bridge in St. Petersburg.
- Kalúžskaja gubérnija Igr(VII,9) [e]
Remarks: A province in Russia.
- Kamčátka Tja(VII,70);N(III,13) Kamchatka [i];[i]
MD(IV,228);MD2(V,241) [e];[i]
Remarks: A peninsula on the Pacific and the eastern most part of the old Russian Empire.
- Kanávka Ž(VI,329) [e]
Remarks: In St. Petersburg.
- Kanapát'ev MD(IV,65) landowner [a,h]
Remarks: noun, kanápa (U) - divan, sofa.
- Kanári MD(IV,138) Constantinos [f,i]
Kanares or Kanaris
Remarks: A Greek naval commander and statesman who took an active part in the Greek War of Independence.
- Kandagárskie lugá GK(VII,177) Kandahar Meadows [e]
Remarks: Could be near the Mt. of Kandahar in Afghanistan in the province of Kandahar.
- Kánev SM(I,278);TB(II,212) [e]
TB'(II,314)
Remarks: District town in Kiev Province.
- Kánevskij kúren' TB(II,140) [e]
Remarks: Cossack regiment from the city of Kanev, located in Čerkass Province.
- Kanínga GK(VII,181) [j]
- Kapitolína MD(IV,200) peasant [d]
- Karamzín Rev(VI,101);MD(IV,232) Nikoláj Mixajlovič [i]
Karamzín
Remarks: (1766-1826). Writer, poet, historian and journalist.
- Karáčči R(III,196) Annibale Carracci [e,f]
Remarks: (1560-1609). An Italian painter and an apparent imitator of Coreggio.

Karlsbád	MD(IV,88)	Carlsbad	[e]
Karlséra	MD2(V,358);MD2'(V,178)	Carlsruhe	[e,i]
Karolína Ivánovna	Š(III,171)	mistress	[d]
Karp	MD(IV,190)	priest	[d,j]
Karpáty	SM(I,271)	Carpathians	[e]
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Karpaty</u> D'(I,484).			
Karpátskie góry	SM(I,270)	Carpathian Mt.	[e]
Karpó	MN(I,122);SK(VII,234) G3(I,319)	policeman;peasant	[d]
Karjákin			[a]
Ereměj K.	MD(IV,202)	peasant	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> verb, <u>karjáčit'</u> - to straddle; spread the legs open; fig. to be obstinate, be persistent.			
<u>Cása</u>			
<u>Džiovánni della C.</u>	R(III,197)	Giovanni della Casa	[e,f]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1503-1556). Italian writer whose fame rests chiefly in his <u>Galateo</u> , <u>ouvero dei costumi</u> . Although a treatise on good manners it also deals with the problem of morals.			
Kaspíjskoe móre	ZS(VIII,373)	Caspian Sea	[e]
Kastél'-Gandól'fo	R(III,195)	Castel Gandolfo	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A commune and a famous summer resort of popes, located in Roma Province, 13 miles south east of Rome.			
Kas'ján	Šp(I,308);TB(II,73) TB'(II,267);G2(I,303)	servant;cossack cossack;monk	[d]; [d,t] [d,h];[d]
Katerína	SK(VII,228)	girl	[d]
K. Mixájlovna	MD(IV,252)	lady	[h,j]
Kvikel'm	A(X,226)		
Kedoválla	A(X,243)		
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Kedovr</u> A(II,487).			
Keífus	A(X,227)	Caiphas	
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Kénfus</u> A(II,472), D(V,178).			
Kent	A(X,241)	Kent	

- Kenúl'f A(X,233)
Variations: Kenumf A(II,478).
- Keolrik A(X,230)
- Kíev VNIK(I,95);SM(I,228) Kiev [e]
 TB(II,60);TB'(II,258)
 V(II,221);OT(II,278)
- Kíevskaja búrsa TB(II,42) Kievan Academy [e]
 K. akadémia TB(II,58);TB'(II,257)
 K. seminárija V(II,249)
Remarks: Located in Kiev.
- Kizikirmén TB(II,73);TB'(II,267) [e]
- Kizjakolúpenko NPR(I,179) peasant [a]
Remarks: noun, kizják - muck, animal excrement (dung);
 verb, lupit' - to peel, and therefore, in the sense
 'one who picked up this muck'. (Used for burning).
- Kil' A(X,234)
- Kirdjága TB(II,72) cossack [g,h]
Variations: Kirdjug D(II,64).
- Kiríll MD(IV,79) priest [d]
Variations: Kiril A(III,54), B(I,54), E(V,57).
- Kírončnaja úlica O(VII,100) [e]
Remarks: Apparently a street in St. Petersburg.
- Kirjúška MD2(V,329);MD2'(V,137) servant [d]
Remarks: dim. of Kiril.
- Kirjúškinyj pereúlok Š(III,169) [e]
Remarks: Apparently a lane in St. Petersburg.
- Kiséł' [a]
 Adám K. TB(II,60);TB'(II,258) official
Remarks: noun, kysíl' (U) - jelly-like dish (made of farina,
 fruit juice and sugar), fruit soup, sour soup.
- Kisloédov MD2(V,387);MD2'(V,203) official [a,h]
Remarks: adj., kísl'ij - sour; noun, edá - food.
- Kissa A(X,230)
- Kitáj ZS(VIII,378) China [e]

Kífa Mokiévič	MD(IV,367)		[j]
Kixót			
Don K.	MD2(V,304);MD2'(V,110)	Don Quixote	[i]
Variations:	Don Kišót D(VII,119),E(V,328).		
Kleobál'd	A(X,239)		
Kobíta	TB(II,145)	cossack	[e,g]
Kovalév	N(III,8)		[a]
Platón Kuz'mič	N(III,36)	official	[d]
Remarks:	noun, <u>kovál'</u> - smith, blacksmith, farrier.		
Kovelék	ZM(I,327)	cossack	[e]
Variations:	<u>Kovelik</u> A(I,222), C(I,222)		
Kovtún			[a,g]
Javtúx K.	V(II,255)	cossack	[d]
Remarks:	noun, <u>kovtún</u> - elf-lock.		
Kozolúp	TB(II,72);TB'(II,267)	cossack	[a,g,h]
Remarks:	noun, <u>kozá</u> - goat; verb, <u>lupit'</u> - to peel, skin.		
Kóz'ej-Bolóto	P'(VIII,114)		[a,e]
Remarks:	A street, apparently in St. Petersburg but could be fictitious.		
Koz'má	MD2(V,271);MD2'(V,75)	servant	[d]
télepen' Kuz'má	MD2(V,273)		[a]
Variations:	<u>Kuz'ma</u> A(III,310), B(II,79), called télepen' (dumb, stupid) Kuz'ma, a few times.		
Kok	NP(VIII,216)	Cocque	[d]
Kokúškin most	ZS(VIII,356)		[e]
Remarks:	A bridge in St. Petersburg.		
Koldinghám	A(X,224)	Coldingham	
Kolesó			[a,b]
Iván K.	MD(IV,82)	peasant	[d]
Remarks:	noun, <u>kolesó</u> - wheel		
Variations:	<u>Koleso</u> D'(VI,720).		
Koliberdá	OT(II,280)		[e]
Kolizéj	R(III,217)	Colosseum	[e]
Remarks:	Colosseum in Rome.		

- Kolokotróni MD(IV,151);GK(VII,181) Kolokotronis [f,i];[f,i]
Remarks: (1770-1843). A Greek general who took part in the sieges of Tripolitza; Nauplia and Corinth and invaded Livadia in 1821.
- Kolómna P(III,64);P'(VIII,85) [e]
Remarks: A district in St. Petersburg, on the right bank of the Fontanka River.
- Colónna
Piazza C. R(III,214) [e]
Remarks: Apparently a square in Rome.
- Kolopér TB(II,73);TB'(II,267) cossack [g,h]
- Koljadá NPR(I,163) [d,k]
Remarks: Gogol in a foot note to Koljadki states: "it is a custom to sing carols under windows on Christmas Eve which are called koljadki...It is said that at one time there was an idol called Koljada who was accepted as God and from whence came koljadki. Who knows?..." (I,63).
- Komíšna Gl(I,277) village [a,e]
Remarks: noun, komyšna (U), dim. komyš (U) - rushes, bulrushes. Could be actual place name.
- Konašévič SM(I,261) [f]
Remarks: Historical figure.
- Kondrát NPR(I,166) priest [d]
- Konotóp PG(I,142) [e]
Remarks: A district town in Kíev Province.
- Konstantín A(X,239) Emperor Constantine
- Konjúšennaja úlica N(III,37) [i]
Remarks: In the text Gogol refers to the story of the dancing chairs on Konjúšennaja street. Apparently it was a story of chairs that moved and consequently, the name of the street.⁴
- Kopéjkin MD(IV,297) [a]
Remarks: noun, kopéjka - kopeck - smallest amount of exchange.

- Kopengár MD2(V,358);MD2'(V,178) Copenhagen [e,i]
- Koprján SM(I,275) [d]
- Kóra MD(IV,15) [k]
Remarks: A character in Kotzebue's play and played by Zjablova.
- Korž VNIK(I,79) [a]
 Teréntij K. VNIK(I,82) cossack [d]
 Iváš' K.* VNIK(I,81) lad [d]
 Pidórka K.* VNIK(I,81) girl [d]
 Fédor K. TB(II,145) cossack [d]
Remarks: noun, korž (U) - cake, biscuit. Suprunenko, on the other hand states that "Korž, appears to have nothing to do neither with a feast, nor with culinary aspects. The nickname 'Korž' was applied to the new arrival, a younglad who in his first skirmish with the enemy, overturned in an ambush, rolled down a steep hill and to the amazement of his friends, was still alive."
Variations: Tereško Korž D'(I,466).
- Korína P(III,84) Corinne [i]
Remarks: A character from Madame de Stael's book, Corinne ou L'Italie (1807).
- Koróbkin [a]
 Stepán Iván-ovič K. Rey(VI,9) gentleman [d]
Remarks: noun, koróbka - box.
Variations: Antíp Panteléevič Koróbkin D'(IV,476).
- Koróbočka [a]
 Nastás'ja Petrovna K. MD(IV,72) landowner [d]
Remarks: noun, koróbočka, dim. of koróbka - box.
- Koróvij kirpíč MD(IV,82) peasant [a]
Remarks: adj., koróvij - of a cow; noun, kirpíč - brick.
- Koróstjavyj [a]
 Tymiš K. NPR(I,179) peasant [d]
Remarks: adj., koróstjavyj (U) - scabby, itchy, mangy.
- Korrédž P(III,81) Corregio [f,i]
Remarks: Real name Antonio Allegri da Correggio. (1491-1534)
 Later in text name appears as Korrédzio P(III,91).

- Kórso R(III,198) Via del Corso [e]
Remarks: Street in Rome that leads to the Piazza del Popolo.
- Kórsunskij kúren' TB(II,133) [e]
Remarks: Cossack regiment from the city of Korsun. A noted historical spot, for here in 1648 Bohdan Xmel'nyc'kyj defeated and took prisoner the Polish Hetman, Potockij.
- Kostanžóglo [b]
 Konstantín Fed-
 órovič K. MD2(V,286) landowner [d]
Remarks: In earlier edition called Skudronžoglo.
- Kostróm MD2'(V,49) [e]
Remarks: Provincial capital. On the river Volga and located in the Kostrom District.
- Kotljarevskij Iván Kotljarevskij [f,k]
 K. Eneida Sja(I,43) The Aeneid [k]
Remarks: (1769-1838). A significant Ukrainian writer and considered to be the founder of Ukrainian literature. Gogol uses several lines from his comic version of Virgil's epic poem as an epigraph to his chapter.
- Kocebú MD(IV,15) Kotzebue [e,f,k]
Remarks: (1761-1819). Writer and dramatist.
- Kočkarév Ž(VI,266) [a]
 Il'ja Fomič K. Ž(VI,272) gentleman [d]
Remarks: noun, kóčka - hummock, tussock, hillock, hill.
Variations: Il'ja Il'ič D'(V,400).
- Koškarév MD2(V,270);MD2'(V,73) army officer [a]
Remarks: noun, kóška - female cat.
- Krákov TB(III,212);TB'(II,314) Krakow [e]
Remarks: Cultural centre in Poland.
- Krasnonósov MD2(V,387);MD2'(V,168) official [a,h]
Remarks: adj., krásnyj - red; noun, nos - nose.
- Krásnyj MD(IV,298) [e]
- Kraxmánov [a,i]
 Petrúška K.* Tja(VII,69) gentleman [d]
Remarks: Possibly from noun, krax - crash, bankruptcy.
- Kremenčúg MN(I,117) [e]
Remarks: District town in Poltava Province.

- Kriván SM(I,271) [e]
Remarks: The highest mountain in the Carpathian Mountains.
- Krítiskij Óstrov TB(II,151) Island of Crête [e]
- Krúgel' Igr(VII,8) army officer [a]
Remarks: adj., krúglyj - round, circled. Also has a German sound.
- Krutotryščenko ZM(I,327) cossack [a,e]
Remarks: adj., krutyj (U) - circuitous, winding; steep; fraudulent, deceitful; verb, trisčaty (U) - to crackle, crack.
- Kryl'ov MD(IV,339) Ivan Andréevič Kryl'ov [i]
Remarks: (1769-1844). Noted writer and dramatist but better known for his satirical fables.
- Krym VNIK(I,83);MN(I,109) Crimea [e]
 SM(I,276);ZM(I,326)
 SK(VII,216)
- Krynícyn [a]
 Iván Klímyč K. Igr(VII,56) swindler [d]
Remarks: noun, krynka see krínka - earthen pot, milk pot, noun, krynycja (U) - well, spring, draw-well, source.
Variations: Kravščyn D'(V,99).
- Kubyš'ev [a]
 Iván Mix-
 ájlovič K. Igr(VII,19) landowner [d]
 Míša K.* Igr(VII,19) lad [d]
Remarks: noun, kubyška - a bellied vessel, jug.
Variations: Ivan Mixálovič D'(V,410).
- Kuvš'innikov MD(IV,94) army officer [a]
Remarks: noun, kuvšin - jug, pitcher, milk pan.
- Kuzubíja Gl'I,282) cossack [a,e]
Remarks: noun, kozá (U) - she-goat; noun, byják - beater or crop (a flail), thus a 'beater of goats'.
- Kudred A(X,228) Cuthred
- Kukú MD(IV,243) gentleman(Coucou)[a,d,j]
Remarks: interj., kukú (cuckoo's cry) : coo-coo!
- Kukúbenko TB(II,81) cossack [a,j]
Remarks: verb, kukúkaty (U) - to cry out (of a cuckoo) , to utter "kuku".

- Kunc NP(VIII,260) tradesman(Kuntz) [d]
- Kupál
Iván K. VNIK(I,84);G3(I,317) St. John the Baptist's Day [d]
- Kuperdjágin [a]
Tíxon Pantelej-
mónovič K. Ž(VI,274) merchant [d]
Agáf'ja Tíxon-
ovna K. Ž(VI,263) girl [d]
Arína Pantelej-
mónovna K.* Ž(VI,279) woman [d]
Remarks: noun, kúper (U) - backside, rump, posterior, buttocks.
Variations: Initially, instead of Agáf'ja Tíxonovna : Agáf'ja Petróvna. However after scene 13, always Agáf'ja Tíxonovna D'(V,396). Instead of Arína Pantelej-mónovna : Irina Pantelejmonovna. However, after scene 13 always Arína Pantelejmonovna D'(V,398). Instead of "Tíxon": Petr D'(V,398).
- Kurnik G1(I,295) cossack [a]
Remarks: noun, kurnyk (U) - hen-house, poultry house.
- Kuropátkin O(VII,101) [a]
Remarks: noun, kuropátka - partridge.
- Kúročka [a]
Stepán Iván-
ovič K. Šp(I,287); Pred2(I,160) story teller [d];[d,h]
Remarks: noun, kúročka dim. of kúrka - hen, chicken.
- Kutúzov MD(IV,68);P(III,65) Mixail Illarionovič[f,i]
Kutuzov [f]
Remarks: (1745-1813). One of Russia's leading generals.
- Kjáxta Igr(VII,49) [e]
Remarks: Merchant town on the Russian-Chinese border in the Troickosavcka District.

L

- Laval'ér Duchess La Valliere [i]
"Gercogínja L." MD(IV,315)
"Grafinja L." MD2(V,296);MD2'(V,102)
gercoginja L. SP(II,12)
Remarks: Some state the Duchess La Valliere was a book written by Comtesse de Genlis (1745-1830). However, there was a person, Duchess La Valliere (1644-1710), who was Louis XIV's mistress. She was reputedly the author of Reflexions sur Miséricorde de Dieu (1685). Gogol could be referring to either or both.

- Lavréntij Pávlovič Lak(VII,86) house steward [d]
- Lankásterovaja Lancasterian
škola MD(IV,230) School [i]
Remarks: The system whereby learning is according to the system of the English teacher, Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838). A teacher teaches only the best students who in turn teach other students.
- Lapčinskij G3(I,311) [e]
- Latránskij Ioánn R(III,225) [e]
Remarks: Apparently either a statue in Rome or an individual involved in putting up statues.
- Lafaét NP(VIII,265) Marquis de Lafayette [i]
Remarks: (1757-1830). French soldier and statesman.
- Lafontén NPR(I,218) La Fontaine [i]
Remarks: (1621-1695). France's noted fable writer.
- Levčénko NPR(I,182) peasant [c]
- Ledáčeĭ MN(I,125) official [a]
Remarks: adj., ledácyĭ (U) - lazy, indolent, good-for-nothing.
- Léjpcig MD(IV,298) Leipzig [e]
- Lémborg SM(I,270) Lemberg or Lviv [e]
- Lemiš TB(II,156) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, lemiš (U) - plough share.
- Lenícyn [a]
Aleksėj Iván-
ovič L. MD2'(V,155) [d]
Fédor Fédor-
ovič L. MD2(V,226);MD2'(V,23 official [d]
Remarks: noun, len' - laziness, indolence.
Variations: At the end of the text his name changes from Fédor Fédorovič to Aleksėj Ivánovič. In C(VI,16) known both as Fédor Nikolaič and Fédor Fédorovič.
- Lentjágin Lak(VII,83) [j]
Remarks: Mimicked name of Neveleščágin. Could possibly be from noun, lentjái - lazy person, idler, lazy bones.
Variations: Glentjagin D'(V,421).
- León P'(VIII,128) lad [d]

- Léta MD(IV,305) Lethe [i]
Remarks: The mythological river of oblivion of the lower regions. The water had the power of making those who drank it forget their former existence.
- Létnij sad Igr(VII,54) Summer Gardens [e]
Remarks: Apparently in St. Petersburg.
- Líviť Tit L. R(III,218) Titus Livius [e,f]
 (latin)
Remarks: Livy. Roman historian in Augustine's time.
- Livórno R(III,213) Leghorn [e]
Remarks: (Italian Livorno) A city and commercial port in Tuscany.
- Lídín MD(IV,246) [h,i,j]
- Lídina ZS(VIII,368) girl [d]
- Limán SM(I,275) [e]
Remarks: A resort area in Southern Ukraine.
- Línskiť MD(IV,246) [h,i,j]
- Lise P(III,74) girl [d]
- Litvá TB(II,117) Lithuania [e]
- Litéjnaja úlica O(VII,100); NP(VIII,214) [e]
 MD(IV,298)
Remarks: A street apparently in St. Petersburg.
- Lixačev MD(IV,319) merchant [a]
Remarks: noun, lixáč - a dare-devil, brave man or a smart coachman.
- Lodbród A(X,236)
- Lodel'gám GK(VII,169) [d]
- Lóndon N(III,22); MD(IV,301) London [e]
 A(X,232); MD2(V,358)
 MD2'(V,109)
- Lóxvicy G3(I,313) [e]
Remarks: District town in Poltava Province.
- Lubénskiť povét G3(I,309) [e]
Remarks: District in Poltava Province.

- Luk NPR(I,166) St. Luke [d]
- Lúčka R(III,199) Lucca [e]
Remarks: Capital city of the province of Lucca in central Italy.
- Lúkom'e G2(I,301) town [e]
- Luk'ján Fedóseevič Udč(VII,60) gentleman [d]
- Lúčija R(III,242) lady [e]
- Ljubíj, Gárij
i Popóv OT(II,300) [i,k]
Remarks: Early 19th century publishers of popular and often cheap, illustrated books for the semi-literates.
- Ljudovízi R(III,253) [e]
Remarks: Author mentions the villas of this individual, which no doubt really existed.
- Ljuljúkov [a,j]
Fedor André-
evič L. Rev(VI,9) official [d]
Remarks: verb, ljuljúkat' - to rock, or hush to sleep.
- Ljúnensdorf GK(VII,179) Lünendorf [e]
- Ljápkín-Tjápkín [a,j]
Ammós Fedorovič Rev(VI,9) judge [d]
L.-T.
Remarks: verb, ljápat' - to botch, bungle, slap;
verb, tjápat' -to hew, hack, chop at.

M

- Mávra ZS(VIII,352);MD(IV,183) servant;servant [d]
- Mavrokordáto MD(IV,138) Alexander [f,i]
Mavrocordatos
or Maurocordatos
Remarks: Greek soldier (1791-1865) and statesman who fought during the Greek War of Independence and one of the individuals who drew up the constitution.
- Mavrúška Rev(VI,65) servant [d]
Remarks: dim. of Mávra.
- Magomét ZS(VIII,376) Mahomet [i]
Véra Magometa Mahometanism

- Madrit GK(VII,181) [j]
- Makár Nasár'evič Pred2(I,161);OT(II,333) gentleman;gent.[j];[h,j]
- Makdonál'd Kárlóvič MD(IV,283) townsman [i,j]
Remarks: Both the first name and patronymic are foreign,
 from Macdonald and Carl.
- Maklatúra Alek-
 sándrovna MD(IV,252) lady [h,j]
- Makogónenko [a]
 Evtúx M. MN(I,136) official [d]
 Levkó M. MN(I,98) lad [d]
Remarks: noun, makohín (U) - rolling-pin, paste-roller,
 wooden pestle (for grinding poppy seeds);
 noun, makohónyk (U) - nonsense, balderdash.
- Maksím ZM(I,327) cossack [d]
- Maksímov MD(IV,128) landowner [c]
- Maloróssija Sja(I,35);SP(II,7) Little Russia [e]
 V(II,244);OT(II,290) or Ukraine
 SK(VII,218);G1(I,277)
 G3(I,309);TB(II,251)
- "Mal'brúg" MD(IV,109) "Marlboro Went Forth [e]
 to Battle"
Remarks: French song that refers to English General Marlboro.
- Mándryk SK(VII,217) village [a,e]
Remarks: noun, mandryk (U) - whey cheese, cheese cake.
 Quite possible there was such a village.
- Manílov MD(IV,21) landowner [a]
 Lizan'ka M.* MD(IV,53) lady [d]
 Femistokljus M.* MD(IV,42) lad(Themistoclius)[a]
 Alkid M.* MD(IV,43) lad (Alcides) [a]
Remarks: verb, manit' - to beckon, to lure, entice.
Variations: Instead of Femistokljus : Menelaj. Instead of
Alkid : Alkiviad D'(VI,707).
- Manílovka MD(IV,29) [e]
 Zámánilovka MD(IV,29) [i]
Remarks: Village of Manilovka or Manilov's hamlet. In
 asking Čičikov erroneously calls it Zaminilovka
 - 'za' - meaning 'past'.
- Mardoxáj TB(II,193);TB'(II,302) Mordecai [d]
Remarks: A wise Jew.

Maríja			
Déva M.	P(VIII,131);A(X,242)	Virgin Mary	[d,f]
<u>Ave Maria</u>	R(III,240)	Hail Mary	[d,f]
Markínda	A(X,226)		
Mars	P(III,83);P'(VIII,111)	Mars	[i]
Marsél'	R(III,212)	Marseilles	[e]
Marúsja	G3(I,319)	girl	[d]
Márfa Fomínišna	Žen(VII,305)	matchmaker	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> On p. 308 he calls her Fékla Fomínišna. It is Fékla he chooses as a name for the matchmaker in <u>Ženit'ba</u> .			
Már'ja	Igr(VII,40)	name used generally	[d]
M. Aleksándrovna	O(VII,89)	lady	[d]
M. Gavrílovna	MD(IV,252)	lady	[d,h]
M. Ereméevna	MD2'(V,175)		[d]
<u>Variations:</u> (to0) <u>Mar'ja Petrovna</u> D'(V,423).			
Másljanaja nedélja	O(VII,100)	Butter week	[d]
Matréna	Igr(VII,11);Šp(I,305)	servant;servant	[d]
Máška	O(VII,97);MD(IV,273)	servant;servant	[d]
Mdevéž'ej ovrág	VNIK(I,84)	Bear's ravine	[a,e]
Médičis	R(III,253)	Medici	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> The Medici Villa located in Rome.			
Médži	ZS(VIII,354)	dog(Madgie)	[d]
Mešígorskij		Monastery in	[e]
kíevskij monastýr	TB(II,103)	Kiev	
Melán'ja	MD(IV,269);Ž(VI,263)	girl;girl	[d]
Melás	Udč(VII,67)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Apparently a poet but have not been able to locate him. There was, however, an Austrian called Benedikt von Melas during the time of Napoleon's campaign.			
Mel'poména	SK(VII,225)	Melpomine	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> One of the Muses and the daughter of Zeus and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy.			

- Mérinova [a]
 Evdókija Mala-
 féeвна M. Tja(VII,73) landowner [d]
Remarks: noun, mérin - gelding. The variant is from the
 noun, zerebéc - colt.
Variations: Evdókija Maleféeвна Žerebcóva D'(V,419).
- Mersí A(X,234)
- Metélicja TB(II,148) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: noun, metélica see metél' - snow-storm.
Variations: Metýlycja E(II,104).
- Meščánskaja úlica NP(VIII,214); ZS(VIII,356) [e]
 P(III,102); P'(VIII,111)
 SR(VII,292)
Remarks: Apparently a street in St. Petersburg.
- Miaúli MD(IV,138) Mialoules or [f,i]
 Andreas Vokos Miaulis
Remarks: (1768-1835). A Greek admiral who commanded the
 Greek Fleet during the Greek War of Independence
 and a vigorous antagonist of the Russian party.
- Midl'séks A(X,233) Middlesex
- Mižúev MD(IV,92) landowner [a]
Remarks: Possible from prep., miž (U) - between.
- Mikel'-Ánžel P(III,85); R(III,220) Michelangelo [e,f,i]; [e,f]
 Buonarroti
Remarks: (1475-1564). Name during his lifetime was written
 as Michelagnolo (or Michelangiolo) di Ludovico di
 Buonarroti-Simoni.
- Mikíta NPR(I,470); V(II,255) merchant; peasant
 lad [d]
Remarks: In Vij lad also referred to as Mikitka (II,255)
 which is dim. of Mikíta.
- Mikítka SM(I,228) cossack [d]
Remarks: dim. of Mikíta.
- Mikóla V(II,256) peasant lad [d]
- Miliktrísa Kirbít-
 'evna P(III,44); P'(VIII,71) [e]
Remarks: Fairy princess of Bova-Korolevič (Prince Bova),
 which is a popular folk tale.
- Míluškin MD(IV,15) peasant [d]
Remarks: noun, milúša - darling, nice man, woman or child.

- Miljútinskíe lávki MD(IV,303) [e]
Remarks: Shops in St. Petersburg.
- Minjájj
 djádja M. MD(IV,132) peasant [d,j]
Remarks: djádja (uncle) is inseperable from the proper name, Minjájj. Known as Uncle Minjájj.
Variations: djádja Mináj A(III,92).
- Mirgorod Pred(I,27);Pred2(I,160) [e]
 OT(II,278);NPR(I,168)
 Sja(I,47);Mirgl(II,5)
 Mirg2(II,219)
Remarks: Town in Poltava Province.
- Misolúngi GK(VII,181) Missolonghi or Mesolongion [e]
Remarks: City in Greece. Famous in history for the seiges it has undergone.
- Mitjájj
 djádja M. MD(IV,132) peasant [d,j]
Remarks: djádja (uncle) is inseperable from the proper name Mitjájj. The individual is known as Uncle Mitjájj.
- Mixájlo MD(IV,312);MD2(V,213) merchant;servant [d]
 MD2'(V,11) servant [d]
 M. Andréevič O(VII,89) student [d]
 Míša O(VII,89) dim. of Mixájlo [d]
Variations: (to O) Mixal E(IV,225).
- Mixéev Rev(VI,121);MD(IV,149) clerk;peasant [c]
- Mixéič MD(IV,221) merchant [c]
- Mixéjj
 djádja M. MD(IV,200) peasant [d]
Remarks: Here the name used generally with reference to a peasant.
- Míška Rev(VI,9) servant [d]
- Mogilév Šp(I,294) [e]
Remarks: Provincial town located in Mogilev Province.
- Mogilévskaja Šp(I,293) [e]
 gubérnija
- Mókij Š(III,130) [h,j]
 M. Kifóvič MD(IV,368) [j]
Variations: Suggested name for Akákij.

Mólle

<u>Ponte M.</u>	R(III,214)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Bridge is over the Tiber River in Rome.		
Mol'ér	P(III,107)	Moliere	[f,i]
Montélla	R(III,245)	nobility	[e]
Montório	R(III,252)		[e]
Morskája úlica	NP(VIII,214)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Apparently a street in St. Petersburg.		
Moskvá	Igr(VII,9);Lak(VII,80) MD(IV,7);MD2(V,276) MD2'(V,49)	Moscow	[e]
M. reká	R(III,230)	Moscow River	[e]
Muskóvija	TB(II,200);TB'(II,307) R(III,198)	Muscovy	[e]
Moskóvskaja zastáva	NP(VIII,214)	Moscow Gate	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Located in St. Petersburg.		
Moskóvskaja čast'	Ž(VI,263)	Moscow Quarter	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	Located in St. Petersburg.		
"Moskóvskie Védomosti"	Rev(VI,21);MD(IV,232) MD2(V,301)	<u>Moscow News</u>	[i]
"Védomosti"	MD(IV,219)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u>	A paper.		
"Moskóvskij telegráf"	Rev(VI,64)	<u>The Moscow Telegraph</u>	[e,i]
<u>Remarks:</u>	A journal edited by N. A. Polevyj from 1825-1835 when it was closed by order of Nikolas I.		
Motúzočka	PG(I,141)	clerk	[a,h,j]
<u>Remarks:</u>	noun, <u>motúzočka</u> dim. of <u>mótuz</u> - rope, cord, line.		
Murázov	MD2(V,286);MD2'(V,120)		[b]
Afanásij Vas- íl'evič M.	MD2(V,349);MD2'(V,164)	multi-millionaire	[d]
Murzaféjkin			[a]
Flor Seménovič M.	Igr(VII,56)	a swindler	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u>	adj., <u>múrza</u> (U) - dirty-faced child; <u>murzá</u> - Tartar prince.		

Myl'nój MD(IV,90) landowner [a]
Remarks: adj., mýl'nyj - soap, soapy.

Mýl'nyj pereúlok Ž(VI,268) Soapy Lane [e]
Remarks: Apparently a lane in St. Petersburg.

N

Nánna R(III,242) lady [e]

Napoleón MD(IV,306);MD2(V,297) Napoleon I [i]
 MD2(V,324);MD2'(V,131)
Remarks: See Bonapart p. 103.

Natál'ja Fomínišna Udč(VII,67) lady [d]

Neápol' R(III,216) Naples [e]

Nevá O(VII,102);NP(VIII,224) Neva River [e]
 N(III,10);MD2'(V,25)
 R(III,230);P(VIII,83)

Neveleščágin Lak(VII,83) gentleman [j]
Remarks: Called Lentjágin and Erdaščágin in the course
 of the conversation. See p. 42-44.

Névskij prospékt NP(VIII,213);N(III,13) [e]
 P(III,70);Š(III,150)
 ZS(VIII,362);MD(IV,98)
 SR(VII,295)

Remarks: The main Avenue in St. Petersburg and after the
 October Revolution of 1917 renamed Avenue of
 October 25.

Nevylýčkij TB(II,156) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: adj., nevelýčkyj (U) - dim. of nevelíkyj (U) - not
 very large.
Variations: Nevelýčkij A(I,346).

Néžin NPR(I,170) [e]

Nezamájkovskij
 kurén' TB(II,132) [e]
Variations: Nezamájnovskij D'(II,515).

Nemétčina TB(II,190) Germany [e]

Nemírov TB(II,169) [e]
Remarks: Small town in Podol' Province.

Nerčínsk Igr(VII,57) [e]
Remarks: Town in Zabajkal Province.

Nížnij	Igr(VII,51);MD2'(V,49)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Town located in Černigov District.			
Nikanór	OD(VII,301)	servant	[d]
Nikíta	P(III,50)	servant	[d]
Nikóla na Nedotýčkax	MD(IV,263)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A church.			
Nikoláj N. čudotvórec	TB'(II,271) OT(II,278)	St. Nicholas or Nicholas the miracle worker	[f]
Ničipór	SP(II,17)	steward	[d]
Novoróssija	TB(II,65);TB'(II,262)	New Russia	[e]
Nóev	Šp(I,318)	Noah	[e]
Nozdrév	MD(IV,23)	landowner	[a]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>nozdrjá</u> - nostril.			
Nol'	P(III,74)	Nulle	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Refers to a Monsieur Nulle or Zero.			
"Norma"	Rev(VI,64)	<u>Norma</u>	[h,i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Italian opera written in 1831 by the Italian composer Vincenzo Bellini (1801-1835).			
Nórmánd	A(X,236)		
Nortumberlánd	A(X,234)	Northumberland	
Nosóv	N(III,23)		[a]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>nos</u> - nose.			
Nostjugán	TB(II,156)	cossack	[a,g,h]
Njúrenberg	NP(VIII,262)	Nuremburg	[e]
<u>Q</u>			
Obúxov most	Š(III,175)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A bridge in St. Petersburg.			
Overko	V(II,241)	cossack	[d]
Ovídij	MD(IV,71)	Ovid	[i]

Odárka	NPR(I,185)	girl	[d]
Óden	A(X,236)	Pagan God	
syný O.	A(X,244)	sons of Oden	
Odón	A(X,241)		
Odosímov			
Aleksándr Alek- sándrovič O.	O(VII,95)		[d,j]
Ol'gin	OUd(VII,302)		[c]
Omél'ko	Šp(I,302)	servant	[d]
Omél'čenko	G1(VII,262)	cossack	[c]
Onís'ko	SK(VII,226)	inn-keeper	[d]
Onúfrij	Rev(V,92)		[d]
O. Ivánovič	MD2(V,223);MD2'(V,20)	official	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> (to Rev) Name day feast of St. Onufrij.			
Onúčkin			[a]
Nikanór Ivánovič O.	Ž(VII,307)	gentleman	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>onúča</u> - legging, leg-wrapper, puttees; cloth bandages used as stockings (dirty rag). Used as an uncomplimentary epithet.			
Opodéldok			
Ivánovič	MD(IV,96)		[i]
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Opodel'dok</u> A(III,66), E(V,68).			
Opošnjánskaja			
doróga	VNIK(I,78)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A road (highway) apparently in the Ukraine.			
Orést	SK(VII,224)	Orest	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> In the expression "...i v Mandrykax voskresli Orest i Pilad novogo mira" (in Mandryk arose Orest and Pilad, of the new world).			
Orlów			
A. A. Orlów	NP(VIII,249)	A. A. Orlov	[f,i]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1791-1840). Writer of popular novels describing manners and customs.			
Orýška	OT(II,320)	servant	[d]
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Oriška</u> A(I,449), C(II,221).			

- Ósip Rev(VI,9);Pred2(I,160) servant [d]; [d,h]
 O. Nikiforovič NPR(I,163) priest [d]
 NPR(I,177) deacon [d]
- Ostáp ZM(I,327) cossack [d]
- Ostranica TB(II,208);TB'(II,312) Ivan Ostranica [e]
 Gl(I,280)
 Iván O. Gl(I,297) [e,f]
Remarks: Hetman of the cossacks and was beheaded by the Poles in 1638.
- Ostržanica G2(I,307) [i]
Remarks: A deliberate change by Gogol of the name of Ostranica showing the Poles inability to pronounce the name correctly.
- Oficérsckaja úlica NP(VIII,252);Udč(VII,60) Officers' Street [e]
Remarks: Apparently in St. Petersburg.
- Oxřim Nař TB(II,141) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: pronoun, nař - our.
- Óxta NP(VIII,247);P(VIII,72) [e]
Remarks: Morgue in St. Petersburg.
- P
- Pável Petróvič Ž(VI,283);MD(IV,68) Paul I [f,i]
Remarks: Reign of Paul I from 1796 to 1801 when he was murdered.
- Pavló
 apóstol P. SM(I,256) Apostle Paul [d,i]
 statúja apóstola P. R(III,253) Statue of St. Paul [e]
- Pavlúřka Igr(VII,10);MD(IV,125) servant;servant [d,h];[d]
- Pavřikáxij ř(III,130) [h,j]
Remarks: Suggested Christian name for Akákij.
- Paláška řp(I,302) servant [d]
Variations: Palážka A(I,203).
- Paleřtína řp(I,313) Palestine [e]
- Pálkinskij traktír MD(IV,301) [e]
Remarks: An inn or restaurant in St. Petersburg.
- Palývoda TB(II,144) [a,g]
Remarks: noun, palývoda (U) - mad cap, hot-brained fellow,
Variations: Paliyoda A(I,325).

Panás	NPR(I,169)	peasant	[d]
Pankrátij sv.	R(III,248)	Church of St. Pan.	[e]
Panteléev			[c]
Akínf Stepán- ovič P.	Ž(VI,278); Žen(VII,308)	Official; official	[d]
Panteléeva	Rev(VI,95)	merchant's wife	[c]
Pantelėj sv.	VNIK(I,79)	St. Pantaleon Church	[e]
Panteón	R(III,218)	Pantheon	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> The most famous temple built by Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa in the Campus Martius, Rome, Italy.			
Pan'kó			[a,g]
Rudýj P.	Pred1(I,29); Pred2(I,162)	Beekeeper	[g]
<u>Remarks:</u> A. M. Markevič states that Pan'ko is actually the shortened name of Gogol's grandfather, Afanasij Panasenko. Moreover, he states that the nickname Rudýj probably was the result of the reddish shade of Gogol's own hair. ⁶			
Paramónov	MD(IV,185)	peasant	[d]
Paráska	G1(VII,261)	girl	[d]
Paráša	MD(IV,267)	servant	[d]
Paríž	Rev(VI,65); N(III,22) MD(IV,42); NP(VIII,234) R(III,200); MD2(V,358) MD2'(V,177)	Paris	[e]
París	MD2'(V,82)	Paris	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Paris or Alexander.			
Parrázij	GK(VII,176)	Parrhasius	[g,j]
<u>Remarks:</u> Greek painter, who with Zeuxis became one of the leaders of the Ionian school of painting, dealing primarily with mythological subjects.			
Parfenón	GK(VII,176)	Parthenon	[e,j]
<u>Remarks:</u> The temple of Athema Parthenos on the Acropolis in Athens.			

- Pacjúk [a]
 Puzátyj P. NPR(I,194) cossack [a]
Remarks: noun, pacjúk (U) - young pig; adj., puzátyj - big bellied; pot bellied, paunchy.
- Pelagėja MD(IV,85) servant [d]
 P. Egórovna MD(IV,252) lady [d,h]
- Pénza Rev(VI,37) [e]
Remarks: Provincial town in Penza Province.
- Pénzenskaja gub-
 érnija MD(IV,252) [e,h]
- Pentefríja V(II,224) Potiphar's wife [k]
Remarks: Potiphar's wife, who falsely accuses Joseph of attempting to seduce her. A character in a play together with Herodias. See Irodiada p. 123.
- Perekóp NPR(I,217);TB(II,151) [e]
 Gl(I,289)
Remarks: District town in Taurida Province.
- Perekróev [a,h]
 Fédor Fédorovič P. MD(IV,252) landowner [d,j]
Remarks: verb, perekroít' see perekraivat' - to recut (clothes),, to cut out all.
- Perepéndev MD(IV,319) landowner [j]
- Perepérčixa NPR(I,220) peasant woman [j]
- Perepréev Ž(VI,287) naval officer [a,h,j]
Remarks: verb, perepret' - to stew too much, to sweat or perspire too much.
- Pererépenko OT(II,312) [a,j]
 Iván Ivánovič P. OT(II,278) gentleman [d,j]
 Iván Onísievič OT(II,313) gentleman [d]
 P.
Remarks: verb, pererépatysja (U) - to crack (chap) all over; verb, pererépetuváty (U) - to cease brawling (crying out, shouting).
- Peršljáj póle SM(I,228) Pereshlai Plain [e]
- Perejáslav TB(II,208) [e]
Remarks: Town in Poltava Province.
- Perejáslavskaja
 doróga MN(I,116) [e]

- Perejáslavskij
kurén' TB(II,131) [e]
- Péri GK(VII,177) Peri [g]
Remarks: In Persian mythology, originally an evil spirit but later changed to a benevolent fairy-like being or genius.
- Persídskij kandís GK(VII,176) [j]
- Pérsija MD(IV,299) Persia [i]
- Perfíl'evna MD2(V,214);MD2'(V,11) servant [d]
- Perxunóvskij MD(IV,243) gentleman [a,h,j]
- Peskí Ž(VI,268);NP(VIII,214) [e]
Remarks: District in St. Petersburg.
- Peterbúrg Predl(I,32);SP(II,10) Petersburg [e]
 Rev(VI,13);Igr(VII,213)
 NP(VIII,213);N(III,7)
 Š(III,36);K(III,183)
 MD(IV,19);MD2(V,213)
 MD2'(V,10);P(III,101)
 Petembúrg NPR(I,200)
 Píter Rev(VI,33)
 Sanktpeterbúrg Rev(VI,123)
- Peterbúrgskaja
 čast' Lak(VII,79);NP(VIII,214) [e]
 P. storoná P(III,64);P'(VIII,85)
Remarks: District in St. Petersburg.
- Petr III SP(II,12) Peter III [f]
Remarks: Ruled briefly in 1762 after death of his aunt Elizabeth, but overthrown by a coup d'etat after which his wife, Catherine, seized the throne.
- Petr Velíkij MD2'(V,111) Peter the Great [i]
Remarks: He reigned from 1682 to 1725 and the effect of his westernization policy is debated to this date.
- Petr
 Kúpól Pétra R(III,225) [e]
Remarks: Dome of St. Peter's in Rome.
- Petr OT(II,280);OUD(VII,302) priest [d]
 P. Varsónof'evič MD(IV,252) landowner [d,h]
 P. Ivánovič Lak(VII,85) servant [d]
 Petrúška Lak(VII,80) [d]
 P. Fédorovič OT(II,295) official [d]

- Petrárka GK(VII,192) Francesco Petrarch [g,j]
Remarks: (1304-1374). Italian lyric poet and scholar.
- Petró SM(I,282) cossack [d]
 svjatýj Petró NPR(I,166) St. Peter [d,f]
- Petróvič Š(III,137) tradesman [c,e]
- Petróvka NPR(I,179) St. Peter's Feast [d]
- Petróvskij pereúlok Ž(VI,295) [e]
Remarks: A lane in St. Petersburg.
- Petromixáli P'(VIII,113) [b]
Variations: Together with Petromixáli are found the following substitutions in D'(III) : Perdomixáli (p.616), Pertomixáli (p. 617), Perdomixáli (p.623), Mavromixála (p.623).
- Petrúša MD(IV,295) child [d,j]
Variations: Petrúška D'(VI,824).
- Petrúška MD(V,9);MD2(V,246) servant;servant [d]
 MD2'(V,246) servant
- Petryčénkova MN(I,136) [c]
 Gánná P. MN(I,98) girl [d]
 Gálja P. MN(I,36) dim. of Gánná [d]
- Petúč'o R(III,251) tradesman [e]
- Petúx [a]
 Antón Ivánovič P. Ž(VI,309) naval officer [d]
 Petr Petróvič P. MD2(V,274);MD2'(V,78) [d]
 Aleksáša P.* MD2(V,275);MD2'(V,79) student [j]
 Nikoláša P.* MD2(V,275);MD2'(V,79) student [j]
- Pečeríca TB(II,72);TB'(II,267) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, pečerýcja (U) - a kind of esculent mushroom.
- Pečerýca ZM(I,327) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, pečerýcja (U) - a kind of esculent mushroom.
Variations: Pečerica A(I,222), C(I,222).
- Pidórka Gl(I,280) girl [d]
- Pidsýtok TB(II,73);TB'(II,267) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, pidsytok (U) - a sieve which is not thickly perforated.
Variations: Pidsyšok D'(II,484).

- Pietro [e]
S. Pietro R(III,252)
Remarks: A church in Montorio.
- Píza R(III,213) Pisa [e]
Remarks: Capital city of Pisa Province in Tuscany.
- Pilád DK(VII,224) [i]
Remarks: See Orest p.144
- Pímen
Lysyj P. MD2(V,250);MD2'(V,50) peasant [a]
Remarks: adj., lýsyj - bald.
- Pímenov MD(IV,185);MD(IV,203) peasant;townsman [c]
- Píncio
Monte P. R(III,214) [e]
Remarks: On its slopes is the Ludovisi residential district.
- Piréj GK(VII,176) Piraeus or [e]
 Peiraeus
Remarks: City in Greece.
- Pirogów NP(VIII,222) army officer [a,j]
Remarks: noun, pirog - pie.
- Pirjátinskij povét G3(I,309) [e]
Remarks: In the province of Poltava.
- Pisarénko TB(II,148) [a,g,h]
Variations: Pysarenko D'(II,523).
- Piskarév NP(VIII,225) artist [a,j]
Remarks: noun, pyskár (U) - gudgeon; a kind of eel.
 noun, pisk - squealing, whining.
- Platón GK(VII,191) Plato [f,j]
- Platónov MD2'(V,82) [a]
Platón Mixályč P. MD2(V,276);MD2'(V,81) landowner [d]
Vasílij P.* MD2(V,336);MD2'(V,145) [d]
Vásja P.* MD2(V,337) [d]
Variations: In addition to Platón Mixályč, in the same text
 are found Platón Mixáilovič (V,276) and (V,129).
- Plešakóv MD(IV,65) landowner [a,h]
Remarks: noun, plešina, pleš' - bald patch.
- Plutíška O(VII,102) [i]
Remarks: noun, plutíška - little rogue.

- Pljúškin MD(IV,144) [a]
 Aleksándra
 Stepánovna P.* MD(IV,173) [d]
Remarks: For explanation of the name see pp. 28-29.
- Pobedonósnyj [a,h]
 Frol Vasíl'evič P. MD(IV,252) landowner [d]
 Petr Vasíl'evič P. MD(IV,252) landowner [d]
Remarks: adj., pobedonósnyj - victorious, triumphant, victor.
- Povalíščev Tja(VII,73) army officer [a]
 Márija Pet-
 róvna P.* Tja(VII,75) girl [d]
Remarks: verb, povalit' see valit' - to overthrow, bring down, fall heavily; to tip over.
- Podkatílovka Rev(VI,123) town [a]
Remarks: verb, podkatit' - to roll under.
- Podková VNIK(I,76) [f]
Remarks: A Ukrainian hero who served with the Zaporozhian Cossacks and was killed in Warsaw in 1578.
- Podkolésin Ž(VI,259) [a]
 Iván Kúz'mič P. Ž(VI,291) official [d]
Remarks: prep., pod - under; noun, kolesó - wheel.
- Podtóčina [a]
 Palagéja Grig-
 ór'evna P. N(III,23) lady [d]
Remarks: verb, podočít' see potáčivat' - sharpen; undermine.
Variations: Whether deliberately, or through oversight, Gogol changes Mme. Podtočina's first name from Palégeja to Aleksándra, on p. 35.
- Pokotýpole TB(II,156) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: verb (U) pokotýty - to roll; noun, póle - field (probably a tumble weed).
Variations: Pokotipóle A(I,334), C(II,107).
- Pokrów MN(I,116) [d]
Remarks: Intercession of the Holy Virgin. Church feast of St. Mary the Protectress (October 1).
- Pokrów na Zaporóž'i TB(II,175) [e]
Remarks: Church of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin at the Zaporozhe.
- Pókryška TB(II,156) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, pókryška - lid, pot-lid; (fig. disguise, pretext).

- Poležáev MD(IV,283) landowner [i]
Remarks: verb, poležat' - to lie down (for a while).
- Polikárp MD(IV,190) priest [d,j]
- Poliniják ZS(VIII,380) Polignac [i]
Remarks: (1780-1847). Reactionary who was responsible for the promulgation of the Four Ordinances which were the immediate cause of the 1830 Revolution.
- Policéjskij most NP(VIII,221);N(III,19) Police Bridge [e]
Remarks: Bridge forms part of Nevskij Avenue and is over the Mojka River in St. Petersburg.
- Polkán ZS(VIII,355) dog [d]
- Polónnoe TB(II,210);TB'(II,313) [e]
Remarks: Town located in present day Xmel'nitskij District.
- Poltáva Pred(I,29);Pred2(I,160) [e]
 NPR(I,166);OT(II,293)
 VNIK(I,74)
Remarks: District town located in Poltava District.
- Poltávskaj gubérnija Sja(I,47) [e]
- Póltor-Kožúx VNIK(I,76) [f]
Remarks: noun, poltora - one and a half; noun, kožúx - fur jacket. Actually the name of a famous headman with the Zaporzhian Cossacks.
- Pól'sa PG(I,148);NPR(I,219) Poland [e]
 SM(I,270);TB(II,51)
 TB'(II,277);MD2(V,339)
 MD2'(V,148);G1(I,289)
 G3(I,312)
- Pomójkin Ž(VI,287) [a,h]
Remarks: noun, pomoi - slops, noun, pomójka - rubbish.
- Ponomaréev MD(IV,94) merchant [c]
Remarks: noun, ponomár' - sexton, sacristan, vestry-keeper.
- Poplévin MD(IV,15) actor [e,k]
Remarks: verb, poplevát' - to spit, sputter sometimes.
 Plays the part of Rolla in Kotzebue's play.
Variations: Povlevin D'(VI,700).
- Popóv MD(IV,202) peasant [a,g]
Remarks: noun, pop - priest, parson.

- Popóvič
Demíd Popóvič TB(II,141) cossack [a,g,h]
[d]
Remarks: noun, pop - priest, parson.
- Popóvičevskij kurén' TB(II,140) [e,h]
- Pópolo
Piazza del P. R(III,214) square in Rome [e]
- Pópriščin ZS(VIII,381) [a]
Akséntij Iván-
ovič P. ZS(VIII,358) clerk [d]
Remarks: verb, poprýščytysja (U) - to be covered with pimples.
- Popurí MD(IV,267) dog(Potpourri) [a]
Remarks: noun, popur(r)i - pot-pourri, medley of airs.
- Porfírij MD(IV,97) servant [d]
- Potánčikov [a]
Filipp Iván-
ovič P. N(III,36) gentleman [d]
Remarks: verb, potancováť - to dance awhile.
- Potápyč [c]
Iván P. MD2(V,353);MD2'(V,171)
- Potémkin NPR(I,215) Grigorij Aleksandrovič
Potemkin [i]
Remarks: (1739-1791). A noble of an impoverished Polish family whose fortune and destiny changed when he became a favourite of Catherine the Great.
- Potogónkin P(III,65) army officer [a]
Remarks: adj., potogónnyj - sweating.
- Potóckij Potocki [f]
Nikoláj P. TB(II,209);TB'(II,313)
- Potýlica SK(VII,226) cossack [a]
Xar'kó P. SK(VII,226) cossack [d]
Katerína P.* SK(VII,226) girl [d]
- Pocelúev MD(IV,94) army officer [a]
Remarks: noun, pocelúj - kiss.
- Počečúev [a]
Filipp Antón-
ovič P. Rev(VI,24) merchant [d]
Remarks: noun, počečúj - haemorrhoids, piles.

NOTE: Add to Potýlica. Remarks: noun, potýlicja (U)
- nape of neck, occiput.

- Počítaev MD(IV,90) landowner [a,h]
Remarks: verb, počitát' - to honour, respect, esteem;
 verb, počitat' - to read (for a little while).
- Počtámtskaja úlica Rev(VI,90) Post Office Street [e]
Remarks: An important thoroughfare in St. Petersburg.
- Pošlépkina [a]
 Fevrón'ja Pet-
 róna P. Rev(VI,9) woman [d]
Remarks: verb, pošlěpyvat' - pošlěpat' - to splash a little;
 to slap a little.
- Praskóv'ja
 P. Ósipovna N(III,7) woman [d]
 P. Fédorovna MD(IV,268) lady [d]
- Praskúška MD(IV,295) child [d,j]
Remarks: dim. of Praskov'ja.
- Prediščev MD2(V,301);MD2'(V,107) landowner [j]
- Próbka Stepán MD(IV,199) peasant [a]
Remarks: noun, próbka - cork.
Variations: Audeev Tolstoe-Brjuxo D'(VI,750).
- Prokópovič [a,g,h]
 Xóma P. TB(II,156) cossack
- Prolétov Tja(VII,69) official [a]
Remarks: noun, prolět - flight.
- Prol'djukóvskij
 Alekxánder Iván-
 ovič P. Tja(VII,77) landowner [j]
Variations: Brul'djukovskij D'(V,419).
- Prometéj MD(IV,71) Prometheus [i]
- Proxórov Rev(VI,28) policeman [c]
 Antip P. MD(IV,203) bell ringer [d]
- Próška MD(IV,182) servant [d]
- Psěl Sja(I,38) River Psyol [e]
Remarks: Left tributary of the Dnieper River.

- Psixéja P(III,54) Psyche [i]
Remarks: In classical mythology it is the personification of the human soul. However, in later classical literature she is represented as a maiden so beautiful that she aroused the envy of Venus. In earlier edition calls her Psišeja.
- Púgovicyn Rev(VI,9) policeman [a]
Remarks: noun, púgovica - button.
- Pud'kó Gl(I,282) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: noun, pud - pood (36 lbs).
- Pupopúz [a,j]
 Antón Prok-
 í'evič P. OT(II,282)
Remarks: noun, pup - navel, umbilicus; noun, púzo - belly, paunch.
- "Putešestvie Koro-
 bėjnikova
 ko svjatým mestám" Šp(I,313) [e]
Remarks: The complete title of the book is: The Travels of a Moscow Merchant, Trifor Korobejnikov, and His Comrades to Jerusalem, Egypt and Mount Sinai in 1583. Apparently first printed in 1783.
- Puxívočka [a]
 Dóroš Tarás-
 ovič P. OT(II,280) official [d]
Remarks: noun, pux - down; fluff; very fine, thin hair.
- Puškin Rev(VI,64);NP(VIII,249) Aleksandr Sergeevič[i];[f
 P(III,96);ZS(VIII,358) Puškin [i];[f,i]
Remarks: (to ZS) Gogol states the lines of poetry that are quoted were written by Puškin. This is incorrect for the lines of poetry were actually written by N. P. Nikolev (1785-1815).
- Pjátkin [a]
 Andréj Iván-
 ovič P. Igr(VII,19) landowner [d]
Remarks: noun, pjátka - dim. of pjata - heel.
- R
- Radzivillovskij⁷ monastýr TB'(II,278) [e]

- Razbój V(II,250) dog [a,d]
Remarks: noun, razbój - highway robber, brigand.
- Rastakóvskij [j]
 Iván Lázarevič R. Rev(VI,9) official [d]
Variations: Fédor Ereemeevič Rastakóvskij D'(IV,476).
- Rafaél' P(III,53);R(III,220) Raphael [e,f]
Remarks: (1483-1520). Italian painter during the time of the Renaissance.
- Raxúm TB(II,136) a Jewish merchant [d]
- Rémen' TB(II,73);TB'(II,267) cossack [a,g,h]
Remarks: noun, remen' - leather strap, tong.
- Ríga N(III,13) Riga [i]
- Rim P(III,89);R(III,197) Rome [e]
 A(X,241)
- Rímskaja respúblika TB(II,75);TB'(II,268) Roman Republic [i]
 R. Imperija A(X,241) Roman Empire
- Rinal'díni Rinaldo
 Rinál'do R. MD(IV,272) Rinaldini [i]
Remarks: Rinaldo Rinaldini is a character who actually is a robber in the play "Rinaldo Rinaldini," der Rauberhauptmann" (1797).
- "Robert D'javol" Rev(VI,64) Robert le Diable [h,i]
Remarks: Opera (1831) written by Giacomo Meyerben (1791-1862).
- Rogožínskij O(VII,91) gentleman [a]
Remarks: noun, rogóža - bast mat; noun, rogožnik - mat-maker.
- Roždestvó NPR(I,163);OT(II,328) Christmas [d]
 Sja(I,44);PG(I,150)
 ZM(I,335)
- Róza ZS(VIII,364) dog(Rose) [d]
 R. Fédorovna MD(IV,252) lady [d,h]
- Rolla MD(IV,15) [k]
Remarks: A character in Kotzebue's play portrayed by Poplevin.
Variations: Rola; Roala; Rollu D'(VI,700).
- Rollo A(X,238)
- Román Sja(I,51) [k]
Remarks: A character in Kotjarevskij's Aneida.

- Romén MN(I,117) [e]
- Romodánovskij šljax G3(I,312) [e]
Remarks: A road, apparently in the Ukraine.
- Rossíja TB(II,49);TB'(II,267) Russia [e]
 Rev(VI,14);Igr(VII,31)
 O(VII,96);N(III,12)
 K(III,180);MD(IV,10)
 MD2(V,215);MD2'(V,13)
 SP(II,24);P'(VIII,75)
- Ruál'd A(X,236)
- Rudokópov SR(VII,299) landowner [a]
- Ruspóli
Palazzo R. R(III,214) [e]
Remarks: Palace in Rome.
- Rus' Š(VI,278);Udč(VII,62) [e]
 P(III,64);P'(VIII,85)
 Š(III,161);MD(IV,22)
 MD2(V,216);MD2'(V,14)
- Rjazánskaja gubérnija MD(IV,252) Rjazan Province [e,h]
- Rjazán' Igr(VII,9);MD(IV,194) [e]
Remarks: Town located in Rjazan Province.
- S
- Sávva Gavrílovič OT(II,333) gentleman [d,h]
- Savél'ev Neuvažaj-Korýto [a]
 Petr S. n-K. MD(IV,81) peasant [d]
Remarks: verb, nevažat' - to show or have no respect;
 noun, korýto - feeding trough.
- Sávka Igr(VII,48) [k]
Remarks: In the saying, "tot že Savka da na drugíx sankax"
 (Literary meaning: "The man is the same even if
 the coat is different).
- Sagajdáčnyj VNIK(I,76);SM(I,281) [f]
Remarks: Real name is Petr Konaševič but acquired the
 nickname 'sagajdačnyj'. He was hetman of the
 Zaporozhians in 1606.

- Sadóvaja úlica N(III,13) Garden Street [e]
Remarks: Apparently in St. Petersburg.
- Samójllov Petr Petrovič S. MD(IV,229) [c]
- Samosvístov MD2(V,374);MD2'(V,168) official [a]
Remarks: pron., samo - sam - self; noun svist - whistle.
- Samújlo TB(II,136) a Jewish merchant [d]
 Samuel
- Sangáľlo R(III,219) Sangallo [e,f,h]
Remarks: At the end of the 15th century and the first three decades of the 16th century there were three famous architects with the surname of Sangallo.
- Sarátov Rev(VI,26) [e]
Remarks: Town in Saratov Province.
- Sarátovskaja gubérnija Rev(VI,25) Saratov Province [e]
- Sverbygúz NPR(I,166) [a]
 Kas'ján S. NPR(I,77) cossack [d]
Remarks: noun, sverbigúz - (bot.) primrose, cowslip.
 More probable that the name is from the verb, sverbét' - to itch, tingle; noun puz - belly, pot-belly, paunch.
- Svin'ín MD(IV,65) landowner [a,h]
Remarks: noun, svín'ja - pig, swine, boar.
- Svistunóv Rev(VI,9) policeman [d]
Remarks: noun, svistún - whistler.
- "Sévernaja pčelá" Tja(VII,69);NP(VIII,263) The Northern [e]
 N(III,25) Bee
 "Pčélka" ZS(VIII,357) [e]
Remarks: A newspaper published in St. Petersburg between 1825 and 1864.
- Sedmigrádskaia óblast' SM(I,270) Transylvannia District [e]
- Selifán MD(IV,9);MD2(V,250) servant;servant [d];[d]
 MD2'(V,50);MD(IV,33) servant;proverb [d];[k]
Remarks: Horečkij presents an interesting discussion as to the origin of the name Selifan. He states that Černišov affirmed that the name resulted from either the proper name Ksenofont, or Sil'van

(otherwise Selivan). Horeč'kij himself states that the name Šelifon gave Selifan.⁸ It is proposed that if the proverb (see Bogdan p. 103) really existed, then Selifan resulted from it; however, if not, then the latter interpretation is logical.

Semén	Igr(VII,10)	servant	[d,h]
S. Ivánovič	MD(IV,294)	official	[d]
Seménovskij most	Ž(VI,329)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A bridge, apparently in St. Petersburg.			
Semiramída	MD(IV,299)	Sermiramis	[i]
<u>Remarks:</u> Mythical queen of Assyria who built Babylon with its fine buildings.			
Séna	R(III,212)	Seine River	[e]
Senéka	SK(VII,226)	Seneca	[f,i]
<u>Remarks:</u> (5 B.C.-A.D. 65). A writer and lawyer famous for his philosophical treatise, the Dialogues. He was a Stoic.			
Sennája plóščad'	MD(IV,193)	Hay-market Square	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A square in St. Petersburg.			
Servílio	R(III,251)	gentleman	[e]
Seč'	NPR(I,211);TB(II,47)		[e]
	TB'(II,257)		
Zaporóžkaja S.	TB(II,47);TB'(II,257)		
"za Sič'"	TB(II,162)	expression "For the Sich!"	
<u>Variations:</u> Sič' D'(II,524).			
Sibír'	OT(II,320);NP(VIII,263)	Siberia	[e,i]
	OD(VII,301);Rev(VI,93)		
	MD2(V,360);MD2'(V,179)		
Sibirjakóv			[a]
Savélij S.	MD(IV,109)	tradesman	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>sibirják</u> - Siberian.			
Siváš	SM(I,276);G1(I,282)	Sivash or Putrid Sea	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> A salt lagoon stretching for 68 miles along the north-east coast of Crimea and separated from the Sea of Azov by a narrow peninsula.			

- Sídor Rev(VI, 56); MD(IV, 311) servant; priest [d]
- Sídorovna MD(IV, 259) used generally [d]
- Sil'fida Petróvna O(VII, 100) lady [d]
Variations: Individual changed to Ermolaj Ivanovič D'(V, 428).
- Simbírskaja gubérnija K(III, 179); MD(IV, 252) Simbirsk Province [e]
- Simónixa SK(VII, 233) woman [d]
- Simplón R(III, 200) Simplon [e]
Remarks: (Italian Sempione) A mountain of the Lepontine Alps, located in Switzerland.
- Sífred A(X, 239) Siefred
- Síxler P'(VIII, 89) lady [d, i]
 Anét P'(VIII, 89) girl [d]
Variations: Lena D'(III, 602).
- Sicílija Ž(VI, 283); Žen(VII, 317) Sicily [e]
- Skandinávijska A(X, 237) Scandinavia
- Skvóznik-Dmúxanóvskij [a]
 Antón Antón-
 ovič S.* Rev(VI, 9) official [j]
 Antóša S.* Rev(VI, 32) dim. of Antón [d]
 Anna Andréevna
 S.* Rev(VI, 9) [d]
 Már'ja Antón-
 ovna S.* Rev(VI, 9) girl [d]
 Mášenka S.* Rev(VI, 56) dim. of Már'ja [d]
Remarks: noun, skóvznik - skoznjiák - current of air, draught (of wind), dmúxannja (U) - (act of) blowing, puffing.
- Sciarra
Palazzo S. R(III, 214) Palazzo Sciarra [e]
Remarks: A palace located in Rome.
- Skudronžóglo [b]
 Konstantín Fed-
 órovič S. MD2'(V, 92) landowner [d]
Variations: Later in the same edition he is called Pononžóglo (V, 143) and Gobrožóglo (V, 189). In later revised edition he is replaced by the surname Kostanžóglo. See p. 131.

- Smačnén'kij [a,h]
 Tarás Ivánovič s. Pred2(I,160) [d]
Remarks: Adj., smáčnyj - savoury, tasteful.
- Smirdín Rev(VI,64) A. F. Smirdine [f,i]
Remarks: St. Petersburg book seller and publisher of the journal Biblioteka dlja čtenija (The Library for Reading).
- Smírna TB(II,151) [e]
- Smolénskaja gubérnija Igr(VII,9) Smolensk Province [e]
- Sobakévič MD(IV,21) [a]
 Mixájlo Sem-
 énovič S. MD(IV,138) landowner [d]
 Miša MD(IV,153) dim. of Mixájlo [d]
 Koščěj MD(IV,147) [i]
 Feodúlija Iván-
 ovna S.* MD(IV,139) lady [d]
Remarks: noun, sobáka - dog. See pp. 51-53. Miša is used figuratively, while referring to a bear; indirectly refers to Sobakévič. Also referred to as bessmertnyj koščěj (immortal miser).
- Sobáčkin O(VII,94) [a]
 Andréj Kon-
 drat'évič S. O(VII,102) [d]
Remarks: noun, sobáčka - dim. of sobáka - little dog, pup.
- Sokrát SK(VII,226) Socrates [f,i]
Remarks: Thinker and teacher whose greatest contribution was his serious inquiry into the question of morality.
- Solénoe ózero SM(I,231) Salt Lake [e]
- Solomón TB(II,194);TB'(II,302) Solomon(biblical) [i]
 Rev(VI,28)
- Solón MD(IV,339) Solon [i]
Remarks: (640-560 B.C.). A reformer whose legal code with its opposition to tyranny and injustice, laid the constitutional foundations of the Athenian democracy.
- Solóxa NPR(I,178);Šp(I,322) woman;servant [d]
- Somersétskij A(X,235) Somerset
- Sópikov MD(IV,283) [i,k]
Remarks: noun, sopit (U) - hard breathing, snorting, snoring.

- Sorokopléxin [j]
 Ereměj S. MD(IV,150) peasant [d]
Variations: Minaj Protruxin D'(VI,750).
- Soróčinec Sja(I,36);OT(II,292) [e]
- Sóssij Š(III,130) [h,j]
Remarks: Suggested Christian name for Akákij.
- Sofí ZS(VIII,365) girl [d]
- Sofókol GK(VII,176) Sophocles [f,j]
Remarks: Great tragic dramatist.
- Sofrón MD(IV,108) [i]
Remarks: Used as an uncomplimentary epithet.
- Sóf'ja
 S. Aleksándrovna MD(IV,252) lady [d,h]
 S. Ivánovna MD(IV,269) lady [d]
 S. Rostislávna MD(IV,252) lady [d,h]
Remarks: S. Ivánovna is also referred to by the appellation
 "prosto prijatnaja dama" (plainly an agreeable lady).
Variations: (to MD) Instead of Sof'ja Ivanovna, prijatnaja
dama D'(VI,813).
- Spiríd V(II,241) cossack [d]
- Sredizémnoe móre R(III,212) Mediterranean Sea [e]
- Stamperia
via della S. R(III,248) [e]
Remarks: An Avenue, apparently located in Rome.
- Starikóv [a]
 Aleksėj Dmít-
 rievíč S. Ž(VI,274) merchant [d]
Remarks: noun, starík - old man, elderly man.
- Steblikívkij kurén' TB(II,133) [e,h]
Remarks: Originated from the town of Stebliv.
- Stemíd A(X,237)
- Stepán SM(I,281) [f]
Remarks: Referring to Stephen Bathory.
- Stepán Ž(VI,259) servant [d]
 S. Varlámovič Š(III,163) official [d]
 S. Dmíttrievič MD(IV,227) [d]
 S. Kuz'míč Šp(I,305) landowner [d]

Stec'kó	SM(I,236);ZM(I,327)	cossack;cossack	[d];[d,g]
"Stkjar Stokóz"	SM(I,286)		[e]
Stoljárnaja úlica	ZS(VIII,356)	Carpenter's Street	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Apparently in St. Petersburg.			
Stórčenko			[a]
Grigórij Grig- ór'evič S.	Šp(I,298)	landowner	[j]
Már'ja Grig- ór'evna S.*	Šp(I,321)	lady	[d]
Mášen'ka	Šp(I,320)	dim. of Mar'ja	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> verb, <u>storčaty</u> (U) - to stick out; protrude, jut out.			
Suvórov	MD(IV,126)		[i]
Sulá	G3(I,312)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> River flows into the Dnieper River.			
Susánna	R(III,242)	lady	[e]
Sydorénko	TB(II,157)		[c,g,h]
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Sidorénko</u> A(I,334).			
"Syn otéčestva"	MD(IV,40)	<u>The Patriot</u> or <u>Son of the Fatherland</u>	[e]
Sysój Pafnút'evič	MD(IV,283)		[i,j]

T

Tavričeskaja gubérnija	MD(IV,301)	Taurida Province	[e]
Tavričeskij sad	N(III,38)	Taurida Gardens	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Public gardens in St. Petersburg.			
"Talmúd"	V(II,241)	<u>Talmud</u>	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> The text containing the body of Jewish law and legend.			
Tambóv	Tja(VII,71)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Town located in the Tambov Province.			
Tambóvskaja gubérnija	K(III,179)		[e]
Tarás	VNIK(I,82);G1(I,290)	sexton	[d];[d]
T. Tarásovič	OT(II,333)	gentleman	[j]
T. Tíxonovič	OT(II,312)	clerk	[d]

Tatarvá	TB(II,79);TB'(II,270)	Tartary	[e]
Tatárka	TB(II,68);TB'(II,264)		[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> Tributary of the Dnieper River.			
Tacít	R(III,218)	Publius Cornelius Tacitus	[e,f]
<u>Remarks:</u> Considered by many critics as the greatest recorder of Roman History.			
Teljátnikov			[a]
Maksim T.	MD(IV,150)	peasant	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>teljátnik</u> - dealer or breeder of calves.			
Témza	MD2(V,241);R(III,230)	Thames River	[i];[e]
Tentétnijov			
Andréj Iván-ovič T.	MD2(V,212);MD2'(V,10)	landowner	[j]
Ten'ér	P(III,74)	David Teniers	[f,i]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1610-1690). The Flemish artist.			
Teplov	ZS(VIII,368)	gentleman	[a]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, teplo - warmth, heat.			
Termopíly	R(III,203)	Thermopylae	[e]
<u>Remarks:</u> It was a pass on the south-eastern frontier of Aeniana.			
Tétta	R(III,244)	woman	[e]
Tetjušévskij uézd	Igr(VII,19)	district	[e]
<u>Variations:</u> <u>Tetjušskij uézd</u> D'(V,410).			
Tik	GK(VII,192)	Ludwig Tieck	[f,j]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1773-1853). A German romantic writer.			
Timóška	MD2'(V,104)	peasant	[d]
Tiról	R(III,224)	Tyrol or Tirol	[e]
Ticián	P(III,53)	Titian	[e,f]
<u>Remarks:</u> (1477-1576). (Italian, Tiziano Vecelli). A great painter of the Venetian school.			
Tovkáč			[a,g]
Dmitró T.	TB(II,46);TB'(II,253)	cossack	[d]
<u>Remarks:</u> noun, <u>tovkáč</u> (U) - pestle, pounder.			
<u>Variations:</u> (to TB') <u>Dolbeškij</u> D'(II,603).			

- Tovstogúb [a]
 Afanásij Iván-
 ovič T. SP(II,9) landowner [d]
Remarks: adj., tóvstyj (U) - fat, stout, corpulent; noun,
 gub - lip; adj., tolstogúbyj - thick-lipped,
 blubber-lipped.
Variations: Syrogub D'(II,459).
- Tovstogúbixa [a]
 Pul'xérija Iván-
 ovna T. SP(II,9) lady [d]
Remarks: Feminine form of Tovstogub.
Variations: Nastasija D'(II,459).
- Tolopán TB(II,73);TB'(II,267) [e]
Remarks: A town.
- Tolstogúba Lak(VII,87) nobility [a]
Remarks: adj., tolstogúbyj - thick-lipped, blubber-lipped.
- Tomačéli [e]
 Rafael' T. R(III,249) gentleman [e]
Variations: Tomačelli A(II,173).
- Toržók MD(IV,198) [e]
Remarks: District town in Tver Province.
- Transtérskaja [e]
 storoná R(III,252)
Remarks: Apparently a district in Rome.
- Trapezónt TB(II,170) Trebizond [e]
- Trezór ZS(VIII,367) dog [d]
- tre Ladroni Lane of the [e]
 Pereúlka t. L. R(III,248) Three Robbers
Remarks: This lane is apparently in Rome.
- Tremalaxánskiy uézd MD2(V,212);MD2'(V,10) [e]
- Trepákin MD(IV,65) landowner [a,h,j]
Remarks: noun, trepák - a popular Russian dance; thus
trepákin would be a dancer of this dance.
- Trex Svjatítelej Church of the [e]
 cérkva T. S. OT(II,313) Three Holy Bishops
- Trexmét'ev MD2'(V,64) nobility [j]

- Trinítia R(III,248) The Trinity [e]
Remarks: A church, apparently in Rome.
- Trifílij Š(III,130) [h,j]
Remarks: Suggested Christian name for Akákij.
- Trířkin MD2(V,327);MD2'(V,134). [i,k]
Remarks: Used in the expression sistema Trířkina kaftána (literally meaning: Everything out of place, run down and patched up).
- Truxačévskij MD(IV,215) official [a,j]
Remarks: noun, truxá - hay dust; rubbish; cottonwood.
- Truxmačévka MD(IV,311) [e,j]
- Trjapíčkin Rev(VI,88) [a]
 Iván Vas-
 íl'evič T. Rev(VI,123) [d]
Remarks: noun, trjapíčnik - ragman, rag-picker.
- Tulúbova Ž(VI,289) widow [a]
Remarks: noun, tulúb (U) - trunk of a body.
- Turéčina VNIK(I,83) Turkey [e]
- Turéřčina NPR(I,219);TB(II,79) Turkey [e]
 TB'(II,270)
Remarks: A difference in spelling from the a/m.
- Túrkil A(X,224)
 Toms T.
 T. kosoglázyj A(X,230)
- Tútta R(III,244) woman [e]
- Tymořévskij kurén' TB(II,133) [e,h,j]
 Variations: Tunnořevskij D'(II,515); Timořevskij A(I,323)
- Týtarevskij kurén' TB(II,133) [e,h,j]
- T'fusláv MD2'(V,161) [e]
- U
- Ukraína NPR(I,219);TB(II,45) Ukraine [e]
 TB'(II,251);SM(I,231)
 SK(VII,225);G1(I,289)
 G3(I,310)

Úman TB(II,186);TB'(II,298) Uman [e]
Remarks: Town in Čerkass District.

Úmanskij kurén' TB(II,140) Uman Regiment [e,h]
Remarks: Regiment from the town of Uman.

Undína P(III,84) Undine [i]
Remarks: One of a class of mythical female water spirits.

Ustjúžskij uézd Tja(VII,73) [e]

Utešitel'nyj [a]
 Stepán Ivánovič U. Igr(VII,8) [d]
Remarks: adj. utešitel'nyj - consoling, comforting.

Uxovértov [a]
 Stepán Il'ič U. Rev(VI,9) [d]
Remarks: noun, úxo - ear; verb, vertét' - to twist;
 therefore, an ear twister.

F

Favn GK(VII,177) Faun [f]
Remarks: Probably an ancient Italian king who was worshipped
 as a prophetic divinity.

Fal'konétov monumént Š(III,136) Falconet's Statue [e,i]
Remarks: The Statue of Peter the Great which was commissioned
 by Catherine II in 1766. It was sculptured by
 Etienne Maurice Falconet (1716-1791), from whence
 the name, Falconet's monument.

Fédor [d]
 F. Ivánovič MD2(V,221);MD2'(V,17) teacher [d]
 Fed'ko bul'ka MD2(V,222);MD2'(V,19) Fed'ko the Bun [a]
 F. Fédorovič Lak(VII,82) gentleman [d]
Remarks: noun, bul'ka - bun.
Variations: (to Lak) Fedor Petrovič D'(IV,421).

Fédorov [c]
 Vasílij F. MD(IV,13) [d]
Remarks: Name appears in the sign, "Inostránek Vasiliij
 Fedorov".
Variations: Roxmanov D'(VI,699); Vasiliij Fedorovič C(IV,9).

Fedósej Fedóseevič MD(IV,209) clerk [d,j]

Fedót G3(I,319) lad [d]

- Fedótov MD(IV,199) peasant [c]
- Fékla Žen(VII,308) [d]
 F. Ivánovna Ž(VI,263) matchmaker [d]
 Feklúša Ž(VI,278) dim. of Fékla [d]
 F. Sávišna Žen(VII,308) [d]
- Femída MD(IV,208) Themis [i]
Remarks: In Greek mythology the guardian of divine law and order. In art she is pictured with cornucopia and scales.
- Fenárdi MD(IV,98) [e]
Remarks: Apparently a famous acrobat in the 1820's.
- Ferdinánd VIII ZS(VIII,374) [i]
Variations: Ferdinand II D'(III,571).
Remarks: There was no Ferdinand VIII in Spain.
- Ferrára R(III,216) Ferrara [e]
Remarks: Italian capital city of Ferrara Province.
- Fetín'ja MD(IV,66);Žen(VII,320) servant;servant [e]
- Fetjúk MD(IV,112) [i]
Remarks: Fetjúk is used as an uncomplimentary epithet. The word is abusive for men. It comes from Θ(theta) letter, looked upon by some as an unbecoming shameful letter.
- Fidél' ZS(VIII,355) dog [d]
Remarks: Some have called him Fido.
- Fídiĵ Phidias [f]
 Minérva F. GK(VII,176) Phidias' Minerva
- "Filátka" NP(VIII,250);ZS(VIII,360) [e,i]
Remarks: Filatka i Miroška - soperniki ili četyre ženixa i odna nevesta. P. Grigor'ev's popular vaudeville dealing primarily with ordinary life and first presented in 1831.
- Filemón SP(II,9) Philemon [i]
Remarks: See Bavkida p. 100.
- Filípp II ZS(VIII,373) PHilip II [f,i]
Remarks: King under whom the Spanish Inquisition reached its pinnacle.
- Filíppovka Šp(I,305);OT(II,320) St. Phillip's Day [d]
 Filíppov MD(IV,83)
Variations: (to MD) Petrov D'(VI,721); Filipov A(III,102).

- Floréncija R(III,213) Florence [e]
Remarks: Italian city.
- Fomá ZM(I,325);TB(II,71) cossack;cossack [d]
 TB'(II,266) cossack
 F. Bol'šój MD2(V,272);MD2'(V,75) peasant;peasant [a,d,j]
 F. Grigór'evič Pred(I,29);VNIK(I,74) the Story-teller [d,e]
 PG(I,140);Pred2(I,159)
 OT(II,333);NPR(I,168)
 F. Menšój MD2(V,272);MD2'(V,75) peasant;peasant [a,d,j]
Variations: (to ZM) Xoma A(I,221). F. Menšój appears
 as rotozėj Foma Menšój (V,79).
Remarks: adj., bol'šój - large, bigger; adj., menšój -
 younger, smaller.
- "Fomá i Eréma" P(III,46);P'(VIII,73) [e]
Remarks: Comic figures that were often the subject of the Lubok.
- Frakásov Igr(VII,49) landowner [j]
- Franklín MD2(V,295) Benjamin Franklin [e,i]
- Fráncija ZS(VIII,371);MD(IV,42) France [e]
 R(III,198)
- Fraskáti R(III,225) Frascati [e]
Remarks: Town and summer resort located on the north-west
 slopes of the Alban Hills, only a few miles from
 Rome.
- "Fregát Nadéždy" Rev(VI,64) Frigate of Hope [e,i]
Remarks: A story written by A. A. Bestužev-Marlinskij
 (1797-1837).
- Fric GK(VII,169) Fritz [d]
- From
 Agel'várd de-F. A(X,231)
 Leofín de-F.
 čérnyj A(X,231)
Variations: Atel'vard A(II,475); Leofgeg A(II,475).
- Fyróv [j]
 Abakúm F. MD(IV,204) peasant [d]
Variations: Efrem Petjakin D'(VI,778).
- X
- Xavánov MD2'(V,156) [j]

- Xájvalox TB(II,136) Jewish merchant [d,j]
Variations: Xajval'x D'(II,515).
- Xaljáva V(II,226) theology student [a,j]
Remarks: noun, xaljáva (U) - leg of a boot; dissolute woman.
- Xanasárova
 Aleksándra Iván-
 ovna X. MD2(V,331);MD2'(V,139) [j]
- Xarlámpij Pred2(I,160) priest [d,h]
- Xarpákin MD(IV,85) [a,h,j]
Remarks: noun, xarpák (U) - xarláj - pauper, ragamuffin.
- Xvostyrév MD(IV,98) landowner [a]
Remarks: noun, xvost - tail.
- Xersónskaja gubérnija MD(IV,218);MD2'(V,125) Kherson Province [e]
- "Ximičeskoe issléd-
 ovanie počv" MD2(V,296) [e,i]
- Xirugičeskaja Surgical
 akadémija N(III,39) Academy [e]
Remarks: The original name of the Voénno-Medicinskaja Akademijskaja, (War-Medical Academy). The famous School of Medicine in St. Petersburg.
- Xlestakóv [a,b]
 Iván Alek-
 sándrovič X. Rev(VI,9) clerk [d]
Remarks: verb, xlestát' - to whip, lash; adj. xlestkij - biting, trenchant, scathing.
- Xlib TB(II,140) cossack [a,g]
Remarks: noun, xlib (U) - bread, livelihood.
- Xlobúev MD2(V,317);MD2'(V,124) landowner [j]
 Semén Sem-
 énovič X. MD2(V,349) [d,j]
 Petr Pet-
 róvič X.* MD2'(V,166) [d,j]
- Xlopóv [a,j]
 Luká Lukíč X. Rev(VI,9) School Inspector [j]
 Lukánčik X.* Rev(VI,114) dim. of Luká [d]
 Násten'ka X.* Rev(VI,114) [d]
Remarks: noun, xlop (U) - in the sense of a boor, churl.
- Xlostá [a,h]
 Xarlámpij Kirilovič X. Pred2(I,160) official [d]
Remarks: noun, xlósta - punishment by whipping or lashing.

- Xmel'níckij SM(I,281) Bohdan Khmelnitsky [f]
Remarks: (1593-1657). Famous Ukrainian hetman.
- Xovánskij MD(IV,346) nobility [g]
Remarks: There was a boyar family with this name.
- Xozdazát Š(III,130) [d,h]
Remarks: Suggested Christian name for Akákij.
Variations: Xuzdazat D'(III,522).
- Xozrév-Mírza N(III,38);P(III,44) [e,f]
P'(VIII,71)
Variations: Xozrov-Mirza D'(III,488).
- "Xomá i Eréma" SM(I,286) [e]
- Xoról OT(II,280);Mirgl(II,5) Khorol [e]
Mirg2(II,219)
Remarks: A town located in the Poltava Province.
- Xortíca TB(II,69);TB'(II,264) [e]
- Xortýšča Šp(I,298) village [e]
- Xrapovíckij MD(IV,283) [i,k]
Remarks: noun, xrapkó (U) - snoring person.
- Xristós NPR(I,163);SM(I,243) Christ [d]
SM(I,255);G1(I,278)
ZM(I,335);TB(II,108)
OT(II,290);MD2'(V,24)
MD2(V,227);Ž(VI,264)
P'(VIII,130);A(X,224)
- Xristóv VNIK(I,79);MN(I,102) of Christ [d]
G1(I,277);G2(I,303)
SM(I,229);TB(II,56)
TB'(II,255);OT(II,295)
P'(VIII,120)
- Xrúlev MD2(V,297) peasant [j]
- C
- Carévo-kokšajsk MD(IV,204) [e]
Remarks: District town in Kazan Province.
- Car'grád TB(II,73);TB'(II,267) Constantinople [e]
Remarks: The ancient Russian name for Constantinople.
In Russian now called Konstantinopl'.
- Centvín A(X,230)

Ceolín	A(X,243)		
Cicerón	Rev(VI,76); TB(II,75) TB'(II,268)	Cicero	[f,i]
Cupčévs'ka			[a]
Vasilísa Kaš- pórovna Č.	Šp(I,294)	landowner	[d]
Remarks: adj.,	čupkyj (U) - solid, firm, strong.		
Cybúlja	Sja(I,41)	cossack	[a,g]
Remarks: noun,	cybúlja - scallion; spring onion.		
<u>Č</u>			
Čartkóv	P(III,45)		[b]
Andréj Petróvič Č	P(III,72)		[d]
Variations:	Appears as Čertkóv in first edition. See Čertkóv p. 173.		
Čebotarév	Igr(VII,10)	army officer	[a]
Remarks: noun,	čebotár' - cobbler, shoe-maker, boot-maker.		
Čeprakóv	MD(IV,90)	army officer	[a,h]
Remarks: noun,	čeprák - a shabrack i.e. a cavalry saddle cloth.		
Čeptóvič	Rev(VI,22)		[j]
Čerevátýj	TB(II,156)	cossack	[a,g,h]
Remarks: adj.,	čerevátýj (U) - big-bellied, abdominous; (vulgar - big with child).		
Čerevík			[a,g]
Solopíj Č.	Sja(I,45)	peasant	[d]
Xvés'ka Č.*	Sja(I,45)		[d]
Xavrón'ja Ník- íforovna Č.*	Sja(I,52)		[d]
Xívrja Č.*	Sja(I,48)	dim. of Xavrón'ja	[d]
Paráska Č.*	Sja(i,46)		[d]
Remarks: noun,	čerevýk (U) - shoe.		
Čerevýčenko	TB(II,156)	cossack	[a,g,h]
Remarks: noun,	čerevýk (U) - shoe.		
Variations:	Later in the same text Čerevíčenko (II,170). Similarly in other editions.		
Čerkásy	SM(I,278)		[e]
Remarks:	District town in Kiev Province.		
Černígov	TB(II,169)	Chernigov	[e]

- Černoe móre SM(I,245);TB(II,55) Black Sea [e]
TB'(II,255);R(III,230)
- Černjáev Rev(VI,29) merchant [a]
Remarks: noun, čern' - common people; mob, rabble;
black colour (dress, thread).
- Čertkóv P'(VIII,72) [a,b]
Remarks: čert or čort - devil.
Variations: Together with Čertkov are found the following
substitutions in D'(III) : Korčinov (p.590),
Korčev (p.590), Koblev (p.593), Koblin (p.593),
Korčin (p.598), Kop'ev (p.601).
- Čertokúckij' [a]
Pifagór Pif-
agórovič Č. K(III,179) landowner [j]
Remarks: noun, čert or čort - devil; adj., kúcyj - short-tailed,
bob-tailed.
Variations: Krapuškin D'(III,551).
- Čextaréva N(III,17) lady [j]
Variations: Čextyreva A(II,69).
- Čečílíja R(III,242) lady [e]
- Čigirín TB(II,208) Chigirin [e]
Remarks: Town in Cherkass Province.
- Čipxajxilídzev MD(IV,243) nobility [h,i,j]
- Čičíkov [a,b,j]
Pável Ivánovič Č. MD(IV,12);MD2(V,243) [d]
Md2'(V,43)
Pavlúša MD(IV,337) dim. of Pavel [d]
Čičíkova slobódka MD(IV,362) hamlet [d]
Pávlovskoe sel'co MD(IV,362) village [d]
Remarks: See pp.50-51.
- Čmýxov [a]
Andréj Iván-
ovič Č. Rev(VI,13) [d]
Remarks: noun, čmyx (U) - sniffing; sneezing.
- Čort TB(II,57);TB'(II,253) horse [d]
Remarks: noun, čort (U) - devil.
- Čub NPR(I,166) [a,g]
Korníj Č. NPR(I,177) cossack [d]
Oksána Č.* NPR(I,171) girl [d]
Remarks: noun, čub (U) - forelock, tuft (of hair).

Čubkó [a,g]
 Solopíj Č. SK(VII,217) tradesman [d]
Remarks: noun, čubók (U) dim. of čub - small tuft(of hair).

Čuxopúpenko [a,h]
 Zaxár Kirílovič Č. Pred2(I,160) [d]
Remarks: verb, čuxaty (U) - to scratch; nou, pup - navel.

Čuxrájlovskaja doróga V(II,241) [e]

Š

Šamšarév MD(IV,356) army officer [a,j]
Remarks: noun, šamša (U) - one who lisps (mumbles).

Šapuválenko NPR(I,203) weaver [e]
 Ostáp Š.

Šarlóta MD(IV,224) [k]
Remarks: See not on Verter p. 107. She is the heroine to whom Werther wrote.

Švábia NP(VIII,262) Swabia [e,i]
Remarks: The birth place of Gogol's tradesman, Schiller, and in reality the birth place of the real Schiller.

Švejčárijá R(III,224) Switzerland [e]

Švoxnév [h,i,j]
 Petr Petróvič Š. Igr(VII,8) [j]

Šekspír P(III,107);MD2(V,327) Shakespeare [f,i]
 MD2'(V,134)

Šén'kin Igr(VII,8) nobility [j]

Šeptún V(II,257) cossack [a]
Remarks: noun, šeptún - whisperer, slanderer, tale-bearer.

Šepčíxa V(II,257) [a]
Remarks: fem. of šeptún.

Šestilávočnaja úlica Ž(VI,268) Six Shop Street [e]
Remarks: Apparently in St. Petersburg.

Šexerezáda MD(IV,298) Scheherazade [i]
Remarks: A ballet by Rimskij-Korsakov; noted for its fairy tale beauty.

- Šíller GK(VII,191);MD(IV,193) Schiller;tinsmith[f,j][f]
NP(VIII,252) [a]
Remarks: (1759-1805) Johann Christoph Friedrick von Schiller.
German dramatist, poet, historian and philosopher.
(to NP) Schiller, but not to be confused with
Schiller, the dramatist. See pp. 54-55.
- Šílo TB(II,81) [a]
Mósiš Š. TB(II,157) cossack [d]
Remarks: noun, šilo - awl, cobbler's awl.
- Šklov TB(II,136) Shklov [e]
Remarks: Town located in Mogilev Province.
- Šléma TB(II,93);TB'(II,276) a Jewish merchant [d,j]
Remarks: May possibly be from noun, šlem (Germ. schlemm)
- helm, helmet, headpiece.
Variations: (to TB') Gerško D'(II,632).
- Šlepoxvóstova O(VII,92) nobility [a]
Remarks: verb, šlepát' - to slap, spank, smack; noun,
xvost - tail.
- Šljájko G3(I,313) cossack [e,j]
- Šmul' TB(II,93);TB'(II,276) Jewish merchant [d,j]
- Špékin [a]
Iván Kúz'mič Š. Rev(VI,9) post master [d]
Remarks: noun, špek see špik - strips of bacon for larding;
(popular) spy.
- Šping [a]
Dzon Š. A(X,228) [d]
- Špón'ka [a]
Iván Fédorovič Š. Šp(I,289) landowner [d]
Vánjuša Š.* Šp(I,289) dim. of Iván [d]
Remarks: noun, špínka (U) - cuff-botton, cuff-link;
Russian, záponka.
- Šréjder Udč(VII,64) clerk(Schröder) [d]
- Štok
Godrig de-Š. A(X,231) Goderick de-
Variations: Gadrid A(II,475).
- Šumsk SM(I,279) Shumsk [e]
Remarks: A town.

ŠČ

ŠČerbinovskij kurén' TB(II,133) [e]

ŠČúkin dvor Rev(VI,34);P'(VIII,75) [e]

Remarks: Apparently one of the many open air markets located in St. Petersburg.

ŠČúkinyj dvor P(III,44);P'(VIII,71) [e]

E

Egál'dov A(X,233)

Egbért A(X,231) Egbert

Egvínov A(X,231)

Edvíg A(X,232)

E. Kenul'f A(X,234)

Ekkartsgáuzen Eckartshausen [e]

"Ključ tainstvam
nature" E. MD(IV,231) The Key to the
Mysteries of Nature [i]

Remarks: (1752-1802). Eckartshausen was a German writer.
His book was a religious mystical work.

Elgád A(X,238)

Emílija Fédorovna MD(IV,252) lady [d,h]

Epikúr GK(VII,176) Epicurus [f]

Remarks: (342-270 B.C.). A Greek philosopher whose philosophy, Epicureanism, teaches that the object of all morality is pleasure.

Eskvín A(X,230)

Est-Angl A(X,234) East Anglia

E.-Anglia A(X,241)

Esxín GK(VII,176) Aeschines

Remarks: (389-314 B.C.). A Greek philosopher.

Etel'báld A(X,229) Ethelbald

Etel'wúlf A(X,242) Ethelwulf

Etel'réd A(X,230) Ethelred

JU

- JUzýsja TB(II,204);TB'(II,309) Polish girl [e]
- JUsjákina MD2(V,238);MD2'(V,37) nobility [j]
- JUng Edward Young [e]
 JÚngovy "Nóči" MD(IV,231) Night Thoughts [i]
Remarks: (1683-1765). An English poet. His best known work is The Complaint or Night Thoughts on Life, Death and Immortality (1742-45), which is a series of argumentative poems in blank verse attempting to prove the immortality of the soul.
- JÚnker N(III,38) [e]
Remarks: Apparently a well known store in St. Petersburg.
- JUóna R(III,196) Juno [i]
Remarks: Principal goddess of the Romans and on a par to the Greek, Hera.
- JÚrev den' Rev(VI,127);Žen(VII,308) George's Day [e,i]
- "JÚrij Miloslávskij" Rev(VI,65) [i]
Remarks: A historical novel written by Zagoskin.

JA

- JAvtúx V(II,239) servant [d]
Variations: Omel'ko D'(II,551).
- JAvdóxa Šp(I,298);SP(II,32) servant;servant [d]
- JAgá SK(VII,234) [i]
Remarks: Used in an uncomplimentary epithet postoj JAga (you old witch).
- JAíčnica Ž(VI,278) [a]
 Iván Pávlovič JA. Ž(VI,282) official [d]
 JAíčnicyn Ž(VI,286) [a]
 Iván Petróvič JA. Žen(VII,308) [d]
Remarks: noun, jaíčnica - omelette, scrambled or fried egg; female egg seller. See pp. 40-42.
- JÁkov MD(IV,152) [i,k]
Remarks: A proverb, "zatverdila soroka JÁkova odno pro vsjakovo" (like a parrot, you keep answering the same to whatever you are told).

JAn TB(II,199);TB'(II,306) a Polish guard(Jan) [e]
 JÁnkel TB(II,94);TB'(II,276) a Jewish merchant [d]
 JAr Igr(VKK,54) [e]
Remarks: Apparently a restaurant in St. Petersburg.
 JArb MD2(V,277);MD2'(V,120) a dog [d]
 JAroszláv MD2'(V,49);Igr(VII,12) [e]
Remarks: Town located in Jaroslav Province.
 JAryžkin Ž(VI,287);N(III,19) naval officer;official [a,h];[a]
Remarks: adj., járvi - furious, vehement, passionate.
Variations: JÁrygin D'(III,486).

APPENDIX B

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOGOL'S LIFE AND LITERARY WORKS¹

- 1809 ²
March 20 (April 1) Nikolaj Vasil'evic Gogol was born in the town of Soročincy, located in the Mirgorod District in the Province of Poltava.
- 1818 August 3 Gogol entered a higher division of the first class in the Poltava District school where he studied until June 30, 1819.
- 1818-1819 Gogol studied in Poltava under the tutorship of G. Soročinskij.
- 1821 May 1 Gogol was accepted into the Nežin Gymnasium of Higher Learning, where he studied until 1828. Apparently, while here, a number of his writings appeared in the school magazine: Bratja Tverdislaviči (The Brothers Tverdoslavič), a story based upon a historical theme and the first of a great many works to be burnt by Gogol; Nečto o Nežine ili durakam zakon ne pisan (Something about Nezhin, or Fools Recognize No Laws) and others.
- 1825 March Gogol's father died.
- 1828 June Gogol graduated from the Gymnasium and remained at home in Vasil'evka until December.

¹

Based primarily upon the chronological table as found in Gogol' N. V.; v portretax, illiustracijax, dokumen-tax, (N. V. Gogol, in Portraits, Illustrations and Documents), edited by A. M. Gordin and A. M. Dokusov (Leningrad: Gosudarstvennoe učebnopedagogičeskoe izdatel'stvo Ministerstva prosviščeniya RSFSR Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1959), pp. 387-390.

²

Date according to New Style Calendar. The Russians and Ukrainians used the Julian Calendar (Old Style) until 1917. This calendar was twelve days behind the Gregorian calendar, in the nineteenth century. In future the dates will be in accordance with the Julian calendar, with the exception of dates which refer to Gogol's sojourn outside of Russia.

December 13 Together with A. S. Danilevskij, Gogol sought his fortune in St. Petersburg.

1829 While in St. Petersburg he lived with Danilevskij at the home of Galybin, located on the street Goroxovaja. Later he moved to the home of Trut, near the Ekaterinskij Canal and finally, he relocated himself in the home of Ioxim, on Bolšaja Meščanskaja ulica (street).

During this period he was unsuccessful in his applications for employment.

April 30 Gogol in a letter to his mother asked for information concerning Ukrainian customs, beliefs (superstitions) and his father's comedy.

June Gogol's poem Ganc Kjušel'garten (Hans Kuchelgarten), was published under a pseudonym of V. Alov. However, in July, because of unfavourable criticism of this work, he destroyed all published copies.

September-October Gogol was unsuccessful in his attempt to become an actor.

November Gogol entered the Department of Political Economy and Public Buildings of the Ministry of Internal Matters and at the same time commenced his work on the Ukrainian tales.

1830 February 2 In a letter to his mother Gogol enquired about a collection of "ancient printed books", "ancient manuscripts about the times of the Hetmanate", etc.

February 25 Gogol submitted his resignation to the Department of Economy and Public Buildings.

He is introduced to P. A. Pletnev, A. A. Del'vig and V. A. Žukovskij.

February and March Gogol's story Bisavriuk, ili večer nakanune Ivana Kupala (St. John's Eve) was printed in the journal Otečestvennye Zapiski (Annals of the Fatherland). The author, however, remained anonymous.

April 10 Gogol found new employment as a clerk in the Department of Principalities.

May-June Gogol found new employment as a clerk in the Academy of Fine Arts.

December Glava iz istoričeskogo romana (A Chapter from a Historical Novel) was published in the Almanac, Severnnye Cvety na 1831 g. (The Northern Flowers for the year of 1831). Gogol still remained anonymous and used the designation 0000.

1831 January Gogol wrote the article, Boris Godunov. In the January issues (1 and 4) of the Literaturnaja Gazeta (The Literary Journal) some chapters from the story, Strašnyj kaban (The Terrible Boar); Neskol'ko myslej o prepodavanii detjam geografii (Thoughts in Geography for Children) and Ženščina (Woman) were published. In the first two articles Gogol appeared as P. Glečik and G. Janov, while in the last article he used his real name.

February 9 Gogol was appointed as a junior teacher of History, in the Patriotičeskij Institute.

March 9 Gogol withdrew from the Department of Principalities.

March 22 A second fragment of the story, Strašnyj kaban was published in the Literaturnaja Gazeta.

April 1 Gogol was appointed as senior teacher of History, in the Patriotičeskij Institute.

May 20 Gogol and Puškin met for the first time at the home of Pletnev.

May 26 The Censorship Committee approved the collection Večera na xutore bliz Dikan'ki Part I (Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka) which included the following stories: Soročinskaja jarmarka (The Fair at Soročincy); Večer nakanune Ivana Kupala (Saint John's Eve); Majskaja noč' ili utoplennica (A May Night or a Drowned Maiden); Propašaja gramota (The Lost Letter). The collection was published in September.

Summer Gogol lived in Pavlovsk where he gave lessons to A. I. Vasil'čikova's ill son. He often visited the Carskoe Selo to see Puškin and Žukovskij.

August 25 Puškin's first letter to Gogol.

End of the year Gogol lived at the home of Brunst, located on Oficerskaja ulica. During this period he was primarily concerned with the second part to Večera na xutore bliz Dikan'ki and repeatedly requested his mother and sisters for Ukrainian folk tales, songs and "ancient costumes".

1832 January Gogol received censorship approval for part II of his collection, which included such stories as Noč' pered roždestvom (Christmas Eve), Strašnaja mest' (A Terrible Revenge), Ivan Fedorovič Spon'ka i ego tetuška (Ivan Fedorovič Spon'ka and his Auntie). The collection was published in March.

June-July Gogol resided in Moscow. While in Moscow he was introduced to M. S. Ščepkin, M. P. Pogodin and S. T. Aksakov.

July-October Gogol took his vacation at Vasil'evka.

October 31 Gogol returned to St. Petersburg and took up new residence in the home of Demut-Malinovskij, located on Novyj pereulok.

Gogol continued his collection of folk songs and began writing his comedy, Vladimir 3-ej stepini (The Order of Vladimir of the Third Class). In addition he wrote the article, Neskol'ko slov o Puškina (Several Words on Puškin).

1833 January 9 The staging and presentation of Noč' pered roždestvom took place in the St. Petersburg Bol'soj Theatre in a benefit performance for V. A. Karatygin.

January-June Gogol's intention to write a universal history and geography, Zemlja i ljudi (Land and People) and the history of the Ukraine, remained unrealized. However, he did complete his comedy, Vladimir 3-ej stepeni, of which only four scenes have survived; Utro delevogo čeloveka (An Official's Morning), Tjažba (The Lawsuit), Lakejskaja (The Servants' Hall) and Otryvok (A Fragment). The comedy, Ženixi (The Suitors), which eventually became the play, Ženit'ba (The Marriage), was also completed. At the same time he worked on such stories as Portret (The Portrait), Povest' o tom kak possorilsja Ivan Ivanovič s Ivanom Nikiforovičem (The Story of How Ivan Ivanovič quarrelled with Ivan Nikiforovič), Starosvetskie pomeščiki (The Old Landowners), and others.

July Gogol moved to a new apartment at the home of Lepen, located on M. Morskaja ulica.

Thought about a professorship at Kiev, but was unable to obtain the appointment.

December 2 Gogol read his completed version of Povest' o tom kak possorilsja Ivan Ivanovič s Ivanom Nikiforovičem, to Puškin. This story was first published in the almanac Novosel'e (The New Home) in April, 1834.

1834 January 30 An announcement was published in the paper Severnaja Pčela (The Northern Bee) with respect to the publication of Gogol's Istorija malorossijski kazakov (The History of the Ukrainian Cossacks). A series of articles by Gogol appeared in the Žurnal Ministerstva narodnogo prosvěšćenija (The Journal of the Ministry of Public Education): Plan prepodavanija vseobščej istorii (Plan for the Teaching of World History) in February; vzgliad na sostavlenie Malorossii (A Look at the Composition of the Ukraine), in April; O srednix vekax (On the Middle Ages), in September; Al-Mamum (a historical portrait), in October.

April 7 Puškin wrote in his diary that "Gogol, according to my opinion is the founder of the history of Russian criticism."

May 3 In Puškin's diary was found the entry that "Gogol read at Daškov's his comedy"(undoubtedly Puškin is referring to the comedy Ženixi).

July 24 Gogol was appointed as assistant-professor specializing in the sphere of world history, at the St. Petersburg University.

August Gogol reviewed K. Brjullof's painting Poslednij den' Pompei (The Last Days of Pompeii).

September Gogol's first lecture at the university was entitled O srednix vekax (On the Middle Ages), which was later published.

Fall and Winter He worked on the stories, Taras Bul'ba, Portret (Portrait), Nevskij Prospekt (Nevskij Avenue), Zapiski sumasšedšego (Diary of a Madman), and Nos (Nose), which eventually formed his collection Arabeski (Arabesques) and Mirgorod. Censorship approval for the former collection was given on November 10th, while for the latter, on December 29.

1835

January The collection Arabeski was published in two parts with the first part composed of Portret, Glava iz istoričeskogo romana (both fiction); Skul'ptura, živopis' i muzyka (Sculpture, Painting and Music); O predpodavanii vseobščej istorii; Vzgljad na sostavlenie malorossii; Neskol'ko slov o Puškine; Ob arxitekture nunešnjago vremeni (On Modern Architecture); Al-Mamum. The second part consisted of Nevskij Prospekt, Plennik (Prisoner --however only a small fragment), Zapiski sumasšedšego (all three fiction); Šlecer', Miller i Gerder (Schlözer, Müller and Herder); O malo-rossijskix pesnjax (On Ukrainian Folk Songs); Mysli o geografii dlja detskogo vozrasta (Thoughts on Geography for Children); Poslednij den' Pompei; O dviženii narodov v konce v veka (On the Migrations of People in the Vth Century).

March The collection Mirgorod was published in two parts; the first contained the stories, Starosvetskie pomeščiki and Taras Bul'ba, while the second consisted of the stories, Vij and Povest' o tom, kak possorilsja Ivan Ivanovič s Ivanom Nikiforovičem.

Gogol forwarded his story, Nos to the journal, Moskovskij Nabljudatel', however, the editorial board rejected it.

May 4 While in Moscow, Gogol read his comedy, Ženit'ba, in the home of Pogodin.

May-August While vacationing at Vasil'evka, Gogol produced a drama, Al'fred (King Alfred), based upon English history.

September 1 Returned to Petersburg where he remained until the end of the year. During September V. G. Belinskij's article, O russkoj povesti i povestjax g. Gogolja (Mr. Gogol's Russian Stories) appeared in the journal, Teleskop (Telescope), XXVI, nos. 7 and 8.

End of the year Work began on his most noted play, Revizor (The Inspector General).

December 31 Gogol was relieved of his duties at the St. Petersburg University.

1836

January 18 Gogol read Revizor to Žukovskij.

The second edition of Večera na xutore bliz Dikan'ki was published.

March 2 Preparation was made for the presentation of Revizor in the Aleksandrinskij Theatre with Gogol taking a most active role in the preparatory stages.

March 13 Censorship committee granted its approval for the first presentation of Revizor.

April 11 Puškin's first volume of Sovremennik made its appearance. In the journal are printed the following of Gogol's works: Koljaska (The Carriage); Utro delovogo čeloveka (initially called Utro činovnika but revised by the censor); O dviženii žurnal'noj literatury (The Development of Journalist Literature); and several reviews. Puškin, moreover, wrote his review on Večera na xutore bliz Dikan'ki.

April 19 Revizor's first presentation in the Aleksandrinskij Theatre in St. Petersburg.

April 29 Gogol completed his other play, Ženit'ba.

May 25 The first presentation of Revizor took place at the Malij Theatre in Moscow with M. S. Ščepkin playing the main role (i.e. that of the mayor).

June 6 Gogol left Russia and toured Europe.

August-October Gogol travelled to Switzerland and Paris where he continued to labour over Mertvye duši.

October The story, Nos, appeared in the third volume of Sovremennik.

November-December While in Paris, Gogol met Adam Mickiewicz (Poland's Byron).

1837-1839 For the next two years Gogol lived abroad, primarily in Italy. He was chiefly concerned with Mertvye duši and revisions to Revizor and other earlier works.

While in Rome, he met frequently with Žukovskij, Pogodin, and N. M. Jazykov; moreover, he became better acquainted with A. A. Ivanov and other Russian artists.

1839 September 22 Gogol returned to Russia.

September-October Gogol visited Moscow and St. Petersburg.

November-December Several meetings between Gogol and Belinskij took place.

December 21 Gogol returned to Moscow.

While in Moscow he read the first chapters of Mertvye duši, worked on the revised edition of Taras Bul'ba and thought up a drama from Ukrainian history.

1840 May Gogol was still in Moscow and read both the complete play, Tjažba and chapters V and VI of Mertvye duši.

July Once more Gogol left Russia.

Besides adding new chapters to Mertvye duši, he started work on a new story, Šinel' (The Overcoat); continued with the revision of Taras Bul'ba, completed fragments of Vladimir 3ej stepeni and worked on others.

1841 Dopolnitel'nye sceny k Revizoru (Supplementary scenes to Revizor) was published in the journal, Moskvitjanin (Muscovite), nos. 4-6.

Otryvok iz pis'ma k odnomu literatoru (A fragment from a letter to a literary man) was printed in the journal, Repetuar (repetoire) Vol. VI.

July 26 The second revised edition of Revizor was published.

Gogol completed the first part of Mertvye duši.

October Gogol returned to St. Petersburg and then left for Moscow.

December 12 The manuscript of Mertvye duši was rejected by the Moscow censor, after which Gogol sent the manuscript to Belinskij in St. Petersburg for its presentation to the St. Petersburg censorship committee.

1842 The story, Rim (Rome) appeared in the journal, Moskvitjanin, No. 3.

March 9 The censorship committee approved the first part of Mertvye duši with the stipulation that the story, Povest' o kapitane Kopejkine (The Story of Captain Kopejkin) be excluded.

April Gogol prepared an alteration to the story, Povest' o kapitane Kopejkine.

May Mertvye duši was published.

May 23 Gogol journeyed to St. Petersburg, met briefly with Belinskij and departed abroad.

June A new version of Portret appeared in the journal, Sovremennik, book 3.

Gogol prepared for the publication of his collected literary works.

December 9 The first presentation of Ženit'ba in St. Petersburg.

1843 January The first collection of Gogol's works appeared in four volumes, which included Večera na xutore bliz Dikan'ki; Mirgorod (with revised version of Taras Bul'ba); Portret (revised edition); Nevskij Prospekt; Zapiski sumasshedšego; Rim; Nos; Koljaska; Sinel'; Ženit'ba; Igorki; Revizor (partially revised); Tjažba, Lakejskaja, Otryvok (the three dramatic fragments begun in 1832, in revised form); Teatral'nyj raz'ezd (Home going from the Theatre).

February 5 Ženit'ba and Igorki were first presented on the Moscow stage with M. S. Ščepkin participating in the major role.

April 26 First presentation of Igorki on the St. Petersburg stage.

Gogol commenced on the second part of Mertvye duši.

1844 Gogol carried on an active correspondence with Žukovskij, Pletnev, Jazykov, A. O. Smirnova and others.

September 27 & 29 Tjažba was first presented on the St. Petersburg stage (starring M. S. Ščepkin).

1845 Gogol was ill throughout most of the year.

April Gogol mentioned his intention of preparing Vybrannye mesta iz perepiski s druž'jami (Selected Passages from correspondence with Friends).

June-July Gogol burned his first draught of the second part of Mertvye duši.

End of the year Gogol's stories appeared in French translations by L. Viardot, in Czech translation by K. Gavlička-Borovskij and Mertvye duši in German translation by F. Lebenstein.

Gogol was selected as honourable member of the Moscow University.

1846 July 4 Gogol sent Pletnev an article, Ob Odissee, perevodimoj Žukovskim (On Odyssey, as translated by Žukovskij), which was published in Sovremennik, Moskovskie Vedomosti and Moskvitjanin.

July 30 Gogol sent Pletnev his first draught of Vybrannye mesta iz perepiski s druž'jami. The collection was approved by the censors only with certain modifications and was published in the first part of 1847.

August-September Gogol wrote an introduction to the second edition of Mertvye duši Part I.

October Gogol wrote Razvjazki Revizora (The Denouement of the Inspector General) and the Pred-vedomlenie (The Notification).

November 5 Although the censors gave their approval to Razvjazki Revizora it was only published in 1856 and its staging remained forbidden.

December 4 Gogol sent Pletnev an article in a letter entitled, O Sovremennike, which discussed current Russian literature.

1847 February Belinskij wrote a harsh review on Vybrannye mesta in Sovremennik Vol. I, no. 2.

March A period in which Gogol received a series of harsh reviews on his Vybrannye mesta.

June In reply to these criticisms Gogol penned his Avtorskaja ispoved' (An Author's Confession). At the same time he completed Razvjazki Revizora with an addition, Dopolnenie k razvjazke Revizora (An Addition to the Denouement of the Inspector General).

July Strained correspondence between Gogol and Belinskij.

1848 January Gogol left Naples for Palestine and arrived in Jerusalem on February 5.

April Gogol returned to Russia never to journey outside its borders again.

April-May Gogol travelled to Odessa, for a vacation.

May-September Gogol visited Vasil'evka, Poltava and Kiev.

September-October While in St. Petersburg, Gogol became acquainted with Nekrasov, I. A. Gončarov and D. V. Grigorovič.

October When Gogol moved to Moscow he initially lived at Pogodins and then at the home of A. P. Tolstoj, located on Nikitskij Boulevard.

Resumed work on Mertvye duši Part II.

1849 July Gogol visited A. O. Smirnova in Kaluga, Aksakovs in Avramceva in August and in the autumn returned to Kaluga.

During the summer months work progressed on Mertvye duši and the first chapters were read to Smirnova, Aksakovs and Sevyrev.

1850 May While in Moscow work progressed very slowly on Mertvye duši.

July Gogol journeyed to Vasil'evka where he remained until the Fall, when he travelled to Odessa in October.

December 16 While writing to Žukovskij, Gogol informed him that Mertvye duši Part II was almost completed.

1851 Until the end of March Gogol remained in Odessa, after which he returned for a brief spell to Vasil'evka and then in June continued on to Moscow.

June Aksakovs and Smirnova were Gogol's constant hosts.

October 20 Turgenev and Gogol were introduced to each other for the first time.

While still continuing on his Mertvye duši he prepared the second edition of his Sočineniĭ (censorship approval was granted in October), for publication.

November 5 Gogol read Revizor to the Moscow actors.

1852 February Gogol corrected his Sočineniĭ.

February 11 He once again burned his prepared manuscript for his Mertvye duši Part II.

February 21 Gogol died and was buried on the 25th of February.

March 13 An obituary written by Turgenev was published in Moskovskie Vedomosti, No. 32.

This chronological list of Gogol's life and literary works has only provided the highlights both of his life and works. There are a number of other less important pieces of Gogol's works which were published posthumously, which are not mentioned. Perhaps, however, mention should be made of one particular work, Razmyšlenie o božestvennoj liturgii (Meditations on the Divine Liturgy), which undoubtedly is Gogol's spiritual testament, even though somewhat confused, mysterious and bound up in allegorical symbolism.