

CANADIANIZATION OF SLAVIC SURNAMES

A Study in Language Contact

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by

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ABSTRACT

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An extensive study of the patterns of personal name changing in Canada has never been made. As far as Slavic surnames are concerned, previous reports have been based upon limited material and in no case has the evidence presented numbered more than fifty surname changes. This has resulted in undue emphasis on certain types of surname changes and hypothetical conclusions.

The purpose of this thesis has been to investigate the linguistic behaviour connected with the changes of Slavic surnames in the Province of Manitoba. The aims have been (1) to give an insight into the background and circumstances of name changing among Canadians of Slavic origin; (2) to describe the linguistic trends, processes and mechanisms evidenced by these linguistic trends; (3) to show the linguistic relationship between the old and new surnames, using these trends as our guide; (4) to construct a typological scheme of classification for these changes; and (5) to compile a dictionary of Slavic surname changes in Manitoba.

The study is based on some 2,000 surname changes which have been excerpted from official announcements of name changes listed in the Manitoba Provincial Gazette.

An onomastic analysis of the surname changes indicates that approximately five out of six surname changers preserve some element of their old, Slavic surname. The author points out that this fact seems to show that the majority of Slavic surname changers are concerned, basically, with adapting their names to the written

and spoken efficiency of the English language system and do not, as it is generally believed, merely seek to Anglicize or renounce their Slavic surnames.

The concluding chapter shows that the number of surname changes is increasing, and that much of the chaos in rendering Slavic surnames into English has been a result of (1) illiteracy among Canada's early Slavic settlers and (2) the lack of any guidance for the Slavic immigrant, as far as spelling his name in English is concerned.

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ABBREVIATIONS

a. m. o.	and many others
a. n. o.	and no others
a. o.	and others
Eng.	English
phon.	phonological
pron.	pronunciation
Sl.	Slavic
- (dash)	"is changed to", "becomes"

NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

Cyrillic characters have been transliterated according to the system of transliteration used by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, Incorporated.¹

¹ The system is outlined in full in the Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the US, Volume VII, Numbers 1 and 2 (New York: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the US., Inc., 1959), p. 1708.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years the Americas have been recognized as one of the most interesting laboratories of linguistic research in the world. Colonization, conquest and migration have brought here many different cultures, and languages into contact; and the relative recency of the events and the rapid changes in linguistic relationships have made it possible to observe and identify phenomena which rarely appear with such clarity elsewhere.

Among the various ethnic groups to arrive in North America are the Slavs. In the process of adjusting themselves to a new environment, they have been exposed not only to new social pressures, but also to new language systems, particularly the English language system as it is found in Canada and the United States. The process of name changing is one of the adjustments resulting from such contact with a new language system.

The Problem.-- The purpose of this study is to investigate the linguistic behaviour connected with the changes of Slavic surnames in Canada, particularly as evidenced by the large Slavic minority in the Province of Manitoba.¹ The aims have been (1) to give an insight into the background and circumstances of name changing among Canadians of Slavic origin; (2) to describe the linguistic trends, processes and mechanisms evidenced by these changes; (3) to show the linguistic relationship between the old

¹

Approximately 15 per cent of Manitoba's total population of 776,541 in 1951 was of Slavic origin. According to the 1951 census there were 149,731 Canadians of Slavic origin in Manitoba: 4,126 of Czech and Slovak, 37,933 of Polish, 8,463 of Russian, 98,753 of Ukrainian, and 456 Yugoslav (Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian) origin.

and new surnames, using these trends as our guide; (4) to construct a typological scheme of classification for these changes; and (5) to compile a dictionary of Slavic surname changes in Manitoba.

Present State of Research and Bibliographical Review.--- As mentioned above, the problem of language contact in America has received adequate attention only in recent years. Although the subject was touched in H. L. Mencken's The American Language,¹ the firm scholastic foundations for research were laid almost simultaneously by two American scholars, Einar Haugen² of the University of Wisconsin and Uriel Weinreich³ of Columbia University, whose works are entirely devoted to the linguistic aspects of language contact. Their works, though broad in scope, serve as valuable guides regarding name changing and linguistic problems connected with this phenomenon.

Socio-linguistic surveys dealing specifically with name changing among individual ethnic groups in the United States have also been made in recent years, particularly since the founding of the American Name Society in 1952. Mention should be made of J. E. Alatis' "The Americanization of Greek Names."⁴ Ernest Maass's

¹
H. L. Mencken, The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States (4th Ed. Revised; New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1945); see his appendix on "Non-English Dialects in American", pp. 616-697; also his section on surnames in America, pp. 474-505.

²
Einar Haugen, The Norwegian Language in America: A Study in Bilingual Behaviour (2 vols; Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, (1953).

³
Uriel Weinreich, Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems (Publications of the Linguistic Circle of New York - Number 1; (New York: 1953).

⁴
James E. Alatis, "The Americanization of Greek Names, "Names, III (1955), pp. 137-56.

"Integration and Name Changing among Jewish Refugees from Central Europe in the United States,"¹ and F. W. Hilbig's "Americanization of German Surnames and the Related Process of Changes in Europe."²

In Canada, first mention of the problem was made by J. B. Rudnyckyj in his "Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and U.S.A." in 1949, followed by a series of related reports in various publications.³ Mention of name changing among the French element in Canada has also been made by Robert La Roque de Roquebrune.⁴

Importance of the Study.-- A extensive study of the patterns of personal name changing in Canada has never been made. As far as Slavic surnames are concerned, the above reports by J. B. Rudnyckyj

1

Ernest Maass, "Integration and Name Changing among Jewish Refugees from Central Europe in the United States, "Names, VI (1958), pp. 129-172.

2

Frederick W. Hilbig, Americanization of German Surnames and the Related Process of Changes in Europe (Salt Lake City: University of Utah, 1958).

3

J. B. Rudnyckyj, "Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and U.S.A. (First Report, May, 1949), "Bulletin of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, Vol. VII, No. 1 (Philadelphia, 1949) pp. 13-14; J. B. Rudnyckyj, "Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and U.S.A. (Second Report, May 1952), "Orbis; Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, Vol. I, No. 1 (Louvain: Centre International de Dialectologie Generale, 1952), pp. 109-112; J. B. Rudnyckyj, "Problems in Onomastic Bilingualism in Canada and U.S.A.", Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Linguistics (Oslo: Oslo University Press, 1958), pp. 148-49; J. B. Rudnyckyj, "Recording of Slavic Speech in Canada," Proceedings of the Linguistic Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota, Vol. I, No. 1 (Winnipeg, 1959), p. 24, a.o.

4

Robert La Roque de Roquebrune, "Études Onomastiques. Origine des Noms Canadiens," Le Bulletin de Recherches Historique, LVI (1950), pp. 41-42. For changes of French-Canadian names in New England see Robert E. Pike, "Further Mutations on French-Canadian Proper Names," American Speech, Vol. 31 (May, 1956), p. 153.

have been based upon limited material and in no case has the evidence presented numbered more than fifty surname changes. This has resulted in undue emphasis on certain types of surname changes, and hypothetical conclusions. In this study an attempt has been made not only to present extensive material of over 2,000 Slavic surname changes, but also to give a thorough methodological analysis and make proper conclusions.

The Sources Used.-- As far as the source material is concerned, the Manitoba Provincial Gazette, a weekly publication of the Provincial Government, provided material for the present study. Official announcements of name changes are listed in this publication under a section entitled the "Change of Name Act".¹ Together with a record of both old and new names, each announcement includes information especially useful for a sociological study of the problem, such as the exact date, the name changer's occupation, his place of residence, and the name and address of the lawyer or witness. If a family is to be affected by a change in surname, the names and ages of the children, and the name of the wife are also given. The following information, which would prove invaluable for any sociological study of the problem, is not, however, given: the name changer's exact address, his place and date of birth, his racial origin and religion.²

¹
The "Change of Name Act" was assented to February 25, 1938 and came into effect, July, 1938. It is interesting to note that the act provides for "a book called "The Change of Name Register"", in which name changes are entered by the Provincial Secretary. See, Manitoba, Revised Statutes (1954), c. 33, "An Act to Provide for a Change of Name."

²
See Appendix B for copies of application forms for a change of name, as authorized by the Manitoba Provincial Government.

Method of Procedure.-- The majority of Slavic surnames bear a close resemblance to one another, regardless of whether they are of Ukrainian, Polish, Russian or of other Slavic origin. In this connection a recent Soviet work on the morphological features of contemporary Ukrainian surnames includes the following statement:

Just as the majority of words in the Ukrainian language has elements common with those in other Slavic languages, so, in a similar manner, Ukrainian surnames are morphologically formed in the same manner as those in the majority, if not all, of the Slavic languages.¹

Miklosich, also, in his fundamental work on Slavic personal and place names², does not categorize them according to their ethno-lingual origin, but treats all his material under a general Slavic heading.

Because the Manitoba Gazette does not disclose the ethnic origin of the name changer, an attempt to give an analysis of name changing among one specific group of Slavs was impossible. However, since the majority of Slavic surnames are quite similar, *it is proper to discuss them under broad headings. The surname,* then, if of Slavic origin, was taken into consideration, regardless whether the name changer considered himself of Slav or not, information, which in any case, is not given by the Gazette.

1

Yu. K. Red'ko, "Osnovni slovotvorchi typy suchasnykh ukrayins'kykh prizvyshch u porivnyanni z inshymy slov'yans'kymy," (Basic Morphological Types of Contemporary Ukrainian Surnames in Comparison with Other Slavic Surnames), Filolohichnyi zbirnyk, (Philological Collection), ed. I.K. Bilodid (Kiev, Akademiya Nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR; Ukrayins'kyi Komitet Slavistiv, 1958), p. 112.

2

Franz, Miklosich, Die Bildung Der Slavischen Personen-und Ortsnamen (Heidelberg: Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1927).

All name changes listed in the Gazette for a twenty-year period, from 1937 to 1957, were excerpted. These changes were then processed, and all Slavic surnames undergoing a change of any kind were excerpted. Identical Slavic surnames undergoing exactly the same change were considered as one change and not two instances of the same phenomenon. Slavic surname changes excerpted from the Gazette in this manner number over two thousand and these form the "Dictionary of Slavic Surnames", which is included in Appendix A of this thesis.¹

Except where indicated, all changes discussed in this thesis are documented and are listed in the above mentioned dictionary.

Since, all changes discussed in the thesis are based on written sources and not on personal interviews with the name changer himself, it was impossible to determine the way in which the name changer pronounced his own Slavic surname at the time when the change was made. This is occasionally a handicap when discussing phonological changes,^{as} a new surname can suggest itself either on the basis of the Slavic surname, as pronounced in the original Slavic tongue, or on the basis of an Anglicized pronunciation of the same surname. For example, the change of Bilous to Bellows is made on the basis of Anglicized pronunciation and not on the basis of Slavic pronunciation (Sl. bee-low-oo). On the other hand, the change of Gudz to Goodes coincides with the correct Slavic pronunciation of the surname.

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

¹

Supra, p. 75

"Part I" provides a brief sketch of Canada's Slavic population, with special attention to the Slavs of Manitoba. Emphasis is placed on the background and circumstances of surname changing: the role of the law, social and public pressure, and resistance to name changing among certain segments of the Slavic population.

The second part is a descriptive analysis of surname changes from the linguistic point of view. The first three chapters of this part discuss changes that retain all or some of the (phonological, orthographical and morphological) elements of the original, Slavic surname. The fourth chapter of "Part II" discusses changes that preserve none of the orthographical, phonological or morphological features of the original surname.

The seventh chapter, entitled "Onomastic Analysis", is an attempt to measure the nature of surname changing among the Slavs, showing the extent of assimilation and conformity from the standpoint of language contact. In the same chapter the author introduces a typological scheme for the classification of Slavic surname changes, according to the linguistic patterns discussed under Chapters IV to VII. The scheme is applied to the "Dictionary of Surname Changes", which is a compilation of over two thousand, documented Slavic surname changes.

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

PART I.

THE BACKGROUND AND CIRCUMSTANCES
OF CANADIANIZATION

CHAPTER I

THE SLAVS IN CANADA¹

1. General Characteristics

Numbering approximately one million of Canada's total population²; the Slavs are divided into different groups as follows:

Eastern Slavs: Russians, Byelorussians, Ukrainians

Western Slavs: Poles, Wends, Czechs, Slovaks

South Slavs: Slovenians, Croatians, Serbs, Bulgarians.

The various Slavic nationalities are united by physical kinship, community of language and community of culture, but are separated by historical experience, national self-consciousness, political aims and religion. Some of them have had no independent political existence in the modern historical period, and today, they all form part of the Soviet block of states. In the past, they have lacked aggressiveness and cohesion. There is a division between the East and West Slavs - the East are Eastern Orthodox and use the Cyrillic alphabet; the West are predominantly Roman

1

There are no major works available on Canada's Slavic settlers and immigrants. The tendency has been to publish works dealing with a specific Slavic group. In this connection, the Ukrainians, Canada's largest single ethnic group of Slavic origin, lead the way. However, a short outline on Canada's Slavs is available in V. J. Kaye-Kysilevs'kyj's Slavic Groups in Canada ("Slavistica"; Proceedings of the Institute of Slavistics of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences - Number 12). Winnipeg: 1951. Also mention should be made of the brief but authoritative notes on Canadians of Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Czech, Croatian, Macedonian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, as well as Ukrainian origin, which have been included in the recent Encyclopedia Canadiana (Ottawa: the Canadiana Co., 1958).

2

According to the 1951 census there were 395,043 Canadians of Ukrainian descent, and 219,845 of Polish, 91,279 of Russian, 63,959 of Czech and Slovak, and 21,404 of Yugoslav (Croatian, Serbians and Slovenian) origin. Several thousands of Bulgarians, Macedonians, Byelorussians, and of other Slavs in Canada were not listed in the census reports.

Catholic and use the Latin alphabet; in between are the Greek Catholics or Uniates, including the Ukrainians of Western Ukraine, Byelorussians, some Slovaks and a few Croatians. The Uniates acknowledge the authority of the Pope at Rome but adhere to much of the ritual and traditions of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

2. Slavic Immigration to Canada

The influx of Slavic immigrants into Canada did not begin until the last decade of the nineteenth century, when, because of the competition offered by the United States with its better known attractions and opportunities, Canada built up an immigration policy founded on encouragement and advertising. With such a vast agricultural territory awaiting settlement, Canada emphasized in its advertising the need of farmers and farm labourers and the opportunities extended to settlers with agricultural tendencies.

The majority of these early Slavic settlers were illiterate peasants not long removed from serfdom, which was abolished in Austria-Hungary in 1848, and in Russia in 1861.

When serfdom was abolished... a large part of the land was divided up among the former serfs, but the nobles still retained huge estates. The church and the monasteries also possessed large tracts of land. Much of this landlord and church property was left idle as pasture land or as forest land, to which the peasant had no access on any terms. The land that had been received by the peasants after the abolition of serfdom had been barely sufficient to give them a living. As the years rolled by and the population increased, the farmers were forced to subdivide their land until the plots became too small to support a family. For the rising generation the prospects were indeed very dreary, and its members were forced to look elsewhere for a living.¹

¹

Paul Yuzyk, The Ukrainians in Manitoba; A Social History (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1953), p. 27.

Other reasons for emigration were high rates of taxation, compulsory military service, political unrest, and in some sections overpopulation. Wages were very precarious in the city and more so in certain rural districts.

The steady wave of Slavic immigrants continued to Canada until 1914, when the flow was suddenly interrupted by the events which precipitated the First World War. It was resumed again on a smaller scale upon the termination of hostilities, and lasted until the beginning of the 1930's when the economic depression caused a general restriction of immigration to Canada.

After World War Two, there was again a considerable influx of Slavic immigrants to Canada, especially of the so-called "displaced persons" and "political refugees". This flow lasted approximately from 1947 to 1952, after which the number of Slavic immigrants entering Canada decreased considerably. Practically all the Slavic countries fell within the Soviet orbit which sealed its boundaries and did not permit emigration.

3. The Slavic Community In Canada

The average Slavic immigrant came to Canada with few resources, unable to speak English, and unfamiliar with Canadian customs and institutions. As a result he usually settled in the poorer sections of urban communities or took up farm land that was considered worthless. His ignorance, poverty and "foreignness" often made

him the object of exploitation, suspicion and hostility on the part of the older groups of the population. For status and security the Slavic immigrant turned to his compatriots and the colony where they live.

Ties of race or kinship, language or culture, and the need of social security inevitably lead immigrants of the same nationality to settle in whole blocs and communities, such as the Ukrainian, Polish and Dukhobor settlements in Western Canada. In the urban, industrial centres of Western Canada similar communities or neighbourhoods with a predominant Slavic population appeared, the classic example being Winnipeg's "North End".

The basis of these communities lies in cultural differences, and at the same time they serve as a bridge linking the old with the new. The fact that the immigrants from the same village or the same province can settle together and speak their own language, sing their own songs, eat their native food, and follow their old customs, greatly facilitates their adjustment. Without this cultural anchor the immigrant would be demoralized. The ethnic community thus serves the useful purpose of perpetuating social controls amid a new environment and also of preserving the arts and skills of the foreign-born for the enrichment of Canadian life.

The foundations on which these ethnic communities are built are a common language and sometimes a common faith. Schools or classes soon appear where the children can learn the language of their parents; whether published there or not, a foreign-language

newspaper circulates in the community¹. Practically all business is transacted in the common language. With many immigrant groups the parish is the center of all the community activities, social as well as religious. In some instances the church has been for centuries the center of the social life of the group; in other, it has assumed this function after being transplanted; in either case its establishment in the immigrant colony is a stabilizing influence that prevents social disorganization. With its numerous societies and social clubs, it provides intimate contacts, possibilities of expression, and a feeling of "really belonging."

Besides the parish halls there are other common meeting-places, such as the lodges and dance halls erected by the Slavs. Amusement places where the Slav can enjoy vaudeville and dialogue in his own language are found in every large community. Numerous recreational forms are transplanted from the native country, such as the Czech and Polish "Sokol" Gymnastic Societies, and the Ukrainian "Prosvitas", though with change in both form and function in response to the new situation. The amusements of many immigrants revolve largely around religious festivals and ceremonies. Weddings and christenings and other celebrations provide further occasions for good times; and music, drama, and dancing are promoted. The desire to maintain cultural contacts with the homeland produces patriotic societies and leads the foreign-language press to emphasize "old country" news.

1

The Slavic press in Canada is extremely productive. For instance, from 1951 to 1958, there were over 130 Ukrainian periodicals alone published in Canada, ranging from annual almanacs to semi-weekly newspapers. See listing in Ucrainica Canadiana, 1958, compiled by J. B. Rudnycky and D. Sokulsky, (Winnipeg: Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1959), pp. 30-32.

CHAPTER II

CANADIANIZATION AND ASSIMILATION

1. The Term "Canadianization"

To "Canadianize" means to render Canadian, to stamp with characteristics of the Canadian environment. As far as the Slav in Canada is concerned, it has meant to bring to a resemblance or conformity in culture with one of Canada's two dominant ethnic groups - the British and the French, to a lesser degree with the latter, however, than with the former. This equation of Canadian with British and French was summed up by the Canada Year Book in an outline on Canada's Immigration Policy in 1932:

Canadians usually prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country and prepared for the assumption of the duties of democratic Canadian citizenship.¹

During the thirties, the Government attempted to keep the immigrant tide preponderantly British or western European. Stringent laws were enacted to guard against a large influx of settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, who, "however desirable from a purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people who have come to Canada from these regions in the present century is a problem in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East."²

After World War II, when Canada received a new influx of immigrants, an attempt was made to meet the problem of Canadianization by undertaking a intensified program of integration. The

¹ The Canada Year Book, 1932, p. 149.

² Ibid.

problem was "to grab the new immigrants on arrival to Canada and to successfully educate them in six months".¹ Some even wished "to make Canadians out of them between Halifax and Montreal."² Mr. Frank Foulds, Director of the Citizenship Branch, in 1948, Department of the Secretary of State, put forward the following proposals:

Let us stress the teaching of the language as completely and quickly as we can after the people come; second, let us tell them that they do not need to wait any five-year period to file their declaration of intention, but encourage them to take that first step of their first papers; third, take that information with the name and address, after they have made that first step, and turn that over to all our teaching agencies; and that is the time to put on the course in Canadian history, government and so on,³

Canadianization, then, is a social and cultural process involving the modification of sentiments and attitudes and the gradual incorporation of the Slavs into one of the dominant culture groups in Canada. The Slavs, we are told, may be either completely "assimilated" or "integrated" into the Canadian way of life.⁴ Regardless of the extent of acculturation, assimilation or integration, the process of adjusting themselves to a new culture

¹ Canada, Parliament, Senate, Proceedings of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour, No. 9, June 15, 1948, p. 229.

² Ibid., p. 228.

³ Ibid., p. 230.

⁴ On the problems of assimilation among the Ukrainians in Canada see P. Yuzyk, The Ukrainians in Manitoba; A Social History (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1953), pp. 205-12; and A. Stearns' study on Canadianization of Slavic immigrants in Slavistica, Number 37-38, Montreal, 1960.

goes on wherever contact and communication exist between Canada's Slavic immigrants and her English- and French-speaking population. Much of it takes place automatically, without formal or official interference, while, occasionally it is delayed by ethnic segregation in large cities or isolated communities.

2. The Instability of the Slavic Immigrant Community

While the Slavs help themselves to adjust to the new environment by establishing the institutions and practices of the homeland, they never exactly reproduce the Old World culture. The Canadian environment soon forces change in dress, food, style of domicile, hours of labour, types of work and other aspects of life and behaviour. Change also occurs in the non-material aspects of culture. Old forms, customs, and traditions lose much of their meaning and vitality in the changed surroundings; the new life and opportunities call for new methods of thought and action; and such ways as are retained are gradually corrupted by contact with the encompassing culture. Thus language, family life, religion, and other elements of the culture are modified. The children particularly acquire the new ways and abandon the old. The heritage of the group becomes a strange mixture of culture elements; it is neither that of the homeland nor that of the adopted country but partly the one and partly the other.

In fundamental construction the immigrant colony itself is unstable. The great variety in training and outlook on the part of its component members, the wide divergence of political and religious views, the inevitable absence of vital leadership, the weakening of parental authority, these and other characteristics tend to shake the very foundations of the immigrant colony, to destroy whatever solidarity it may appear to have, and to make for its instability.

Moreover it is never wholly isolated, and outside influences constantly penetrate into its domain. Based on cultural difference, it tends to dissolve as members of the group acquire the language and customs of the larger community. As the immigrant learns English and rises in occupational status, he leaves the area of original settlement and moves to a slightly better district. If he continues to be successful in his economic activities, he withdraws from this second area of settlement and takes up residence in a more favourable location. The rising generations particularly are constantly on the move. This residential mobility has given rise, at least in the larger cities, to typical first, second, and third areas of immigrant settlement, each progressively farther out from the center of the city where the areas of original settlement are usually located. The continuity of the ethnic community has been maintained only through the constant recruitment of fellow countrymen from abroad, not infrequently from the same town or village in the homeland. Immigrant colonies established during the period of the old immigration have largely disappeared through lack of new recruits to take the place of the former immigrants who have graduated from the areas of original settlement. With the restriction of immigration, the new immigrant colonies are also tending rapidly to disintegrate.

3. The Second Generation

The most significant role in the break up of the immigrant community is played by the second generation. The children of immigrants mingle more freely with native Canadians, gain a wider knowledge of Canadian traditions and institutions, and speak English more fluently than their parents. As a result they react against

the standards, interests, and attitudes of the foreign colony. A conflict arises not only between the two generations but between the two generations but between two cultures. In a family in which the father and mother were born in the "old country" and the children in Canada, the difference in language, backgrounds, customs and ideals is often too great to make possible comradeship and understanding or even necessary parental guidance. While some members of the second generation conform to the Old World standards and participate in the life of the colony, the majority tend to lose their contact with it and be absorbed by the larger community.

The children of immigrants are in a trying situation. The cultural heritage of their parents is largely lost for them, and at the same time they have not fully acquired culture of their environment nor been accepted on equal terms by native Canadians. Many are oppressed by feelings of inferiority, which are to some degree extensions of their parents' own feelings as immigrants in a country so drastically different from their native land. The feelings of inferiority manifest themselves variously. Some second-generation immigrants break away entirely from the homes of their parents and eventually repudiate their origin. Some become chauvinistically patriotic; only their chauvinism has no vital basis. Other new Canadians become anti-social. The majority form a mass of neutral citizenry without a vital sense of background, perennially oppressed by the feeling that they will live outside the main stream of Canada's national life. The better adjusted, usually the better educated, know something of the cultural background of their people and have a sense of continuity. They are aware of the common elements of all cultures and the influence of the Old World on the New. One of the greatest problems of

immigrant adjustment is to give the second generation a knowledge of and a pride in their inheritance, to help them understand the problems and achievements of their parents, and to give them a feeling of belonging.

CHAPTER III

ASSIMILATION IN LANGUAGE AND NAME CHANGING

1. The Changing Language of the Slavic Immigrant

It is the common experience of most immigrant groups in North America that their native language is soon modified toward English. This results in a sort of mixture or Slavized English, and even this kind of argot in a few generations practically disappears. The typical Slavic immigrant, whose native vocabulary is seldom very rich in some respects, finds himself unable to give expression to his new wants and reactions in the new environment, especially when he finds himself in an industrial city in contrast to his rural background. Instead of coining new words to fit the new life, he discovers that the most convenient and natural thing is to borrow the words which are lacking in his vocabulary, according to need, and to fit them as closely as possible into his own tongue. Thus the first English words to creep into his daily speech are those for which a true equivalent in his own language is lacking or remote. Streetcars, ice cream, and cars are new things to European peasants and those words have been adopted into every immigrant language. In this way, without any official interference or force, the language of the Slavic immigrant is soon modified and in the course of time tends to disappear.¹

¹ For a report on English loanwords in Slavic, see J.B. Rudnyckyj, "Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and U.S.A.," Orbis; Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, Vol. I, No. 1, (Louvain: Centre International de Dialectologie Generale, 1952), pp. 109-112. See also, H. L. Mencken, "Appendix. Non-English Dialects in America; Slavic," The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States (4th ed. rev.; New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1945), pp. 655-74; W. Kirkconnell, Common English Loanwords in East European Languages ("Slavistica"; Proceedings of the Institute of Slavistics of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences - Number 14), Winnipeg, 1952.

2. Name Changing

A difference in language always has a great bearing in unsettling names. The mixture of peoples in Canada and the melting action of a single language leads inevitably to name changing among a considerable number of Canada's Slavic population.

Just as in the case of the immigrant's everyday speech, name changes take place under social rather than governmental pressure. Automatic adjustment is shown most clearly in the case of the names and surnames of married women. The custom of a married woman taking on the entire name of the husband, including his first or Christian names (eg. Mrs. John Harold Smith) is completely foreign to Slavic onomastic customs, according to which the woman retains her maiden given name¹. Similarly, although all the Slavs differentiate between the masculine and feminine forms of surnames, in this country the feminine forms usually disappear. Thus, a married woman, whose name in Slavic would ordinarily be Mariya Klymkova, becomes Mrs. Walter Peter Klymkiw. Finally, the patronymic is also no longer used.

In general, name changes are motivated by one or a combination of reasons: the attempt to avoid ridicule and embarrassment; the desire for social prestige; the attempt to hide one's ethnic origin, especially to escape a hostile attitude toward "foreigners" in general or a given group in particular; the Slavic name may be cumbersome and difficult to spell; it may be lacking in distinction or a handicap in business. One Canadian with a Slavic surname had

¹ "Postoronnyi" (An Onlooker). "Deshcho pro deshcho" (Something About Something), Ukrajins'kyi Holos (Ukrainian Voice), Winnipeg, September 22, 1954. The article comments on how ridiculous the use of the husband's given names sounds in Slavic.

this to say about his difficulties in a letter that appeared in the Toronto Daily Star:

I was born in Canada, but my parents came here from the Ukraine, and we've been having a difficult time with the pronunciation of our surname. I am now 21 years old and I want to change my surname to something that sounds more English. All my life I've been made fun of because of my name. In school, no one pronounced it correctly and they used to call me a "Bohonk."

My father says that my name is just as good as any other surname, and he doesn't want to see me at home if I change it. We argue all the time and this makes my mother cry. I don't want to leave home, but it would be much better for me if I were something like a John Smith. Please tell me what to do.¹

The process of name changing may begin when the prospective Slavic immigrant first seeks admittance to Canada, at which time the problem of rendering his name into the English language first arises. The following information from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in Ottawa presents a short outline of the process involved:

All immigrants to Canada are required to be in possession of valid travel documents and it is from these documents that we take the spellings of their names. In the case of immigrants whose native tongues are written in a manner dissimilar to our own, almost invariably their travel documents will be inscribed not in their native languages but in English or French or in some other comparable language. Failing this means of identification, the interviewing officer overseas would translate the immigrant's name phonetically through a qualified interpreter unless the officer himself was fluent in the applicant's language.²

¹ "Wants to Change Surname," (Letter to the editor signed "V.K."), Toronto Daily Star, July 13, 1959. An excellent case study of the psychological and sociological factors involved when a John Sobuchanowsky changes his name to John S. Nichols, is drawn by Louis Adamic in "Alias Mr. Nichols; A Narrative", What's Your Name? (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1942), pp. 151-228.

² Letter from E. P. Beasley, Acting Director, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Branch, Ottawa, February 3, 1960.

As far as Canadianization of the immigrant's name is concerned, however, there has existed in Canada no official government pressure to do so.

The question of whether or not a newcomer to this country should "Canadianize" his name has always been considered by this Department to be strictly a matter of personal preference in so far as the newcomer himself is concerned. Officers of this Department in no way encourage or discourage immigrants in this respect.¹

3. The Law and Name Changing

In the majority of provinces
 should the immigrant decide to change his name, he is free to do so, provided that he is a Canadian citizen.

In the majority of provinces... an immigrant cannot legally change his name until he becomes a Canadian citizen. When citizenship is conferred upon him, the certificate is issued under the name he gave when he came to Canada. If subsequent to his arrival he has adopted some slight variation in the spelling of his name, this variation may, upon request, be shown in brackets on the citizenship certificate. In those provinces which permit a legal change in name before citizenship is acquired, only the name under which the person is legally known is included on the certificate.²

Hence, once he has become a Canadian citizen, the Slavic immigrant is free to change his name in accordance with the "Change of Name Act" in his home province. Under British Common Law there is nothing to prevent anyone from using any name he may prefer, and the prospective name changer is free to choose whatever name he wishes. However, the courts may use their discretion when a change might cause confusion or inconvenience to some other party. For instance, one of the classic name-changing cases in Canada was *Rezek v. Rennie*. In this case, a Czech merchant, Jaroslav Rezek, wanted to change his name to Gerald Rennie.

¹ Letter from E. P. Beasley, Acting Director, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Branch, Ottawa, December 4, 1959.

² Ibid.

The application, opposed by the Rennie Seed family, caused considerable stir in Toronto.¹

4. Social Pressure and Counter-Pressure

While on the one hand, there are no official or governmental obstacles in the way of name changing, the Canadian of Slavic origin is, however, subjected to other, more subtle pressures originating in his everyday contact with his fellow Canadians. The following are excerpts from an article that appeared on the editorial page of one of Canada's leading newspapers:

For several months past we have noticed what seemed to us to be an increasing number of foreign names on panel and delivery trucks. We mean by foreign, that they were not obviously of English, Scottish or Irish derivation...

When people become Canadian citizens we like them to come all the way. We like them to use names which will not strike the bulk of Canadians as foreign. Their original names may be held an honour in the countries from which they come; but they have no historical significance here. To insist on the name they have used in Czechoslovakia is likely to become a barrier to their complete Canadianism.

It is even worse for the children of the truck owners than for the heads of their families. Children are cruel, or if they are not cruel by instinct, they are thoughtless. You cannot persuade me that a boy named Ross does not have a pleasanter time at school than the same boy called Roskivitchinoff. Unless his schoolmates like him well enough to give him a nickname like Ross he is decidedly unlikely to win friends and influence people. Pressure will cause him to herd with his own kind, with other boys and girls who come from distant lands with unpronounceable names. As they grow to maturity, they will have a tendency to intermarry, thus further postponing the process of becoming really Canadian.

We have heard a great deal of talk from time to time about our culture being enriched by streams of other cultures which come to us from Europe.... There may be some advantages, not apparent to us, in this, but they should act as mulch or thinly spread fertilizer. The main soil ought to be British. At any rate the foreign unpronounceable names grate on us and, as we have suggested, do a distinct disservice to those who persist in their use. It is true that they might have a commercial appeal to others who have the same national inheritance; but we do not

¹ Ronald Williams, "How Sacred Is Your Name? Can You Stop Anyone Taking it as Theirs?" Financial Post, Vol. XLIII, No. 21 (May 21, 1949), pp. 1 and 7.

believe that this advantage would nearly offset the disadvantage from cutting themselves off the main strain of the Canadian people.... (Italics mine.)¹

We see from the above, that "Canadian" is interpreted as meaning "of English, Scottish or Irish derivation." This interpretation is often challenged by spokesmen of the non-British groups in Canada. For instance, Vera Lysenko, in her sociological study of the Ukrainians in Canada, has argued that the Ukrainians, "so different in history and background from the Anglo-Canadian, so handicapped by poverty and illiteracy, yet managed to strike deep roots into Canadian soil to produce descendants as Canadian in temper and outlook as the descendants of a long line of British settlers."²

Nonetheless, regardless of this opposition to the pro-British interpretation of "Canadianism" and the claims of the Canadian-Slav to his share in the formation of Canadianisms, the process of name changing among the Slavs in Canada is not stopped.

Perhaps the earliest report on name changing among any of Canada's first Slavic settlers, is an article in "Ukrayins'kyi Holos", (Ukrainian Voice), March 29, 1911, drawing the readers' attention to the fact that in view of the coming census, "everyone should call themselves Ukrainians." The article goes on to say, that:

it is not good to change one's name, for, although there is no penalty for this, all the same it's not nice. Why should a Hryn'ko change to Harry, and a Danylo to Dan, when it's nicer and pleasanter to keep one's original name. The same with one's surname. In what way is Johnson nicer than Tatsyuk, or Smith instead of Danyl'chuk. Such changes occur mostly in the cities, and we

¹ J. V. McAree, "Plenty in a Name", Globe and Mail (Toronto), November 18, 1957.

² Vera Lysenko, Men in Sheepskin Coats: A Study in Assimilation (Toronto: Rverson Press, 1947), p. 203.

should get rid of this habit.¹

The attempt by spokesmen of the Slavic community to discourage name changing have not been wholly successful, and, with each passing year, more and more drift away from the Slavic community and are absorbed by the predominant Anglo-Saxon segment of Canada's population.

They are ashamed to admit that they are of non-English origin, and therefore many of them even change their ancestral surnames into English surnames: Ivanyshyns become Williamses, Mykhaylyshyns become Michaelsons, Semchyshyns become Samsons, Petryshyns become Petersons, Pavlyshyns become Paulsons, Chornyis become Blacks, Bilyis become Whites, Zelenyis become Greens, and so forth. It is true that there were times in Canada, especially between the First and Second World Wars, when because of the depression, Canadian employers discriminated against foreigners because of their origin, so that a Berezynskyi was in no way able to find a job, unless he rechristened himself Birch.... the number of these rechristenings increases with each passing day. Often one reads a notice about a change of name and shakes his head in bewilderment, when it is seen that the owner of a surname with which he should be proud because of the glorious role it has played in the history of the Ukrainian people, has changed it to a completely distasteful, foreign surname, simply because it sounds better in English. It is evident, then, that such Anglicized Joes cannot be considered a part of the most solid part of Canada's "third Element".²

In spite of spirited appeals in the ethnic press and other publications such as the above, the practice of name changing

¹
"Spys Zhyteliv Kanady" (Census of Canada's Population), Ukrayins'kyi Holos (Ukrainian Voice), Winnipeg, March 29, 1911.

²
Vasyl' Svystun, Ukrayins'kyi Patriotyzm v Kanadi na slavakh i na dili; statti (Ukrainian Patriotism in Canada, in Word and in Deed; Articles), (Kiev: Radyans'kyi Pys'mennyk, 1959), pp. 17-18; see also pp. 114-15 of the same book. For other, similar comments on name changing from the Slavic point of view, see "Nie Wstydziec Sie Poskich Nazwick!" (Do Not Be Ashamed of Polish Names!), Czas, (Time), No. 39, Winnipeg, 1949; Y.P., "Zmina prizvyshch" (Change of Surnames), Novyi Shlakh (New Pathway), Winnipeg, September 14, 1959; "Postoronnyi" (An Onlooker), "Deshcho pro deshcho" (Something About Something), Ukrayins'kyi Holos (Ukrainian Voice), Winnipeg, September 22, 1954; Stepan Semchuk, Kanadijs'ka rapsodija (Canadian Rhapsody), Winnipeg, 1959; pp. 14-15.

continues to proceed rapidly in Canada in the absence of any general bar to the practice, and it is likely to continue, for the incentives to adopt familiar and convenient surnames are strong. City life, under whose influence the majority of Canada's Slavs are living today, favours the simple and commonplace name over the stranger, unusual name, and while the great mobility of the population serves to provide additional incentive for name changing.

PART II.

A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS
OF SLAVIC SURNAME CHANGING

CHAPTER IV

ORTHOGRAPHICAL ADJUSTMENTS

1. Two Slavic Alphabets as a Problem

Although Slavic languages resemble one another in pronunciation, grammar and sentence structure, the use of two scripts, the Latin and the Cyrillic, to express similar sounds complicates the problem of adjusting to a new language system¹. The Slavic immigrant who is familiar only with the Cyrillic script, is confronted with the problem of orthography at a much earlier stage than the Slav acquainted with the Latin script. As far as surnames are concerned, the Slavic immigrant using the Latin alphabet has his name transplanted to Canada without any changes. The Slav using the Cyrillic alphabet, however, must produce documents and identification papers in the Latin alphabet². It is not surprising, then, that many Ukrainian immigrants to Canada arrived with Polonized surnames, bearing suffixes such as -czuk and -yszyn. Western Ukraine, and the province of Galicia in particular, is the original home of the majority of Canada's Ukrainian immigrants. From 1921 to 1939 it formed part of the Republic of Poland. Accordingly, identification papers, passports, and other documents would be furnished to the prospective immigrant in both Polish and Latin by local public authorities and clergy. Similarly, in Rumania and Czechoslovakia prospective Ukrainian immigrants would have their documents made

¹ The Latin script is used by the following languages: Polish, Czech, Slovak, Lusatian or Wendish, Slovenian. The Cyrillic script is used by Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Macedonian and Bulgarian languages. Serbocroatian can be written either in the Latin alphabet or in Cyrillic.

² Supra, p. 15

out in the official language of their respective countries.¹

2. The Problem of Transliteration

Commenting on "name from the Slavonic" and their influence on European nomenclature, Charlotte M. Yonge, in her History of Christian Names, makes the following observation:

Slavonian languages are said to be soft in their own speech, but our letters clumsily render their sounds, and make them of cumbrous length; and the few names that have been adopted have been severely mangled.²

Any attempt to reconstruct a Slavic surname in terms of the English language is complicated by the complete lack of any generally-accepted and adequate system of transliteration. In Great Britain alone there are in simultaneous use at present more than six transliteration schemes, all of which differ among themselves in certain details.³ A similar chaos of transliteration schemes exists in the United States. In Canada, the International System is favoured by scholars, while most libraries adhere to the system used by the Library of Congress in Washington.⁴

Unable to refer to any universally accepted system, the name changer, then, is free to experiment on his own. Depending on his

1

Interviews with Mrs. N. Klymasz, Toronto, December 30, 1959; Mr. and Mrs. H. Klymkiw, Winnipeg, January 16, 1960; Mr. and Mrs. W. Kopychanski, St. Boniface, January 18, 1960.

2

Charlotte M. Yonge, History of Christian Names (London: Macmillan and Co., 1884), p. 437.

3

W. K. Matthews, "The Latinisation of Cyrillic Characters," The Slavonic and East European Review, Volume XXX (June, 1952), p. 535.

4

Jaroslav B. Rudnyckyj, "Slavic (Cyrillic) - English Transliteration as Used by the National Library in Ottawa," Paper read before the Annual Meetings of the Canadian Association of Slavists, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, June 16, 1958.

knowledge of English¹; the orthographical change may prove successful and leave him with an acceptable surname. Often, however, a change in orthography fails to simplify his surname, at least from the "Canadian" point of view, and he may then resort to more drastic alterations in his surname.

3. Reasons for Changes in Orthography

Surnames which undergo a revision in orthography are generally motivated by the following circumstances. (1) If the surname has been inadequately or ambiguously transliterated, the name changer may attempt to improve on the transliteration, and conform to conventional spelling practices of the English language. (2) If the Slavic surname is identical in pronunciation to another surname common to the new language system, he may attempt to change the spelling in keeping with the customary spelling of the surname. Similarly, when only a part of the Slavic surname coincides with the sound of an English word, a suitable change in orthography may be made. (3) If a change in spelling will, in the opinion of the individual, enhance the appearance of the surname, or perhaps make it more acceptable, he will make minor changes accordingly.

4. The Sibilants

The Slavic sibilants cz, sz and c are the most frequently revised letters or combinations of letters. In the alphabet of the Poles, these stand for the following sounds in English: cz is ch, as in "cheese"; sz is sh, as in "fresh"; c is ts, as in "meats".

In the following orthographic changes, the above mentioned

1

The English alphabetic system contains so many inconsistencies in its representation of sounds as to present a real problem. The immigrant is undoubtedly bewildered by the following: throw, toe, sew, dough, so.

sibilants are revised according to spelling, but in all cases the original sound, as it appears in the Slavic surname, is retained:

Adam <u>cz</u> uk	Adam <u>ch</u> uk
Antonic <u>z</u> uk	Antonich <u>u</u> uk
Batenc <u>z</u> uk	Batench <u>u</u> uk
Boc <u>z</u> ar	Bot <u>ch</u> ar ¹
Chernis <u>z</u>	Chernish <u>h</u>
Dutczys <u>z</u> en	Dutchy <u>sh</u> en
Klem <u>z</u> uk	Klem <u>ch</u> uk
Korc <u>z</u> ak	Korch <u>u</u> uk
Sobkowic <u>z</u>	Sobkowich <u>h</u>
Szefc <u>z</u> yk	Shef <u>ch</u> yk
Tanc <u>z</u> yk	Tanch <u>u</u> uk
Tokarc <u>z</u> uk	Tokarch <u>u</u> uk
Wac <u>z</u>	Watts, a.m.o.

The sibilant szcz (shch), it may be noted, has in no case been preserved completely, but has been either simplified or completely dropped. An anomaly may occasionally occur, as when the ts-sound is represented by c, as in Yachimitz to Jackimec.

5. The Letter j

The letter j, used to represent a semi-consonant in the international system of transliteration, or to indicate iotized vowels (ya, yo, yi, yu), but never the j in Jack presents a baffling problem to the name changer. Unless the j is intended to take on the sound of j in Jack (as in the change of Sajewicz to Sedgwick), the j will invariably be either removed or

¹The slight phonological extension of ch by a prefix t, is highly characteristic of the Slavic languages.

substituted usually by i or y:

Der <u>i</u> j	Derr <u>y</u>
J <u>u</u> zwak	<u>Y</u> uzwalk
Mar <u>j</u> asz	Mari <u>a</u> sh
Skwar <u>i</u> j	Squarie (j is removed)
Szy <u>j</u> ka	She <u>y</u> ka, a.o.

If the letter preceding the j is a, the change of j to y will involve a phonological change:

Ba <u>j</u> (pron. buy)	Bay
Bu <u>h</u> a <u>j</u> (pron. boo-high)	Bu <u>h</u> ay
Ha <u>j</u> ny (pron. high-knee)	Ha <u>y</u> ny
Sza <u>l</u> a <u>j</u> (pron. shah-lye)	Shal <u>l</u> ey

6. Other Respellings

Other changes in orthography, such as i - y, y - i, k - c, k - ck, ks - x, the doubling of consonants and similar extensions in spelling are very common. Some of these changes are almost mandatory because of their similarity to English-sounding words:

Cy <u>b</u> ak	Cy <u>b</u> ack
C <u>z</u> op	<u>Ch</u> opp
H <u>o</u> ly <u>k</u>	H <u>o</u> l <u>ic</u> k
Gulenc <u>z</u> yn	Sulenc <u>h</u> in
<u>K</u> arpick	<u>C</u> arpick
Kie <u>z</u>	Kie <u>z</u> e
<u>K</u> ressock	<u>C</u> ressock
Loz <u>i</u> nski	Loz <u>z</u> insky
Maks <u>y</u> nchuk	Max <u>i</u> mchuk
Neg <u>r</u> ycz	Neg <u>r</u> ich
Pet <u>l</u> ak	Pet <u>l</u> ack

Smal¹

Small

Toski

Tosky

Respellings occasionally show an attempt to present a more adequate transliteration of sounds as they appear in the Slavic surname. Thus, u becomes oo: Gudz - Goodes, Kubaj - Koobay. The wide Slavic "ah"-sound, represented in Slavic by the letter a, is in certain cases more accurately transliterated by the letter o: Babij - Bobey, Baby - Boby, Walczuk - Wolchuk². For similar reasons, y will sometimes be changed to e: Szypit - Sheppit, Fydoryk - Fedorick.

The change of w to v shows both a closer transliteration, as far as the orthography of the original Slavic surname is concerned, and a more definite alternation of consonants and vowels: Nowak - Novak, Sowiak - Soviak³.

Polish surnames can present a special problem. Occasionally an attempt is made to preserve the Polish nasal a, (pron. as in the French "on"): Drazek - Dronzek, Pajak - Payonk.

Changes in orthography are often caused by original faulty transliteration of the Slavic surname. Hence the following revisions, showing an effort to reconstruct the original pronunciation of the Slavic surname:

¹ In Slavic, the l in Smal is soft. Due to the almost complete absence of soft consonants in English, the l becomes hard, and the change to Small is almost inevitable.

² However, note the following change: Wozny - Wasnie.

³ This is, furthermore, in accord with the correct labial-dental pronunciation of v before vowels in Slavic. See J. B. Rudnyckyj, Yak hovoryty po-literaturnomu (Prague, 1941), pp. 17-18.

Baduik

Ballawske

Keyluk

Kotejuk

Kowalszuk

Olinek

Shemash

Wasylizyn

Yerema

Badiuk

Batlowski

Kyluk

Kotyluk

Kowalchuk

Olinyk

Siemash

Wasylyshyn

Yarema

CHAPTER V

PHONOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENTS

Most Slavic surname changes undergo a phonological change. Some of these changes are brought about automatically since the surname may violate phonetic patterns of the English language as it is spoken in Canada;¹ others are brought about merely by their very close affinity in sound to a non-Slavic surname.

1. Phonological Substitution

Without radically changing the structure of the surname, the substitution of single vowels and consonants may suffice to change the character of the Slavic surname:

Bednar <u>z</u>	Bedn <u>a</u> rd
Bon <u>k</u>	Bon <u>d</u>
Bysk <u>e</u> l	Bysk <u>a</u> l
Dach <u>z</u>	Dash <u>z</u>
Fiedur <u>a</u>	Fuedor <u>a</u>
Gawron	Gowron
Hordy	Hardy
Lanow <u>y</u>	Lanow <u>a</u> y
Moluk	Maluk
Piskor	Paskor, a.m.o.

Simple phonological substitution may often be accompanied with an adjustment in orthography:

Bilski	Bils <u>e</u> y
Cruk	K <u>l</u> ook (to avoid "Crook"?)

¹ The following, for example, are automatically adjusted: the rolled r, the guttural kh, and soft consonants.

<u>Danych</u>	<u>Danish</u>
<u>Hajdasz</u>	<u>Hardash</u>
<u>Kilar</u>	Keller (to avoid "Killer"?)
<u>Myrowycz</u>	<u>Marowitch</u>
<u>Pilips</u>	<u>Phillips</u>
<u>Senyck</u>	<u>Sennett</u>
<u>Stolwyck</u>	<u>Stalwick</u>
<u>Sutoff</u>	<u>Sutton.</u>

2. Mispronunciation as a Basis for Change

Very often the basis for phonetic substitution is the mispronunciation of the Slavic surname, caused by an ambiguous transliteration of the surname. The combination ch, used to transliterate the hard guttural in the Scottish word "loch", is liable to be pronounced as a sibilant, "church"; for example, Strycharz - Strychard.

The letter c, transliterating the sound ts, as in "tsar", and "tse-tse fly", will often suggest (1) the guttural k, especially in the combination of -ck- (for example, Hucko (pron. Hootsko) - Hacko); (2) the sound s, as in Boycun - Boyson.

The letter i, representing the sound ee, as in "meet", takes on the sound of the letter i in the word "is" (for example, Pitz - Pitts). In final position, however, especially in the suffixes -ski, -cki, the ee-sound is retained.

The letter us, transliterating the sound of oo, as in the word "loot", will inevitably suggest the sound of the letter u in the word "but": Boycun - Boyson.

3. Shift in Stress

The problem of stress in the surname is also connected with phonological change. The tendency in English to place the stress

on the first syllable of the surname, is often adapted to Slavic surnames. This shift in stress in turn causes the mutation of the vowel originally stressed in the Slavic surname, especially in rapid speech:

The Slavic Surname With Stress Underlined	The Stress Shifted	The New Surname With Stress Underlined
Bar <u>a</u> n	Bar <u>a</u> n	Bar <u>o</u> n
Bel <u>o</u> us	Bel <u>o</u> us	Bell <u>o</u> ws
Boyc <u>u</u> n	Boyc <u>u</u> n	Boys <u>o</u> n
Car <u>u</u> k	Car <u>u</u> k	Carr <u>i</u> ck
Coh <u>a</u> n	Coh <u>a</u> n	Cow <u>a</u> n
Kofl <u>u</u> k	Kofl <u>u</u> k	Kuffl <u>i</u> ck
Korn <u>u</u> t	Korn <u>u</u> t	Corn <u>e</u> tt (?)
Mor <u>o</u> z	Mor <u>o</u> z	Morr <u>o</u> ws, Morr <u>i</u> s
Nyk <u>u</u> n	Nyk <u>u</u> n	Nak <u>e</u> n
Pawl <u>u</u> k	Pawl <u>u</u> k	Pol <u>l</u> ick, Pol <u>l</u> ock
Pol <u>a</u> k	Pol <u>a</u> k	Pol <u>l</u> ock
Rusn <u>u</u> k	Rusn <u>u</u> k	Rusn <u>i</u> ck, a.o.

4. Phonological Extension

Sounds may be added to the surname without creating a new syllable.¹ The change of Ilkow - Hillcoff shows initial phonological by the addition of the h, and final phonological extension by the addition of the ff, accompanied with a change in orthography. The change of Benchick - Bensics shows (1) final phonological extension by the addition of the s, (2) phonological substitution of the ch with s, and (3) a change in orthography, ck - k, Medial extension

¹

The addition of a syllable, especially common suffixes such as -er, -ers, -ton and others are discussed under "Hybridized Forms", Supra, p. 56.

is exemplified by the addition of l in Kucey - Coursley. Other examples are:

<u>Burak</u>	<u>Borax</u> (<u>Boraks</u>)
<u>Cotic</u>	<u>Coltis</u>
<u>Fedorchuk</u>	<u>Frederick</u>
<u>Hoose</u> (<u>Hus</u>)	<u>Hughes</u> (<u>Hyuz</u>)
<u>Jendyk</u>	<u>Hendrick</u>
<u>Moroz</u>	<u>Morrows</u>
<u>Pangracz</u>	<u>Pendgrass</u>
<u>Sherbuck</u>	<u>Sherbrook</u> , a.o.

5. The letter e as a Sound-Fixing Agent

The letter e can serve as a mere extension in orthography with no influence on pronunciation, as in the names Corne, Burke, Borse, Toole, Antonie; or, it may act as an agent fixing the sound of a preceding vowel, as in the following examples:

<u>Galsky</u>	<u>Gale</u>
<u>Le Banský</u>	<u>Le Bane</u>
<u>Palahicki</u>	<u>Pale</u>
<u>Popowich</u>	<u>Pope</u>
<u>Smokoriwski</u>	<u>Smoke</u> , a.m.o.

It may be noted that the "Dictionary" included in this thesis records only one example of an e being applied to the old Slavic surname, with the resulting form being accepted as the new surname: Drach - Drache. As shown above, it is usually an abbreviated form to which the above phenomenon is applied.

6. Simplification of Diphthongs

In Slavic, the iotized vowels ia, iu, io, and ie soften the preceding consonant; but once the surname is transferred into the English language system, these forms lose this softening effect.

Instead, the above forms are usually extended when pronounced in everyday speech: ia is pronounced "ee-ya," iu is pronounced "ee-yu," io becomes "ee-yoh", and ie becomes "ee-ye."

In changing his surname, the name changer will often remove the initial element i, thus leaving the full vowel:

<u>Andruniak</u>	<u>Andronak</u>
<u>Chiaryszyn</u>	<u>Charison</u>
<u>Ciura</u>	<u>Curry</u>
<u>Diakow</u>	<u>Jakul</u>
<u>Dziuba</u>	<u>Juba</u>
<u>Guschuliak</u>	<u>Gushulak</u>
<u>Karasiewicz</u>	<u>Karasevich</u>
<u>Kaziuk</u>	<u>Kazuk</u>
<u>Kindzierski</u>	<u>Kingersly</u>
<u>Kosteniuk</u>	<u>Kostnuk</u>
<u>Lyftiriuk</u>	<u>Leftrook</u>
<u>Mielnichuk</u>	<u>Mellen</u>
<u>Pasieczka</u>	<u>Pasetka</u>
<u>Pawliuk</u>	<u>Pawluk</u>
<u>Wasyleniuk</u>	<u>Wasylnuk</u>
<u>Zavadiuc</u>	<u>Zavaduk, a.o.</u>

Dorsal Palatalization.-- Before the softening y - element is dropped, in certain cases it causes palatalization of the preceding letter. This phenomenon, known as dorsal palatalization, is common in Polish and Western Ukrainian dialects, and it is the change in speech of sya-, syu-, syo-, and sy- to sha-, shu-, sho-, and she-, respectively. Similarly, tsya-, tsyu-, tsyo- and tsye- change to cha-, chu-, cho-, and che-. When changing his name, the name changer will occasionally emphasize the above speech behaviour:

<u>Cieckiewicz</u>	<u>Checkwood</u>
<u>Ciesla</u>	<u>Chester</u>
<u>Ciolka</u>	<u>Cholka</u>
<u>Ewusiak</u>	<u>Ushock</u>
<u>Jarosiewicz</u>	<u>Jarosh</u>
<u>Karakociuk</u>	<u>Karakochook</u>
<u>Walcsiak</u>	<u>Walsh</u>
<u>Wiwsianski</u>	<u>Wish</u>
<u>Yaciuk</u>	<u>Yaschuk.</u>

Connected with the above phenomenon, though not quite as apparent, are the following changes:

<u>Hacy</u> (Sl. <u>Hatsiy</u>)	<u>Huch</u>
<u>Stiasny</u>	<u>Chasney.</u>

Other Simplifications.-- It was mentioned above, that often the i or softening y-element is dropped, leaving the vowel¹. The reverse process is also in evidence. Once again based on English pronunciation, the diphthong may lose the vowel, but retain the i (y), which usually takes on the sound of i, as in the word "is":

<u>Ciuch</u>	<u>Cinch</u>
<u>Guraliuk</u>	<u>Gorlick</u>
<u>Hasiuk</u>	<u>Hasick</u>
<u>Hrceliak</u>	<u>Hryclik</u>
<u>Kaluzniak</u>	<u>Kaluznick</u>
<u>Korniak</u>	<u>Cornick</u>
<u>Kosciuk</u>	<u>Kostik</u>
<u>Nieckarz</u>	<u>Nichols</u>
<u>Osadryuk</u>	<u>Osadick</u>
<u>Prodaniuk</u>	<u>Perdonik</u>

¹

Supra, p. 33

Rewni <u>ak</u>	Rony <u>ck</u>
Riemni <u>ak</u>	Rony <u>ck</u>
Synyci <u>a</u>	Senicie <u>e</u>
Wordyni <u>uk</u>	Verdeni <u>k</u>
Ziel <u>ke</u>	Silkie.

On rare occasions, the transposition of letters helps to solve the problem:

Bia <u>lek</u>	Baile <u>y</u>
Maci <u>ag</u>	McCaig.

The falling diphthong -ow- is very often simplified to -o-:

Komin <u>owski</u>	Komin <u>oski</u>
Kornak <u>owski</u>	K <u>oski</u>
Kruzk <u>owski</u>	K <u>oski</u>
Pluzian <u>owski</u>	Pluzian <u>oski</u>
Sorok <u>owski</u>	Sarc <u>osky</u>
Szustak <u>owski</u>	Tak <u>oski</u>
Zluch <u>owski</u>	K <u>oski</u> .

The falling diphthongs -uy- and -ey- can also be simplified to simply u and e, respectively:

Czuj <u>ko</u>	Chuck <u>o</u>
Huj <u>wan</u>	Hue <u>n</u>
Nasej <u>chuk</u>	Nase <u>chuk</u>
Pocalu <u>ika</u>	Pestal <u>uky</u> .

7. Simplification of Sibilants and Gutturals

The sibilant ts.-- The sibilant ts, often transliterated as c, is rarely retained in full, but often simplified into s, or at times, it becomes k.

The spirantization or change of ts to s is shown in the following surname changes:

<u>C</u> apiak	<u>S</u> apiak
<u>C</u> inkalo	<u>S</u> incola
<u>C</u> irulnikov	<u>S</u> earle
<u>C</u> ybak	<u>C</u> yback
Eln <u>ic</u> ki	Eln <u>is</u> ki
Komarn <u>ic</u> kyj	Komarn <u>is</u> ki
Marc <u>in</u> iak	Mars <u>yn</u>
Nie <u>ck</u> arz	Nas <u>k</u> ar
Pac <u>yn</u> iak	Pac <u>ey</u>
Stec <u>ij</u>	Stac <u>ey</u>
Topoln <u>ic</u> ki	Topoln <u>is</u> ki
<u>T</u> sihikalo	<u>S</u> ihikal, a.o.

It may be noted here, that because the letter c in English can carry an s-sound (as in celery, century, circle), in certain of the above cases the change of ts to s perhaps may have been suggested through mispronunciation of the c.

The change of ts to k, may, in a similar manner, be influenced by mispronunciation of the letter c, which, although it transliterates the sound ts, is commonly equated with the sound of c in such words as can, lac, rack, crack. The suffix -cki is always subjected to this mispronunciation by the non-Slav in Canada, who pronounces it -ki rather than -tski. Accordingly, we find the following phonological changes which are, properly speaking, problems in transliteration rather than simplifications of the ts-sound:

B <u>ic</u> anic	B <u>uch</u> anan
Cie <u>ck</u> iewicz	Che <u>ck</u> wood
<u>C</u> iotka	<u>C</u> ode
<u>C</u> iura	<u>C</u> urry

H <u>u</u> cko	H <u>a</u> cko
Nie <u>e</u> karz	Ni <u>ch</u> ols
Syn <u>u</u> cia	Seni <u>u</u> cie.

Examples of phonological reversion are also available, whereby the ts becomes st:

Poc <u>a</u> luika (Sl. Pots <u>a</u> luyka)	Pest <u>a</u> luky
Pry <u>c</u> un (Sl. Pryts <u>u</u> n)	Pre <u>s</u> ton

The sibilants shch and sh.-- The sibilant shch, although it is common to all the Slavic languages, is rarely preserved once it comes into contact with English. In attempting to adjust his surname to a new language system, the name changer will simplify the shch to sch or sh:

Gry <u>s</u> zc <u>z</u> uk	Gry <u>s</u> ch <u>u</u> ck
Szc <u>z</u> erbaniewicz	S <u>h</u> erb
Szc <u>z</u> ombrocki	S <u>h</u> ambrock
Szc <u>z</u> urko	S <u>ch</u> urko
Szc <u>z</u> ygol	S <u>h</u> ygol.

Occasionally the shch has already been simplified to sch, in which case it may be further simplified to sh:

Gus <u>ch</u> uliak	Gus <u>h</u> ulak
Ones <u>ch</u> uk	Ony <u>sh</u> uk.

The sibilant sh has a tendency to change to s if another sibilant or the sounds k, m, n, l, appear in the same surname:¹

Czis <u>h</u> ek	Chis <u>s</u> ick
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¹ For an interesting discussion on the unfavourable connotations associated with shm, shn, and shl, see A. A. Roback, Destiny and Motivation in Language: Studies in Psycholinguistics and Glossodynamics (Cambridge, Mass: Sci-Art Publishers, 1954), pp. 137-152. Mr. Roback says, for example, that "the l... combined with the s or sh... emphasizes the wet palatal sliding of the tongue and this gives us the 'feel' of the slimy." p. 148.

Hrush <u>ka</u>	Rus <u>kin</u>
Hysz <u>ka</u>	Hesc <u>ott</u>
Luczys <u>zyn</u>	Luchis <u>in</u>
Shem <u>ko</u> (and Shyn <u>ko</u>)	Sim <u>coe</u>
Shiskovs <u>ky</u>	Sis <u>ko</u>
Shkromed <u>a</u>	Skromed <u>a</u>
Shmigels <u>ky</u>	Smigels <u>ky</u> (and Smil <u>ey</u>)
Szkwarek	Squires
Szlachtycz	Slater
Szynkarcz <u>yn</u>	Simms
Szynkarcz <u>yn</u>	Sincarsin
Tysz <u>ko</u>	Tys <u>ko</u> .

The guttural kh.-- The guttural kh, pronounced as the "ch" in the Scottish word "loch," or the German "lachen", being completely foreign to the English language system, is either dropped or substituted by the name changer. In many cases the kh, when transliterated as ch, will succumb to mispronunciation and take on the sound of the sibilant ch, as in the word "church":

Charambur <u>a</u>	Chelly
Chodynieski	Chody
Michasiw	Mitchell
Rychlewski	Richlew
Strycharz	Strychard.

Often, the guttural kh is substituted by another guttural, k, especially in combination with r:

Cheremkor <u>a</u>	Chrom <u>e</u>
Chrapun	Carpen
Czuchr <u>y</u>	Chuckr <u>ey</u>
Majchr <u>owicz</u>	MacR <u>ae</u>

<u>Michaluk</u>	<u>McLeod</u>
<u>Michosky</u>	<u>Mickoski</u>
<u>Mychalchuk</u>	<u>McKall</u>
<u>Wilchowecky</u>	<u>Elko</u>
<u>Zemleduch</u>	<u>Zemliduk.</u>

The cluster -khm- is without exception simplified, or completely dropped. This may be done by (1) removing the kh and retaining the m only: Chmilewski - Millon, Chmilowski - Milne, and Milowski; or, (2) by having the kh, usually transliterated as ch, take on the sound of the sibilant ch, and removing or setting off the m: Chmelnitsky - Cham, Chelsky, and Chapman.

Only rarely is the kh substituted by the less harsh sounding h: Cholefka - Holewka, Chomyn - Homan.

8. Simplification of Consonant-Clusters¹

The Slavic languages abound in groups of consonants which are foreign to the structure of the English language.² In reconstructing or changing his surname, the name changer will attempt either to simplify the cluster or to remove it altogether. The following is a list of the consonant-groups which were found to have been revised or simplified most frequently. These are arranged in alphabetical order.

Chk, chn. These combinations do not appear in initial position but are usually found in the Slavic languages as a part

¹ See also clusters discussed under section seven of this chapter, "Simplification of Sibilants and Gutturals," pp. 35-39.

² Consonant-groups which are avoided in English are discussed by Leonard Bloomfield in Language (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1933), pp. 131, 370-73; and by Bernard F. Huppe and Jack Kaminsky in Logic and Language (New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1956), pp. 61-69.

of one of the many diminutive suffixes. From the following examples, it will be noted that the initial ch-element is either removed or substituted, while the k-or n- element of the cluster remains:

Bryczka	Brickey
Luchka	Lucoe
Mirochnik	Morosnik
Pachkiwsky	Packowski
Pasieczka	Pasetka
Raczka	Roscoe.

Dz. In Slavic both the d and z in this cluster are usually pronounced, although in rapid speech this group is mutated to the sound of the letter g in the word "ginger". This consonant-group is never fully retained. Either one of the two elements, d or z, may be retained; or, the dz may be represented by the letters g or j.

<u>D</u> zeckear	<u>D</u> ecker
<u>D</u> zionek	<u>J</u> onuk
<u>D</u> ziuba	<u>J</u> uba
<u>D</u> zurman	<u>G</u> ermaine
Kind <u>z</u> ierski	King <u>g</u> ersly
Kolod <u>z</u> iejczuk	Kolod <u>i</u>
Slobod <u>z</u> ian	Bow <u>d</u> en.

Hl, hn, hr. Two of these three clusters, hr and hl, are considered by Bloomfield¹ to be combinations completely foreign to the English language.² These clusters may be simplified in a

¹ Bloomfield, Language, p. 131.

² It is interesting to note that at least four surname changes listed in the "Dictionary" at the end of this thesis retain the hr cluster; for example, Hranichuk - Hran.

variety of ways: (1) by retaining either one of the two elements and removing the other; (2) in the case of hr, by syllabification of the r (Hrynyshyn - Herneshen); (3) by retaining both elements of the group, but separating both parts of the cluster by transposition of a vowel which stands after the cluster (Hladij - Halliday), or a vowel not at all connected to the cluster (Hluchanuk - Hall). Other examples are:

<u>Hlek</u>	<u>Hawk</u>
<u>Hnatuik</u>	<u>Naturk</u>
<u>Hnatuk</u>	<u>Knight</u>
<u>Hnituk</u>	<u>Hanty</u>
<u>Hnogoway</u>	<u>Honoway</u>
<u>Hnydyshyn</u>	<u>Henderson</u>
<u>Hrabluk</u>	<u>Harris</u>
<u>Hrankowski</u>	<u>Hanker</u>
<u>Hrushka</u>	<u>Ruskin</u>
<u>Hryniawski</u>	<u>Hearne</u>
<u>Uhryn</u>	<u>Erin, a.m.o.</u>

Tk. Unless completely removed, this cluster is simplified in a manner similar to the above. Occasionally, the tk becomes the English th, or the t may become voiced (Ciotka - Code):

<u>Czastkiewicz</u>	<u>Chester</u>
<u>Dutka</u>	<u>Duthie</u>
<u>Jentke</u>	<u>Jenkins</u>
<u>Litkowicz</u>	<u>Lithown</u>
<u>Matkowskyj</u>	<u>Matoski</u>
<u>Tkachuk</u>	<u>Taychuk, Thacher</u>
<u>Tkachyshen</u>	<u>Ketcheson</u>
<u>Zytkiewicz</u>	<u>Zeaton, a.o.</u>

Wr. This group is commonly found in combinations of a falling diphthong followed by r: aw-r, ow-r. Occasionally, especially when it occurs in initial position, the wr can suggest the sound of r, as in the word wrong, and a suitable change is made accordingly: Wrobleski - Rowe. Other simplifications are exemplified by the following:

Gajow <u>ry</u>	Gayaw <u>ay</u>
Hawry <u>luk</u>	Hayelock
Wawrysh <u>yn</u>	Warren
Wroble <u>ski</u>	Rowe.

Other simplifications of consonant-clusters, not as common as the above, are as follows: Ckwirk - Swarek - Warren; Gdalevitch - Daley; Jaknowitz, Yaknowets - Janower; Ksionzyk - Kunard; Wdowiak - Dovyak.

9. The Slavic v¹

The v in Slavic is sometimes pronounced as a w or an f, depending on the language and its position in the surname. In the mind of the name changer there is a considerable amount of confusion as to its proper pronunciation. Nonetheless, in changing his name he is likely to substitute the w with a v or f, thus emphasizing a more definite alternation of vowels and consonants.²

Halar <u>w</u> icz	Har <u>v</u> ich
Ilkow	Hill <u>f</u> off

¹ See also, Supra, p. 27

² The trend towards such an alternation in the English language is discussed in E. G. Newman's, "The Pattern of Vowels and Consonants in various Languages", American Journal of Psychology, 1951, Volume 64, pp. 369-379.

KarasiewiczKarasevichPrzednowakNovakWdowiakDoyyak, a.o.10. Transposition¹

A phonological change may be suggested solely by the letters which form the Slavic surname. All that is required, sometimes, is a reversed order: Puach (Sl. Puhach) - Pauch. Although, from the point of view or orthography, the new name has retained all the letters found in the old, Slavic surname, from the point of view of phonology it has been contracted from two syllables to one. The particular influence of orthography on phonological phenomena is illustrated by the following two examples of surname changes, which show the new name consisting of all the original letters, but whose sequence has been altered:

Lucyk (Sl. Lutsyk)

Lucky

Samec (Sl. Samets')

Samce

It is probable that the letter c, as it appears in the original, Slavic surnames, Lucyk and Samec, has been misconstrued as k and s, respectively; and the resulting mispronunciation might have had some bearing on the formation of the new surname?

As intimated above, the transposition of a letter or combination of letters can result in that letter losing its

¹ For transposition in Greek names see James E. Alatis' "The Americanization of Greek Names," Names, Volume III (1955), pp. 149-150: for transposition in Jewish names see Ernest Maass's "Integration and Name Changing among Jewish Refugees from Central Europe in the United States," Names, Volume VI (1958), p. 148.

² See section two of this chapter, "Mispronunciation as a Basis for Change," Supra, p.30, also p.36.

original sound and producing a new sound, or fixing the sound of other letters and combinations of letters. For example, note the effect of the reversal of letters in the Slavic diphthong ia:

<u>B</u> ialek	Ba <u>i</u> lek
K <u>w</u> iatkowski	Kwa <u>i</u> te
Mac <u>i</u> ag (Sl. Matsyag)	McC <u>a</u> ig
S <u>w</u> iatkowski	Sw <u>a</u> it.

On the other hand, a letter together with its sound may be transposed and even revised orthographically, without a noticeable change in the phonological value of the individual letter itself:

<u>K</u> obilnitsky	Koblin
<u>K</u> obrinsky	Corbin
<u>K</u> oralianchuk	Carroll
Minuk	Munick
<u>M</u> lynarowich	Milne, a.o.

Folk-Etymology as a Basis for Change.-- The following changes, though they appear to be translations, have been treated solely from the orthographical, phonological and morphological points of view, rather than from the semantic point of view:

Adamchuk	Adams
Andrusyk	Andrews
Mychalyshyn	Michaels
Paulishyn	Paulson
Petruchiw	Peters
Pilipczuk	Phillip
Stephan	Stevens, a.m.o.

In the majority of cases these surname changes are motivated by the fact that similar-sounding names already exist in the new

language system and are highly acceptable; and also, by the fact that the name changer feels less remorse for having "translated" his surname, which at the same time retains many of its old features.

Although the name changer may believe he has actually translated his surname, and although, strictly speaking, this may be true, it is improbable that his new surname is the result of a search for a suitable translation. Two facts seem to point this out. In the first instance, translated or partially translated surname, which differ radically from the old, Slavic surname in points of phonology, orthography and morphology, number less than twenty-five¹ (for example, Kovacs - Smith, Popiel - Ash, a.o.). Secondly, it is significant that none of the Slavic surnames beginning with the root Iwan-, Ewan- were translated to "Johnson" or "Johns"; but in the majority of cases, the root was retained: Ewanson, Iwanson, Evan, Iwan, a.o. Nor were any of the Slavic surnames beginning with Wasył- and Wasil- translated to some form of "Basil". Instead, the new surname was a completely different surname altogether, or it retained the initial letter or letters (Walker, Weslak, Wesley, a.o.). These facts, then, seem to indicate that surname changes are seldom considered from the semantic point of view.

For similar reasons, it is quite impractical to consider as partial translations the change of Prokopyshyn to Jackson, and of Hasiuk to Evans. Although it is true that -shyn, -son, -iuk and -s

¹
Supra, p.62.

are all patronymics expressing "son of", these morphemes are commonly considered as merely final extentions, and rarely does anyone attach to them any true semantic significance.

CHAPTER VI

MORPHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENTS

By the term morphology we mean the structure or formation of words within the boundaries of a given language system. Parts of a word are called morphemes and a morpheme may be made up of one or more phonemes. For example, the Slavic words sestra (sister) and sestrytsya both have a common root or base, sestr-; but two different suffixes -a and -ytsya. Both suffixes, from the standpoint of morphology, are morphemes; the former, -a, consists of a single phoneme, and the latter, -ytsya, is made up of several phonemes.

In this thesis the term morphological adjustments is used in regard to those Slavic surname changes which show the removal of a major element or elements of the surname's structure, such as a prefix, an infix or a suffix. A removal of this kind results in a shortened or abbreviated form of the old, Slavic surname. The new abbreviation may form the new surname with or without orthographical and phonological changes; or, sometimes, it may be combined with a morphological element imported from the new, English language system, the resulting form being a hybridization.

1. Abbreviated Forms

The Slavic surname may be abbreviated by removing one or more morphemes from the beginning, from the middle, or from the end of the surname; that is initial, medial or terminal abbreviations. For purposes of classification the terms aphaeresis, syncope and apocope are used to signify initial, medial and terminal abbreviations, respectively.¹ The resulting abbreviated form is often accompanied

¹ These three terms were first adopted by J. E. Alatis and E. Maass in their studies on name changing among the Greeks and Jewish refugees in the United States.

with orthographical and phonological changes as discussed above in Chapters IV and V.

The morphologic cut may be made anywhere in the old, Slavic surname with complete disregard of its organic features. For example the change Karpinski - Karpins may be termed an inorganic cut, because the suffix -ski has been partly retained and partly removed. Similarly, the case of Yaroslasky - Lasky, and many others. There are reasons for both the aforementioned inorganic cuts: the s at the end of Karpins is analogous to Jones, Williams, Peters and many other common surnames; Lasky instead of a possible organic cut resulting in Slasky, avoids the very uncomfortable-sounding sl combination.¹

An organic cut, as opposed to the inorganic cuts above, showing attention to morphological features, is a strong indication of the name changer's knowledge of his Slavic tongue; for example, Melnychuk - Melnyk.

Aphaeresis.-- Examples of aphaeresis without changes in orthography or phonology are rare and few in number:

<u>Dobruskin</u>	Ruskin
<u>Przednowek</u>	Nowek
<u>Yaroslasky</u>	Lasky.

Aphaeresis with changes in orthography are exemplified by the following:

<u>Ozarow</u>	Arrow
<u>Skalazky</u>	Kaye
<u>Zulkoski</u>	Koskey, a.o.

The change of Chrobak - Roback, though in appearance an example of aphaeresis accompanied with an orthographical change, is

¹
Supra., p.37

considered by the author to be a simplification of a cluster¹ which is completely foreign to English, and therefore a phonological adjustment rather than an abbreviation.

Aphaeresis accompanied with changes in phonology are shown by the following surname changes:

<u>Chadorkovsky</u>	Kofsky	phon. substitution
<u>Cocoroch</u>	Roach	sound of <u>o</u> fixed by letter <u>a</u>
<u>Himchuk</u>	Chauk	phon. substitution
<u>Kornakowsky</u>	Kosky	simplification of diphthong
<u>Slobodzian</u>	Bowden	simplification of cluster <u>dz</u> , and phon. substitution
<u>Szustakowski</u>	Takoski	simplification of diphthong, a.o.

Aphaeresis with changes in both orthography and phonology are shown by the following:

<u>Cerkowny</u>	Bonni	phon. substitution <u>k</u> - <u>b</u> , giving "Bowny"; simplification of diphthong <u>ow</u> , giving "Bony"; the <u>n</u> doubled, the <u>y</u> orthographically changed to <u>i</u> , the resulting orthographical changes fixing the sound of the <u>o</u> (compare "Bony" and "Bonni")
<u>Ewusiak</u>	Ushok	dorsal palatalization; phon. substitution of <u>a</u> by <u>o</u>
<u>Hryhoryshyn</u>	Harrison	phon. substitution (<u>o</u> - <u>a</u> , <u>y</u> - <u>o</u>); sh simplified to s; the letter <u>r</u> is doubled
<u>Karhusz</u>	Hughes	<u>u</u> made a diphthong, <u>yu</u> ; <u>sh</u> substituted by <u>z</u> , this change probably on the basis of Anglicized mispronunciation of the <u>sz</u> (sh)

¹

Supra, p.39.

<u>Petranick</u>	Vannick	phon. substitution of <u>r</u> by <u>v</u> ; letter <u>n</u> doubled
<u>Szywczyn</u>	Chesin	phon. substitution of <u>y</u> by <u>e</u> ; <u>sh</u> simplified to <u>s</u>
<u>Tesulk</u>	Locke	transposition (<u>ulk</u> - <u>luk</u>); phon. substitution of <u>u</u> by <u>o</u> ; ortho- graphical extension by addition of letter <u>e</u>
<u>Zakresky</u>	Christie	phon. substitution of <u>e</u> by <u>i</u> , and <u>k</u> by <u>t</u> ; <u>k</u> orthographically changed to <u>ch</u> , a.o.

Syncope.-- Medial abbreviations without orthographical and phonological changes are exemplified by the following surname changes:

<u>Dobovicky</u>	Doby
<u>Grabowsky</u>	Gray
<u>Kruglikoff</u>	Kroff
<u>Morozowsky</u>	Morosky
<u>Nemerovsky</u>	Nemy
<u>Weselak</u>	Weslak, a.m.o.

The name changer may omit only a single phoneme and make a change in orthography, as shown by the following examples:

<u>Brzyski</u>	Briskie ¹
<u>Kaspsik</u>	Caspick
<u>Kruk</u>	Cook
<u>Kuryk</u>	Kirk
<u>Mikolash</u>	McLash
<u>Penteluk</u>	Pentluck
<u>Woronick</u>	Warnick
<u>Yakemeshen</u>	Yakmission, a.m.o.

¹

Orthographical changes are largely self-evident and are not explained here, nor in the lists of examples that follow.

The omission may be extreme, and sometimes only the first and last phonemes of the old surname are retained:

<u>Dychkowski</u>	Dee
<u>Loepky</u>	Lee, a.n.o.

The sounds omitted may be distributed throughout the surname:

<u>Dereworiz</u>	Drewrys
<u>Gushowaty</u>	Gushway
<u>Yuzwishyn</u>	Ewen, a.o.

The abbreviated form may undergo a phonological change, as shown by the following examples:

<u>Chmelnitsky</u>	Chelsy	simplification of cluster <u>chm</u>
<u>Drachuk</u>	Drake	sound of <u>a</u> fixed by <u>e</u>
<u>Ledwos</u>	Lewis	phon. substitution of <u>o</u> by <u>i</u>
<u>Monczakowski</u>	Mundy	phon. substitution of <u>o</u> by <u>u</u> and phon. extension <u>d</u>
<u>Pawlyszyn</u>	Pawlson	phon. substitution of <u>y</u> by <u>o</u> ; <u>sz</u> simplified to <u>s</u>
<u>Puhach</u>	Pauch	transposition
<u>Salavich</u>	Savage	phon. substitution of <u>ich</u> by <u>age</u>
<u>Saramga</u>	Sago	phon. substitution of <u>a</u> by <u>o</u>
<u>Stankewich</u>	Stanwick	phon. substitution of <u>ch</u> by <u>ck</u>
<u>Wasyleniuk</u>	Wasylnuk	simplification of diphthong <u>iu</u> , a.o.

Syncope accompanied with changes both in orthography and phonology are shown by the following examples:

<u>Antonowski</u>	Anthony	phon. substitution of <u>t</u> by <u>th</u>
<u>Hasiuk</u>	Huski	transposition
<u>Lyftiriuk</u>	Leftrook	phon. substitution of <u>y</u> by <u>e</u> ; simplification of diphthong <u>iu</u>
<u>Pasika</u>	Pascal	phon. extension by addition of <u>l</u>

<u>Warowarycz</u>	Warwick	phon. substitution of <u>cz</u> by <u>ck</u>
<u>Wasny</u>	Wayne	transposition, a.o.

Apocope.-- Of the three types of abbreviations, terminal abbreviation or apocope is the most common. We find that common suffixes such as -owski, -chuk, -witch, -szyn and others, which may cause difficulty or embarrassment for both Slav and non-Slav alike, are merely removed, and the resulting form is used for the new surname:

<u>Antonichuk</u>	Anton
<u>Bartoszewski</u>	Barto
<u>Glowacky</u>	Glow
<u>Holowinski</u>	Holowin
<u>Howardeleczko</u>	Howard
<u>Karpinski</u>	Karpins
<u>Nykolaychuk</u>	Nykol
<u>Pashkovsky</u>	Pash
<u>Romanyszyn</u>	Roman
<u>Sobieszczanski</u>	Sobie, a.m.o.

The resulting abbreviated form after apocope may undergo some orthographical change without altering the phonological features of the newly abbreviated surname:

<u>Antonichuk</u>	Antonie
<u>Bonikowsky</u>	Bonney
<u>Burkoski</u>	Burke
<u>Hapichuk</u>	Happy
<u>Kolinsky</u>	Collins, a.m.o.

As intimated earlier, many surname changes are suggested by an Anglicized pronunciation of the transliterated Slavic surname:¹

¹
Supra, p. 30.

<u>Bukachewski</u>	Buck	Slavic <u>u</u> is pronounced <u>oo</u>
<u>Golembiowski</u>	Gall	Slavic <u>o</u> is pronounced as <u>o</u> in "corner"
<u>Kopaczynski</u>	Copp	" " " " " "
<u>Kulczyski</u>	Cull	Slavic <u>u</u> is pronounced <u>oo</u>
<u>Lichacz</u> , <u>Lychacz</u>	Leitch	Slavic <u>i/y</u> is pronounced as <u>i</u> in "is"
<u>Rychlick</u>	Rich	Slavic <u>ch</u> is pronounced as <u>ch</u> in "loch", a.m.o.

After apocope has been applied to the Slavic surname, the resulting abbreviation may be further revised phonologically, in a manner similar to that discussed above with aphaeresis and syncope:

<u>Boyчук</u>	Boyd	phon. extension
<u>Galsky</u>	Gale	sound of <u>a</u> fixed by <u>e</u>
<u>Grzegorzak</u>	Gregor	simplification of cluster
<u>Kolodziejczuk</u>	Kolodi	simplification of cluster
<u>Mylymuk</u>	Myles	phon. extension
<u>Osmarchuk</u>	Osmer	phon. substitution
<u>Pasichnyk</u>	Pase	sound of <u>a</u> fixed by <u>e</u>
<u>Sawchenko</u>	Shaw	phon. substitution, a.m.o.

The changes of Kozachenko and Kozaczek to Kozak, and of Melnyczuk to Melnyk may also, from the viewpoint of descriptive linguistics, be included with the foregoing list. In addition, however, they should be noted as examples of an organic cut, an indication that the name changer is aware of the morphological structure of his Slavic surname, and has abbreviated his surname in complete accord with the organic features of his name.

Apocope, as in the case of aphaeresis and syncope, may be accompanied by both orthographical and phonological changes, as

shown by the following examples:

<u>Horyczka</u>	Horlick	<u>czk</u> cluster simplified to <u>k</u> ; phon. extension by insertion of <u>l</u> ; <u>y</u> and <u>k</u> are orthographically changed to <u>i</u> and <u>ck</u> respectively
<u>Kostnuk</u>	Costin	<u>stn</u> cluster simplified by phon. extension of <u>i</u> ; <u>k</u> orthographically changed to <u>c</u>
<u>Kruszelnicki</u>	Kerr	<u>r</u> made syllabic and doubled
<u>Mechalevitch</u>	Mitchell	phon. substitution of <u>e</u> and <u>a</u> by <u>i</u> and <u>e</u> , respectively; the <u>ch</u> (Sl. <u>kh</u>) mispronounced and orthographically changed to <u>tch</u> and <u>l</u> is doubled
<u>Pylypchuk</u>	Phillips	phon. substitution of <u>p</u> by <u>ph</u> ; phon. extension by addition of <u>s</u> ; <u>l</u> is doubled and both <u>y</u> 's orthographically changed to <u>i</u>
<u>Stefaniec</u>	Stephens	phon. substitution of <u>a</u> by <u>e</u> , and phon. extension by addition of <u>s</u> ; <u>f</u> orthographically changed to <u>ph</u>
<u>Synchych</u>	Simms	phon. extension by addition of <u>s</u> ; <u>y</u> orthographically changed to <u>i</u> , and <u>m</u> doubled
<u>Szymanski</u>	Smith	transposition (<u>Szym-</u> to <u>Szmy</u>); phon. extension by addition of <u>th</u> ; <u>szm</u> simplified to <u>sm</u> ; <u>y</u> orthographically changed to <u>i</u> , a.m.o.

Combinations of abbreviations.-- Occasionally the new surname may be a product of a combination of two or more types of abbreviations. In the following examples both syncope and apocope are applied to the Slavic surname, and the resulting form is accepted by the name changer as his new surname:

<u>Burzminski</u>	Burns
<u>Jankowski</u>	Jans
<u>Kaplinski</u>	Kalin
<u>Karmyzanuk</u>	Karman

Koncohrada

Konrad

Sokolowski

Sokols

Weleschuk

Welch, a.o.

Besides combinations of syncope and apocope, other combinations are also possible. However, on the basis of those surname changes excerpted from the Manitoba Gazette, these other combinations are first submitted to a revision either orthographically or phonologically or both.

The change of Skorobatcy to Cory is an example of a combination of both aphaeresis and syncope, with the initial k being orthographically changed to c. The combination of aphaeresis and apocope is exemplified by Omansky - Mann, Skibinski - Kibbins, and Veremeichuk - May, with each of these changes undergoing a change in orthography. The changes of Fedusenko - Dueck, and Podboroczynski - Bornes, are rare examples of all three types of abbreviations being applied to the old, Slavic surname, accompanied with orthographic changes.

New surnames created by combinations of abbreviations are often difficult to detect by phonological and orthographical changes, which camouflage the resulting form. The following examples will illustrate this point:

<u>Dobrinsky</u>	Dixon	syncope and apocope; transposition (Doinsk - Dikson); orthographical change to <u>Dixon</u>
<u>Eholnikof</u>	Hall	aphaeresis and apocope; phon. substitution of <u>o</u> by <u>a</u> ; <u>l</u> doubled
<u>Ermolowich</u>	Malow	aphaeresis and apocope; phon. substitution of <u>o</u> by <u>a</u>
<u>Gatmanenko</u>	Hatten	syncope and apocope; phon. Substitution of <u>g</u> by <u>h</u> ; <u>t</u> doubled

<u>Jeleniewicz</u>	Lavich	aphaeresis and syncope; <u>ew</u> substituted by <u>av</u> ; <u>cz</u> orthographically changed to <u>ch</u>
<u>Meandzija</u>	Mandy	syncope and apocope; <u>dz</u> simplified to <u>d</u> ; <u>i</u> orthographically substituted by <u>y</u>
<u>Palamarchuk</u>	Palmer	syncope and apocope; phon. substitution of <u>ar</u> by <u>er</u>
<u>Podborochynski</u>	Berch	aphaeresis and apocope, phon. substitution of <u>or</u> by <u>er</u>
<u>Zacharkiw</u>	Harrow	<u>ch</u> (<u>kh</u>) loses its guttural value (<u>kh</u>) and is mutated to <u>h</u> ; diphthong <u>iw</u> substituted by <u>ow</u> ; <u>r</u> is doubled, a.o

2. Hybridized Forms

Many new surnames will preserve a syllable from the old, Slavic surname. Hybridization occurs when this syllable is combined with another syllable or suffix originating in the new English language system.

As far as Slavic surname changes are concerned, usually it is the initial syllable of the Slavic surname which is retained and fused together with a suitable suffix. Among the most common suffixes are monosyllabics, such as -er, -ers, -ton, -ie, -y, -ey, -son. The following are several examples of hybrids bearing these suffixes:

<u>Bencharski</u>	<u>Benson</u>
<u>Glovachii</u>	<u>Glover</u>
<u>Kostantiniuk</u>	<u>Kosty</u>
<u>Kostuchenko</u>	<u>Koster</u>
<u>Krepokavich</u>	<u>Kreton</u>
<u>Okaluk</u>	<u>Okaley</u>
<u>Oleksuik</u>	<u>Olekson</u>
<u>Rabinovitch</u>	<u>Rabson</u>
<u>Rogalski</u>	<u>Rogers</u>

SmilovitchSmileyWoychyshynWoyton, a.m.o.

In addition to the suffixes mentioned above, others are
-man, -in, -el, -and, -o:

BabiniecBabinoBartoszewskiBartelGarlickGarlandGoreskyGormanToboskyTobin, a.o.

Occasionally, the Slavic syllable which is preserved in the new surname, is taken from the middle of the old, Slavic surname, whereupon, the new suffix is tacked on:

SawatckiWatsonYampolskiPolson.

The Infix.-- The importation of a new suffix is often accompanied by an extension of the suffix, especially suited to the surname which the name changer has in mind. The extension, or infix, acts as a bridge between the old and the new:

Basarowich

Ba-rr-y

Barry

Bedoczka

Be-n-ton

Benton

Frankiw

Frank-l-in

Franklin

Lesuk

Les-l-ie

Leslie

Maksymchuk

Ma-di-son

Madison

Mirecki

Mi-ll-er

Miller

Moscovitch

Mo-rr-is

Morris

Paskiewicz

Pa-r-son

Parson

Premachuk

Pre-s-ton

Preston

Sadomsky

Sa-und-ers

Saunders

Solodky

So-mm-ers

Sommers

<u>Sopchuk</u>	So-b-ie	Sobie
<u>Turkiewicz</u>	Tur-n-er	Turner
<u>Wisnowski</u>	Wi-nt-ers	Winters ¹ , a.m.o.

The Slavic syllable which is retained in the new surname often undergoes a suitable change in orthography:

<u>Czechnta</u>	<u>Chesney</u>
<u>Hrabez</u>	<u>Abbott</u>
<u>Kryszcz</u>	<u>Christie</u>
<u>Okonski</u>	<u>O'Connell</u>
<u>Perehinchuk</u>	<u>Perry</u>
<u>Pitusilnik</u>	<u>Peterson</u>
<u>Poleschuk</u>	<u>Pauley, a.o.</u>

Complex hybrids.-- In certain cases, ^{the element} which is transferred from the old to the new surname, first undergoes some phonological change, sometimes accompanied by orthographical changes:

<u>Chastkeiwicz</u>	<u>Chester</u>	phon. substitution of <u>a</u> by <u>e</u>
<u>Grankowski</u>	<u>Hanker</u>	phon. extension by prefixation of <u>h</u>
<u>Hrushka</u>	<u>Ruskin</u>	simplification of clusters <u>hr</u> and <u>shk</u>
<u>Kowbuz</u>	<u>Knowles</u>	shows the suggestiveness of orthography on phonological change
<u>Krakalowicz</u>	<u>Carter</u>	transposition of <u>kra</u> to <u>kar</u> ; orthographic change of <u>k</u> to <u>c</u>
<u>Lesnioski</u>	<u>Lenson</u>	reversal of <u>sn</u> to <u>ns</u>
<u>Lisowska</u>	<u>Lester</u>	phon. substitution of <u>i</u> by <u>e</u>
<u>Petrowski</u>	<u>Peterson</u>	<u>r</u> becomes syllabic
<u>Ruzycki</u>	<u>Russell</u>	<u>z</u> is devoiced

1

Note the suggestiveness of Wisnowski - Winters.

<u>Tymchuk</u>	<u>Thompson</u>	phon. substitution of <u>y</u> by <u>o</u> ; <u>t</u> orthographically changed to <u>th</u> , a.o.
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The component which is transferred from the old, Slavic surname to the new hybridized surname may be an abbreviated form of the old surname:

<u>Boroditsky</u>	<u>Borden</u>	syncope and apocope
<u>Florkowski</u>	<u>Forrest</u>	syncope and apocope
<u>Mychalchuk</u>	<u>Malen</u>	syncope and apocope
<u>Staniuk</u>	<u>Sanford</u>	syncope and apocope, a.o.

The abbreviated form may undergo a phonological and orthographical change before forming part of the new, hybridized surname:

<u>Baranowski</u>	<u>Burnish</u>	syncope and apocope; phon. substitution of <u>a</u> by <u>u</u>
<u>Krocolouch</u>	<u>Cracklen</u>	syncope and apocope; phon. substitution of <u>o</u> by <u>a</u> ; orthographic change of <u>k</u> to <u>c</u> , and <u>c</u> to <u>ck</u>
<u>Niedzialkowski</u>	<u>Nelson</u>	syncope and apocope; simplification of diphthong <u>ie</u> to <u>e</u>
<u>Potaralski</u>	<u>Patrick</u>	syncope and apocope; transposition of <u>Ptar-</u> to <u>Patr</u>
<u>Yaremczuk</u>	<u>Armond</u>	syncope and apocope; simplification of diphthong <u>ya</u> to <u>a</u> , a.o.

With regard to the Slavic elements preserved in hybridized surnames, the author wishes to emphasize that he has set as a bare minimum the prerequisite that those elements form at least a single syllable in the old, Slavic surname. In the case of "complex hybrids", above, certain departures were made to allow for phonological changes. It is also interesting to note that the majority of the transferred Slavic elements have been made on the basis of inorganic, morphologic cuts.

Syllabic reduplication.-- There are only rare examples of this phenomenon. In the name Lazenko, the initial la and final o are removed by aphaeresis and apocope, respectively, leaving -zenk-. The z is devoiced to s, and the en is reduplicated, giving Senken. In a similar manner, Lozenko is changed to Sancan, and Tanchuk to Tenszen, but with the following additional steps: in the former case, the e is phonologically substituted by a, and k is orthographically changed to c; in the latter case, the a is phonologically substituted by e, and the ch by sz.

The change of Bicanic to Buchanan is accomplished in the following manner: Bicanic is abbreviated to Bican by apocope, the i is substituted by the sound yu, the c is misread as k instead of the Slavic ts, giving thus far Bukan. With a change in orthography of k to ch and the reduplication of the an, we receive the end result, Buchanan.

CHAPTER VII

LEXICOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENTS

In the previous chapters, it has been shown how the old, Slavic surname can serve as the base for a new surname. In this chapter, we are concerned with those new surnames which show little or no linguistic connection with the old, Slavic surname.

1. Formally Connected Surname Changes

"Formally connected" surname changes are those changes which show only slight orthographical and phonological ties between the old and new surnames. Very often only the initial letters or phonemes of both the old and new surnames coincide:

<u>C</u> hmelnitsky	<u>C</u> hapman
<u>H</u> ucko	<u>H</u> ale
<u>K</u> olodzieczak	<u>K</u> ent
<u>K</u> ucharski	<u>K</u> ent
<u>K</u> ulbaba	<u>K</u> ason
<u>M</u> ykctiuk	<u>M</u> arlowe
<u>N</u> ychyk	<u>N</u> aden
<u>S</u> hcherbanievich	<u>S</u> mith
<u>S</u> opiwnyk	<u>S</u> hane
<u>Z</u> azula	<u>Z</u> enith, a.m.o.

Other connections between the old and new names are sometimes not at all as evident as the above examples, and indeed, some may even doubt the existence of any connection whatsoever. Certain authorities on language, however, have advocated a new, psychological approach to linguistics.¹ The change of Pomozybida - Rossoll, for

¹ For example, A. A. Roback, Destiny and Motivation in Language: Studies in Psycholinguistics and Glossodynamics (Cambridge, Mass: Sci-Art Publishers, 1954), pp. 305-407.

example, is interesting if only for the parallel position of the two o's; the change of Hnatiw - Winslow shows some similarity in that the final -iw in the Slavic surname is reversed and serves as the initial part of the new name. Other examples follow with the similarities underlined.

<u>Cukrowski</u>	<u>Lee</u>
<u>Kachurovsky</u>	<u>Rogers</u>
<u>Kostnuk</u>	<u>McCormack</u>
<u>Patzer</u>	<u>Langner</u>
<u>Petruniak</u>	<u>Burton</u>
<u>Pickerute</u>	<u>Cochrane</u>
<u>Pohorecky</u>	<u>Brody</u>
<u>Poteryko</u>	<u>Lourie</u>
<u>Skrzypicki</u>	<u>Casey</u>
<u>Zurkowsky</u>	<u>Stern</u> , a.o.

2. Semantically Motivated Surname Changes¹

Semantically connected surname changes, or translated surnames, are not at all as common as some have thought. The complete list of fully or partially translated surnames, as excerpted from the "Dictionary" included in this thesis, numbers no more than twenty-one!

The following is a list of the fully translated surnames:

Berezynski	Birch
Czornij	Black
Kokorudza	Corne
Kovacs	Smith
Kucharavij	Curley
Melnik	Miller

¹

For changes similar to Paulyshyn - Paulson, see Supra, p.44.

Mlodzinski	Young
Muszka	Flye
Popiel	Ash
Siwek	Grey
Zielinska	Green, a.n.o.

Partial translations of the Slavic surname are as follows:

Chornopyski	("black mouth")	Black
Melnychenko	("son of the miller")	Miller
Podguiski, Podgurski	("under the hill")	Hill
Tkachyk	(diminutive, "little, young weaver")	Weaver, a.n.o.

Occasionally the translation may take on an extended meaning in the English surname:

Rybka	(diminutive, "little, fish")	Fisher
Sloboda	("freedom")	Freeman, a.n.o.

A surname which serves as a noun in Slavic may become an adjective in English: Wyrostak ("a youth, punk") - Young.

A pseudo-translation is also in evidence: Wasylkoski - Williams.¹

3. Changes within the Slavic Language System

As discussed earlier,² the popular conception of Canadian is orientated towards the two dominant culture groups in Canada, the British and the French. As far as surnames are concerned, the Canadianization of a surname has meant to simplify it orthographically

¹ The name Wasył ("Basil"), a common Slavic given name, is popularly translated as William. Mention of pseudo-translations is to be found in Uriel Weinreich, Languages in Contact (New York: 1953) p. 53.

² Supra, p. 7.

and morphologically so as to adapt it to the spoken efficiency of English. There are, on the other hand, certain surname changes which from the "Canadian" point of view show no trend towards simplification. Instead of adapting his name in keeping with the norms of the new, English language system, the name changer may work within the framework of the Slavic languages system. Even in these cases, however, the newly adjusted surname shows an attempt at simplification: the name changer may merely substitute a suffix with another, more simple suffix that originates in the Slavic language system:

<u>Iwanczyszyn</u>	<u>Iwanchuk</u>
<u>Kouchka</u>	<u>Koucher</u>
<u>Kozuch</u>	<u>Kozak</u>
<u>Lychacz</u>	<u>Lysack</u>
<u>Symczycz</u>	<u>Symchuk</u>
<u>Worobec</u>	<u>Worobey, a.o.</u>

The Slavic surname may be simplified by other various methods without conforming to the patterns of the English language system, although, in effect, caused by contact with the English system:

Buchek	Boychuk
Cheremega	Chorney
Corzeluk	Kosheluk
Gnojek	Garski
Grishko	Guzik
Hnydiuk	Medyk
Hrycelak	Hrechuk
Klaponchy	Klaponski
Loszka	Lesuk
Scrwetmyk	Sagasky a.o.

An analysis of the above two lists will show that all the new surnames are (1) still Slavic, and (2) are of usually two and not more than three syllables. The fact that -uk, -chuk, -ski and other Slavic suffixes are taken on in the place of others seems to indicate that these are becoming part of the Canadian family of surnames in some regions at least, and this only if the name does not offer too much difficulty.

There are certain surname changes that, although they are non-"Canadianized", show no formal or linguistic connection as was the case above. Occasionally the initial letter may coincide, but the new surname is not a more simple surname:

Boyko	Litynesky
Olechuk	Witiuk
Ostapchuk	Krawchuk
Piekowy	Prychitko
Proposki	Prokaska
Revega	Rogowski
Romaniuk	Storczuk a.o.

These changes are usually caused by extra-linguistic circumstances and therefore are not properly included in a linguistic analysis of surname changes.

4. Extra-Linguistically Connected Surname Changes

As mentioned above, surname changes may be motivated by non-linguistic circumstances¹. In the case of Romaniuk - Storczuk, listed above, we see the old, Slavic surname substituted by another Slavic surname, which for the average Canadian will present as much

¹

Is it not possible, for example, that the name of a popular Hollywood television and movie star had some connection with the following surname change: William Kobarynka - Jack William Bendick?

(~~the average Canadian will present as much~~) difficulty as the new one. In the case of Ziolkowski - Bernard, however, we see the old, Slavic surname substituted by a name that is much more common, simple and acceptable than Storczuk.

Both of the aforementioned examples are linguistically unrelated, although there may be a stronger linguistic motive for a change of Ziolkowski - Bernard than in the change of Romaniuk - Storczuk.

The following are examples of extra-linguistically connected surname changes, showing a complete repudiation of the Slavic surname which is substituted by a non-Slavic surname:

Atamanczuk	Thompson
Babbie	Smith
Cebula	Gordon
Chmelnitsky	Bruce
Gwozdz	Neil
Manchurak	Loman
Osijchuk	Trent
Roboreski	Paige
Stadnyk	Anthony
Wlasiuk	Marshall
Zaychenko	Daniels. a.m.o.

Though not connected with the old, Slavic surname it is notable that all the new surnames in the above list are of not more than two syllables, considerably more simple than the old, Slavic surname, and more "acceptable."

5. The Slavic Surname Retained as a Second Name

Although, as seen above, the old, Slavic surname may be substituted by a new and entirely different surname, the name changer's Slavic surname does not in all cases disappear altogether;

it may be retained as a second name:

Alfred <u>Kowalski</u>	Alfred <u>Kowalski</u> Vincent
Jan <u>Kryszczyszyn</u>	John <u>Kryszczyszyn</u> Semmer
Leon <u>Zlotnick</u>	Leon <u>Zlotnick</u> Saunders
Frank Augustus <u>Smutney</u>	Frank <u>Smutney</u> Rosborough.

Occasionally, Anglicized mispronunciation of a Slavic surname can suggest a new given name, and in this way the old Slavic surname is at least partly preserved: "Lubomir Janicek" - "John Lloyd Doyle."

The name changer may choose simply to rearrange or transpose his given names and surname without other adjustments whatsoever:

Bazil Dennis <u>Hrycyszyn</u>	Bazil <u>Hrycyszyn</u> Dennis
William Stephen <u>Procuronoff</u>	William <u>Procuronoff</u> Stephen, a.n.o.

6. Given Names As Surnames

Whereas it is shown how the old, Slavic surname can be preserved as a given or second name, the reverse process is also in evidence. Sometimes, the old surname may be replaced by one of the given names, which can form the whole of or the basic part of the new surname:

Nicholas <u>Alexander</u> Artemenko	Nicholas <u>Alexander</u>
William <u>Robert</u> Bygarski	William <u>Roberts</u>
<u>John</u> Coozich	Ivan Edward <u>Johnston</u>
<u>Raimund</u> Florjantschitz	Ralph <u>Raymond</u>
Frederick <u>James</u> Gniazdoski	Frederick <u>James</u>
<u>Anthony</u> Hadas Hnatowich	Frank <u>Anthony</u>
Harry <u>Hartman</u> Kabarnik	Wally <u>Altman</u>
<u>Philip</u> Kryszczynok	Philip <u>Philips</u>
Arthur <u>Reynold</u> Mazollek	Arthur <u>Rayner</u>

William Remenda

William Paul Williams

Steve Skokick

Stephen S. Stevens

Paul Stanley Smith
(Ziolkowski)

Leonard Paul Stanley

Adam Sochacky

Andrew Adams

Frank Henry Wondrasek

Frank Henry

Steve Yarmalovitch

Steve John Stevens

Michael Paul Zulkowsky

Michael Arnold Paulson.

Occasionally, pseudo- or popular translations of first names may influence the selection of a new surname:

Bronislaw Chmelmitsky

Patrick Tracy Bruce

Bronislaw Juzef Ziolkowski

Bernard Joseph Bernard.

CHAPTER VIII

ONOMASTIC ANALYSIS

In 1958¹ a scheme for an onomastic analysis of Slavic surname changes in Canada was drawn up by J. B. Rudnyckyj, who based his scheme on his investigations in the field of toponymy conducted in 1938². The scheme attempts to classify changes according to the extent or degree of change or assimilation as shown by the old, Slavic surname in relation to the new surname. The scheme is divided into three main groups: (1) fully assimilated names, (2) partially assimilated names, and (3) hybridized names.

While Rudnyckyj's scheme attempts to classify surname changes according to the degree of change, the present author's scheme which follows is an attempt to classify surname changes according to the kind of change involved; that is, according to the actual linguistic behaviour shown by the change in surname. The author's scheme is based on four main principles: that the old, Slavic surname can undergo a change (1) in spelling (orthographically), (2) in sound (phonologically), (3) in structure (morphologically); or, (4) it may be substituted by an entirely new and linguistically unrelated surname (lexicologically).

1

J. B. Rudnyckyj, "Problems in Onomastic Bilingualism in Canada and USA," Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Linguistics (Oslo: Oslo University Press, 1958), pp. 148-59.

2

J. B. Rudnyckyj, "Zur Frage der zwischensprachlichen Beziehungen auf dem Gebiete der Toponomastik", Actes et Mémoires du Ier Congrès International de Toponomie et d'Anthroponomie 1938 (Paris, 1939), pp. 209-214.

1. Orthographical adjustments (Bohajczuk - Bohaychuck)
2. Phonological adjustments (Bohajczuk - Bohajczak)
 - 2.1 with changes in orthography (Bohajczuk - Bohaychack)
3. Morphological adjustments
 - 3.1 abbreviations
 - 3.11 aphaeresis (Bohajczuk - Hajczuk)
 - 3.111 with orthographical changes
(Bohajczuk - Haychuck)
 - 3.112 with phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Hajczak)
 - 3.113 with orthographical and phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Haychack)
 - 3.12 syncope (Bohajczuk - Boczuk)
 - 3.121 with orthographical changes
(Bohajczuk - Bochuck)
 - 3.122 with phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Boczak)
 - 3.123 with orthographical and phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Bochack)
 - 3.13 apocope (Bohajczuk - Bohaj)
 - 3.131 with orthographical changes
(Bohajczuk - Bohay)
 - 3.132 with phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Behaj)
 - 3.133 with orthographical and phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Behay)
 - 3.14 combination (Bohajczuk - Haj)
 - 3.141 with orthographical changes
(Bohajczuk - Hay)
 - 3.142 with phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Shaj)
 - 3.143 with orthographical and phonological changes
(Bohajczuk - Shaye)
 - 3.2 hybridizations (Bohajczuk - Boer)
 - 3.21 with orthographical changes
(Bohajczuk - Bowman)
 - 3.22 complex hybrids
(Bohajczuk - Bailey)
4. Lexical adjustments
 - 4.1 with formal connection (Bohajczuk - Bilsley)
 - 4.2 with semantic connection (Bohajczuk - Richman)
 - 4.3 changes within the Slavic languages system (Bohajczuk-Bohajsky)
 - 4.4 no connection (Bohajczuk - Trent)

If an attempt is made to compare Rudnyckyj's scheme with the above scheme presented by the author of this thesis, we find the following correlations: (1) "fully assimilated" names are exemplified by category 4.4, "no connection"; (2) "hybridized" names by categories 3.2, 3.21, and 3.22; (3) all other categories listed in the author's scheme would fall under Rudnyckyj's second group, "partially assimilated" names.

Of the three types of surname changes put forward by Rudnyckyj the largest category from the numerical point of view is the "partially assimilated" names category. If for the moment we include hybrids with partially assimilated names, the ratio between partially assimilated names and fully assimilated names is approximately six to one on the basis of the surnames listed in the "Dictionary" included in this thesis. This fact is significant in that it shows that the majority of Slavic surname changers preserve some element of their old, Slavic surname. Furthermore, it seems to indicate that the majority of Slavic surname changers are concerned, basically, with adapting their names to the written and spoken efficiency of the English language system and do not, as it is generally believed, merely seek to Anglicize or renounce their Slavic surnames. A more definite answer to this problem, however, awaits further research by sociologists and psychologists.

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that the number of surname changes is increasing year by year among Canadians of Slavic origin.¹ It has been estimated that there are over 100,000 different surnames in use on the North American continent, and that this is three times the variety of any other civilized people.² That spread is a fair indication of the large number to be eliminated in the course of time. In the process of that elimination it is likely that many Slavic surnames will be retained as part of the Canadian scene: among the possible candidates are simple surnames like Chorney, Kozak, and Melnyk.

Some Slavic surname changes have been long overdue. Such monstrous renderings as Scrwetmyk, Podguiski, Mykctiuk have had to wait for a later generation before being altered. The delay can be attributed partly to the preoccupation of Canada's early Slavic settlers with more immediate and pressing problems. Much of the blame for the chaotic renderings of Slavic surnames can be traced also to the high rate of illiteracy among Canada's early Slavic immigrants, who were not only unable to read or write in English, but in their own native tongues as well. As a result they were unable to check any error in the spelling of their names whenever and wherever they appeared in print - in passports, on landing cards, legal documents or elsewhere.

Confusion has also been caused by Canadian immigration

1

In 1957 there were approximately 150 Slavic surname changes recorded in the Manitoba Gazette. This is a 200 per cent increase over the number recorded in 1937, when the Gazette listed 46 Slavic surname changes.

2

Maurice R. Davie, World Immigration (New York: Macmillan Co., 1936), p. 510

authorities who are unaware of the problem and who have "never encountered any difficulties in translating or rendering foreign names into the English language. Also... this problem has not come up for discussion at any meeting or conference" in which the Department of Citizenship and Immigration has been engaged.¹

In contrast to the above attitude some writers on the problem have suggested that an agency be established to deal with it. "A body of public-spirited citizens, properly constituted, could do a good work in advising and consulting with people labouring under burdensome names."² There certainly seems to be no reason why the Slavic immigrant should not be advised immediately upon his arrival in Canada, that the cz in his name should be changed to ch, and the sz to sh, the c to ts, the j to y, and so on. These are merely spelling changes. Any change in the phonological and morphological structure of the surname should, of course, be left to the discretion of the immigrant himself.³

Finally, the author wishes to stress that the investigations as presented in the preceding chapters can not be considered exhaustive in any way: it is hoped, rather, that the analyses will

¹ Letter from E. P. Beasley, Acting Director, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Branch, Ottawa, February 3, 1960.

² Howard F. Barker, "Surnames in the United States," The American Mercury (June, 1932), Volume XXVI, pp. 229-230.

³ In this connection it is interesting to note that one Slavic newspaper raised the problem as early as 1912 and gave suggestions as to suitable ways of transliterating Slavic surnames into English; see "Yak nam pysaty?" (How Should We Write It?) Ukrayins'kyi Holos (Ukrainian Voice), Winnipeg, September 25, 1912. It should also be mentioned that in 1959 the American Name Society established a special committee to advise the public on onomastic problems in the USA and Canada.

help to serve as a starting point for additional research on inter-lingual relationships in Canada, as far as the Slavs are concerned, and on Slavic name changing in particular. Many aspects of the problem remain to be explored. Of special interest is the creation of entirely new surnames, genuine Canadian onomastic neologisms such as Puhach - Pauch, Derevoriz - Drewrys, Mikolash - McLash, and many others¹. In addition, it is to be emphasized that the surname changes discussed in this thesis are based on those recorded in the province of Manitoba only. It is probable that future investigations among Slavic communities in other Canadian regions, for example, the Slavic community in French Canada, will show tendencies not discussed in this thesis.

¹ Neither Pauch, nor Drewrys nor McLash are listed in Elsdon C. Smith's Dictionary of American Family Names (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1956).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

A DICTIONARY OF SLAVIC SURNAME CHANGES

The Dictionary lists all Slavic surname changes listed in the Manitoba Gazette from 1937 (Volume 66) to 1957 (Volume 86). Each listing is composed of four items: (1) the old, Slavic surname, together with any alternative surname or variation which may have been given in the Gazette; such an alternative surname is separated from the first by a slash (/); (2) the new surname; (3) the volume number and issue number of the Manitoba Gazette from which the name change was excerpted; the volume number is placed to the left of the decimal point, and the issue number to the right; (4) its classification number, according to the scheme of classification for Slavic surname changes given on page 70 of this thesis.

In addition, it should be noted that in cases where the Gazette listed an identical surname change more than once, the volume and issue numbers given in the "Dictionary" record only the first such change documented by the Gazette from 1937 to 1957. It should be emphasized again, that all variations are listed, for example, Drohomerecki - Demery is listed six times because there are five additional variations of the Slavic surname (Drohomereski, Drohomeriski, Drohomerski, Drohomirecky, Drohomireski).

Abramchuk	Anderson	77.29	4.1
Abramovitch	Braemer	75.40	3.22
Abremovich	Abbott	83.19	3.21
Adamchuk	Adams	75.24	3.132
Adamczuk/Adamcyuk	Adamchuk	81.8	1.
Adamoski	Adams	71.30	3.132
Andrajciw/Andrichu	Anderson	74.36	3.22
Andreasen/Andrysyn	Andersen	78.5	3.121
Andrechuk	Andrews	77.35	3.132
Andrejciw	Anderson	69.48	3.22
Andrejczuk	Anderson	74.34	3.22
Andreskewitz	Andres	86.23	3.13
Andrewczuk/Andruchak	Andrews	85.24	3.132
Andrezchuk	Andreichuk	78.19	1.
Andrijowicz/Andryjowych	Andrews	79.14	3.132
Andruchuk/Andruschuk	Andrews	85.24	3.133
Andruniak	Andronak	82.50	2.22
Andrusyk	Andrews	71.42	3.131
Andrusyshyn	Andrews	71.26	3.131
Andrychuk	Andrews	73.48	3.132
Antonchuk	Allyson	75.39	4.1
Antonichuk	Anton	77.48	3.13
Antonichuk	Antonie	75.4	3.131
Antoniczuk	Antonichuk	72.15	1.
Antonishka	Anthony	80.8	3.133
Antoniuk	Anthony	75.14	3.133
Antonowski	Anthony	86.51	3.123
Antonuk/Antoniuk	Antoniak	81.25	4.3
Arenowsky	Arnaud	67.22	3.133

Artemenko	Alexander	67.37	4.1
Assifat	Arthurs	70.3	4.1
Atamanczuk	Thompson	69.16	4.4
Babbie	Smith	82.26	4.4
Babiniec	Babino	84.14	3.2
Babiy	Bobey	82.47	1.
Babka	Bernet	84.14	4.1
Baby	Boby	75.35	1.
Baby nec	Babino	76.20	3.21
Bachewich/Backewich/ Backwish	Backlin	86.14	3.22
Bachtolowski	Batt	79.17	3.133
Bachynski	Braymore	74.26	4.1
Bachynski	Bayn	81.10	3.14
Baduik	Badiuk	73.48	1.
Bahrijchuk/Bahrychuk	Barry	72.27	3.133
Bahrijczuk/Barychuk	Barry	78.40	3.133
Baj	Bay	80.28	2.
Bakalinsky	Back	72.10	3.131
Ballawske	Batlowski	86.29	1.
Balluk	Bell	84.11	3.132
Barabonoff	Barnes	82.14	3.142
Baran	Baron	85.15	2.1
Baranowski	Baron	71.27	3.132
Baranowski	Burnish	70.28	3.22
Baranski	Baran	80.40	3.13
Baraschuk	Barry	86.23	3.21
Bardachowski	Bard	83.34	3.13

Bartosiewicz	Bart	82.47	3.13
Bartoszewski	Bartel	78.44	3.2
Bartoszewski	Barto	75.3	3.13
Basarabowicz	Bessar	74.33	3.132
Basarabowicz	Bass	82.3	3.131
Basarowich	Barry	82.41	3.2
Basovsky	Bass	84.16	3.131
Basowsky	Bass	75.25	3.131
Baspaly	Benson	70.11	4.1
Basuik	Baswick	84.18	2.1
Batenchuk	Barten	69.33	3.132
Batenczuk	Batenchuk	86.47	1.
Batenschuk	Barten	71.35	3.132
Batenzuk	Chappy	74.20	4.4
Batenzuk	Bates	73.41	3.132
Batesky	Bates	84.25	3.13
Bazuk	Benson	75.5	4.1
Bednarczyk	Bernard	86.32	3.132
Bednarz	Bednard	78.22	2.1
Bedoczka	Benton	75.24	3.2
Belous	Bellows	86.8	2.1
Bencharski	Benson	68.29	3.2
Bencharski/Benczarski	Bench	79.7	3.13
Benchick/Bencsics	Bensics	81.2	2.1
Benczarski	Benson	74.4	3.2
Benderski	Bender	79.34	3.13
Benkowski	Binks	85.49	3.142
Berezinski	Bynski	78.40	3.131
Bereziuc/Berezowski	Berrie	78.23	3.121

Berezowski	Biskay	78.46	3.123
Berezynski	Birch	75.1	4.2
Bernaski	Bernes	73.38	3.141
Berzanski	Parmelee	79.36	4.4
Berzaschi/Berezowski	Berrie	78.49	3.131
Beskorwajny	Best	78.25	3.132
Bezkorowajny	Becker	73.12	3.143
Bezkorowajny	Besko	83.1	3.132
Bezkorowyny	Besko	79.39	3.132
Bezpalko	Bowers	75.21	4.1
Bialek	Bailey	80.22	3.22
Bialozoiski	Berris	66.21	4.1
Bicanic	Buchanan		3.22
Bicanic/Bechanic	Buchanan	77.36	3.133
Bidowski	Beddows	81.40	3.133
Biletski	Blake	83.17	4.1
Bilinski	Blynn	70.52	3.141
Bilinski	Blain	67.23	3.142
Bilocerkowich	Bilow	83.31	3.131
Bilokrylie/Bilokrely	Bayne	76.50	4.1
Biloshycki	Barlley	79.26	3.123
Bilski	Bilsley	78.11	2.1
Birschowsky	Birch	75.25	3.132
Biyak	Tomlinson	77.28	4.4
Blachuk	Black	72.42	3.121
Blarzychuk	Marieurtch	77.7	4.4
Bobowski	Babson	69.32	3.22
Bobulenko	Bobby	86.14	3.21
Bochuk/Boychuk	Boyd	77.37	3.132

Boczar	Botchar	85.24	1.
Bodnarchuk	Bonner	70.47	3.132
Bodnarchuk	Bodner	79.4	3.132
Bodnarchuk	Wilson	77.43	4.4
Bodnarczuk/Bodnarchuk	Bodner	73.44	3.132
Bodnaruk	Bodner	86.1	3.132
Bodnaruk	Bordman	70.14	3.132
Bodnaruk	Bidner	85.52	3.132
Boduroff	Morris	84.19	4.4
Bohaczyk/Bohotchuk	Boyd	78.42	3.132
Bohayczuk	Boyd	77.48	3.132
Bohujczuk	Boyd	80.43	3.132
Bohunicky/Bohemisky	Bowen	79.10	3.142
Bohusz/Bohush	Byron	82.15	4.1
Boiko/Beyko	Baker	75.11	3.21
Bojchuk	Burke	82.48	4.1
Bokofsky	Burton	78.10	4.1
Bonenko	Barnes	75.24	3.132
Bonikowsky	Bonney	81.41	3.131
Bonk	Bond	79.33	2.1
Bonkowski	Bonner	73.15	3.21
Bonschkowsky	Bonney	74.48	3.121
Borcsak	Kennedy	83.19	4.4
Boreyko	Pich	81.8	4.3
Boroditsky	Borod	86.37	3.13
Boroditsky	Borden	73.36	3.22
Borschewski	Borse	66.42	3.131
Boroshynski	Burke	83.40	3.143
Borosky/Broski	Shane	76.34	4.4

Boryszkiewicz/ Boriskevich	Boris	81.20	3.13
Borzchowski	Shane	76.40	4.4
Bosiak	Bowes	72.18	3.131
Boslovitch	Leeson	80.30	4.4
Boyanivsky/Boyanisky	Boyan	84.22	3.13
Boyanosky	Boyne	68.21	3.141
Boyarchuk	Boyer	83.11	3.132
Boyarchuk	Boyar	76.29	3.13
Boyarski	Boyd	86.49	3.132
Boychuk	Burke	75.49	4.1
Boychuk	Boyd	66.36	3.132
Boychuk	Boyce	72.16	3.132
Boycun	Boyson	75.5	2.1
Boyczak	Boyce	68.38	3.132
Boyjeckick	Boyd	78.44	3.132
Boyko	Grace	74.46	4.4
Boyko	Litynesky	85.41	4.3
Bozelewich/Bozlovitch	Boswell	79.15	3.143
Bozokowski	Buddick	84.41	4.1
Bozyk	Boswell	75.18	3.21
Bozynski	Bourne	82.28	3.143
Braschuk	Brady	75.29	3.2
Brochowski	Brock	77.7	3.133
Brokowski	Brock	66.43	3.131
Broski	Shane	68.32	4.4
Broslawski	Bross	68.48	3.131
Browsky/Borowski	Burrows	83.30	3.133
Bryczka	Brickey	71.35	3.22

Brzyski	Briskie	80.12	3.121
Buchek	Boychuk	86.5	4.3
Buchynski	Burke	80.4	3.132
Bucinski	Harris	85.19	4.4
Buczynski/Buchinski	Burton	79.13	3.2
Budiwsky	Budd	73.49	3.131
Budnitzky	Budd	80.36	3.131
Buhaj/Buhay	Bailey	81.5.	3.22
Bukachewski	Buck	86.34	3.131
Bukoski	Buck	78.13	3.131
Buliachowske	Bell	69.45	3.132
Burak	Borax	85.25	2.1
Burak	Burik	79.12	4.3
Burkoski	Burke	66.25	3.131
Burkowski	Burke	82.52	3.131
Bursztynski	Burt	84.10	3.132
Burzdegan	Busday	83.2	3.133
Burzminski	Burns	71.30	3.14
Buzdygan	Bradley	75.16	4.1
Buzikewich	More	73.21	4.4
Byak	Tomlinson	72.7	4.4
Byczok	Trojan	74.30	4.3
Bygarsky/Bygarski	Roberts	86.23	4.4
Byskel	Byskal	74.30	4.3
Camnetsky	Cam	68.17	3.13
Caparowich	Capar	77.19	3.13
Capiak/Sapiak	Spears	74.3	3.143

Cardachinski/ Karasynski	Carter	84.42	3.2
Caruk	Carrick	75.30	2.1
Cebrowsky/i	Chambers	77.44	4.1
Cebula	Gordon	72.25	4.4
Cerkowny	Bonni	81.3	3.113
Chadorkovsky	Kofsky	82.36	3.112
Charambura	Paulicelli	83.48	4.4
Charmabura	Chelly	75.26	4.1
Charnicki	Charney	72.11	3.131
Charzewski	Charr	86.31	3.131
Chastkeiwicz/ Czastkiewicz	Chester	79.20	3.22
Chaykowski	Bigar	71.15	4.4
Chaykowsky	Chick	70.23	3.133
Cheremkora	Chrome	76.33	3.142
Cheretnik	Sheren	75.37	3.142
Chermega	Choney	75.29	4.3
Chernecki/Czernecki	Cherewan	85.33	4.3
Cherniak	Crane	73.26	4.1
Cherniawsky	Chambers	84.34	4.1
Chernisz	Chernish	79.14	1.
Chesla	Chester	80.12	3.2
Chetyrbok	Charitonoff	79.37	4.3
Chesda/Chizdy	Silverman	80.39	4.4
Chiaryszyn/Charyszyn	Charison	75.14	2.1
Chicoski	Rogers	71.30	4.4
Chikousky	Charles	77.39	4.1
Chipka	Chandler	82.30	4.1
Chirnetsky	Charne	84.36	3.132

Chmelnitsky	Bruce	73.4	4.4
Chmelnitsky	Uriew	75.4	4.4
Chmelnitsy	Samuels	74.50	4.4
Chmelnitsky	Chapman	77.47	4.1
Chmelnitsy	Chelsy	78.24	3.122
Chmelnitsky	Cham	74.38	3.132
Chmilewski	Lewis	78.26	3.142
Chmilewski	Millon	68.45	3.22
Chmilowski	Milne	71.13	3.132
Chmlowski/Chmilewski	Milowski	81.28	3.112
Chmrnszynski/ Cheremszynski	Tone	80.15	4.4
Choban	Bain	83.11	3.112
Chodyniecki	Chody	75.43	3.13
Chodyniecki	Cody	74.43	3.132
Cholefka	Holewka	83.32	1.
Chomyn	Homan	79.10	2.22
Chornenki	Chorney	72.14	3.121
Chornspyski	Black	66.35	4.2
Christowski	Christie	67.6	3.121
Chrobak	Roback	74.30	2.1
Chrzanowski	Chase	74.17	4.1
Chtiej	Stay	70.39	2.
Chubak	Martin	85.26	4.4
Churylo	Curley	85.11	3.133
Churzikiewicz	Chudd	73.34	3.132
Chwaliboga	Foley	85.49	3.133
Chymboryk	Cameron	78.18	4.1
Chypyha	Chambers	79.28	4.1

Cichanowska/Chicanoski	Chick	81.29	3.132
Cichocki	Chick	75.4	3.142
Cichonowski	Lemonson	67.22	4.4
Cieckiewicz	Checkwood	79.47	3.122
Cieckiewicz	Gracey	70.34	4.4
Cieliczko	Calsen	79.32	3.22
Ciesla	Chester	79.1	3.22
Cihonowsky	Chick	84.52	3.132
Cinkalo	Cully	75.26	3.113
Ciolka	Cholka	85.29	2.2
Ciotka	Code	76.31	2.
Cipil	Chappil	76.6	2.1
Cipryk	Berk	82.3	3.112
Cirulnikov	Searle	72.29	3.133
Ciszewski	Shaw	85.30	3.143
Citulsky	Sells	85.27	3.143
Ciuch	Cinch	86.51	2.
Ciukalo/Sincola	Cully	77.39	3.113
Ciunyk	Conway	86.34	4.1
Ciura	Curry	76.5	2.1
Ckwirk/Swarek	Warren	76.16	3.113
Cocoroch	Roach	80.38	3.112
Cohan	Cowan	75.21	2.1
Coozich	Johnston	66.43	4.4
Copychanski	Copp	81.11	3.131
Copysanski	Copen	75.33	3.141
Corzeluk	Kosheluk	85.45	4.3
Cotic	Coltis	67.25	2.1
Crapun/Chrapun	Carpen	81.33	2.1

Cruk	Klook	82.27	2.1
Csajkowski	Treger	71.26	4.4
Cukrowski	Lee	72.14	4.1
Cybak	Cyback	86.28	2.1
Czajkowski	Chester	78.27	4.1
Czastkiewicz	Chester	72.12	3.22
Czastkiewicz	Chaskey	69.23	3.133
Czaykowski	Chick	74.35	3.133
Czczapinski	Chiponski	81.17	4.3
Czechnta	Chesney	78.24	3.21
Czepil	Chappel	84.18	2.1
Czerniawski	Charne	66.31	3.133
Czerwinski	Grant	74.37	4.4
Czishak	Chisick	85.7	2.1
Czobotar	Pentluck	82.48	4.3
Czop	Chopp	86.50	1.
Czornenki	Kornek	76.16	3.142
Czornij	Black	73.20	4.2
Czornopyski	Chornley	84.5	3.123
Czubocha	Cabot	74.13	3.132
Czuchry	Chuckrey	76.23	2.1
Czujak/Chuiak	Madole	74.26	4.4
Czujko	Chucko	85.34	2.1
Czurowsky/Churowsky	Chura	82.34	3.133
Czurylo	Curley	72.21	3.133
Czuvkry	Taylor	66.8	4.4
Czypilski	Rusak	81.22	4.3
Czycz	Chase	74.25	2.1

Dach	Dash	84.7	2.1
Danelly/Danyluk	Dunelyk	78.37	4.3
Danilchenko	Daniels	73.25	3.132
Dankochik	Dann	70.18	3.131
Dankow	Danko	86.22	1.
Dankyneicz/Dynkavitch	Daye	82.10	4.1
Danych	Danish	74.18	2.1
Davidow	Davidson	82.11	3.2
Dawidowitz	Davis	82.44	3.122
Delosky/Hrydylowsky	Herdy	83.50	3.132
Demchuk	Harrison	71.19	4.4
Demianchuk/Denchuk	Denton	85.27	3.2
Demianciuc/Dymianchuk	Dymont	75.31	3.132
Deptach	Daptil	73.25	3.22
Dereniowski/Dereniowski	Derenosky	75.42	2.1
Dereworiz	Drewrys	73.24	3.121
Dereze	Lafond	80.48	4.4
Derij	Derry	76.6	1.
Derkacz	Dackey	71.34	3.22
Desiatnyk	Dennis	85.37	3.142
Diakow	Jakul	83.11	3.112
Didiuk	Davis	86.45	4.1
Dmytryszyn	Smith	72.24	4.4
Dobovicsky	Doby	78.26	3.12
Dobruskin	Ruskin	82.51	3.11
Dobrinsky	Dixon	79.23	3.142
Dobrovitch	Dobbs	74.35	3.133
Dobrowolsky/ Dobrowolski	Dobbs	83.29	3.133

Dolanczuk	Dolynchuk	86.31	2.1
Dolinski	Dolin	84.30	3.13
Dolzanski	Dolan	78.16	3.132
Donalchuk	Donal	75.15	3.13
Donalchuk	Donaldson	86.43	3.2
Doroschuk	Dear	76.50	3.132
Doskoluk	Dawson	82.47	3.143
Dowbenka	Duvell	80.29	4.1
Dowharyk	Dowhan	79.15	3.13
Drach	Drache	74.23	2.
Drachuk	Drake	73.2	3.122
Drascovich	Hobson	72.51	4.4
Drashcovich	Wilson	75.45	4.4
Drazek	Dronzek	82.34	1.
Drewniak	Drawson	82.40	3.22
Drohomercki	Demery	68.18	3.123
Drohomereski	Demery	79.50	3.123
Drohomerisky	Demery	84.19	3.123
Drohomerski	Demery	79.11	3.123
Drohomirecky	Demery	84.30	3.123
Drohomireski/Domerski	Demery	83.5	3.123
Drozdowski/Drozdowsky	Walters	76.20	4.4
Dubiniewicz	Dubbin	67.25	3.131
Dubovsky	Dubow	75.25	3.131
Dubovsky	Dubo	72.5	3.13
Duchynsky	Kalyniuk	84.41	4.3
Duciewicz	Davis	71.17	3.122
Dudnevich/Dudnewich	Dudley		3.2
Durkalo	Drake	73.39	3.142

Dushenko	Davis	69.33	4.1
Dutczak	Butcher	82.13	3.22
Dutczyszen	Dutchyshen	83.21	1.
Dutka	Duthie	67.6	2.
Dworanoski/Dworanowsky	Dowan	80.40	3.142
Dworecki	Dwyer	74.34	3.132
Dwyhajlo	Dwilow	80.19	3.121
Dychkowski	Dee	85.23	3.121
Dymianchuk	Dymont	80.52	3.132
Dzeckeiar/Dziekciuz	Decker	78.4	3.122
Dzenkiw	Stashko	83.4	4.3
Dziekciuz	Decker	75.30	3.22
Dzinock	Jonuk	86.4	2.
Dzionic	Jonuk	77.40	2.
Dzionizk	Jonuk	75.29	2.
Dziuba	Juba	78.19	2.
Dzurman	Germaine	83.51	2.
Eholnikof	Hall	78.46	3.143
Elnicki	Elnisky	85.37	2.21
Ermolowich	Malow	84.15	3.142
Erumovitch	Ermann	83.14	3.2
Evachewski	Evans	80.50	3.132
Evaschuk	Evasuec	86.40	4.3
Evashkavech/Evaskavich	Evers	82.4	3.2
Ewaniczuk	Evans	73.31	3.132
Ewanovitch	Evans	84.12	3.132
Ewusiak	Ushock	80.2	3.112

Farstovsky/Fustovsky	Foster	76.33	3.133
Fediuk	Fredrick	78.27	2.1
Fedorchuk	Frederick	84.35	2.1
Fedorchuk	Fairman	81.9	4.1
Fedorin/Fedoruk	Frederick	74.32	2.1
Fedorowich/Federoski	Fredrick	85.19	3.22
Fedorowicz	Frederick	84.24	3.22
Fedoruk	Fraser	77.34	4.1
Fedusenko	Dueck	86.30	3.141
Fech	Fay	75.8	4.1
Ferlejko	Ferley	75.24	3.131
Feschook	Fisher	73.46	3.22
Fesyk	Anderson	81.37	4.4
Fiedura	Fiedora	84.10	2.1
Florjantschitz	Raymond	86.13	4.4
Florkowski/Florkosky	Forrest	78.11	3.22
Fomanko	Foreman	82.43	3.132
Franckiewicz	Franklin	86.18	3.21
Franke	Towle	84.32	4.4
Frankiw	Franklin	81.42	3.2
Fransiszyn	Francis	80.32	3.131
Furdecaka	Ford	82.5	3.132
Fydoryk	Fedorick	81.51	1.
Gadomska	Drul	67.52	4.3
Gadoza/Gadzosa	Gaddows	77.42	3.133
Gajowry	Gayoway	75.14	2.11
Gajowski	Menzies	78.11	4.4
Galatiuk	Gallant	70.34	3.133

Galinsky/Kalinsky	Collins	78.20	3.133
Gallowitcz	Glowe	69.39	3.141
Galsky	Gale	67.7	3.132
Ganske	Gane	66.16	3.132
Gapanowicz	Galovan	77.33	3.132
Garbolinski	Garland	73.41	3.142
Gardzelik	Gardner	82.9	3.2
Garlick	Garland	84.25	3.2
Gatmanenka/Hatmanenko	Hatten	78.36	3.143
Gawron	Gowron	78.45	2.1
Gawryluk	Darnell	80.42	4.4
Gdalevitch	Daley	69.28	3.22
Gedzinsky	Geddy	84.38	3.121
Georgiczuk	Georgison	66.29	3.2
Gerega	Kondrat	82.17	4.3
Gerega	Gregg	79.44	3.141
Gerlinski	Garland	75.5	3.132
Gilewicz	Gale	75.32	3.132
Gladky	Williams	85.23	4.4
Glagovsky	Gall	70.51	3.133
Glagowsky	Gall	71.49	3.133
Glorachii	Glover	80.7	3.2
Glova	Glover	84.14	3.2
Glowa	Glover	80.4	3.2
Glowacky	Glow	80.25	3.13
Gluszko	Kasher	86.12	4.4
Gmiterek	Matrick	83.38	3.143
Gniazdoski	James	86.2	4.4

Gnojek	Garski	74.7	4.3
Gobeleski	Harris	85.43	4.4
Golebiouski	Golab	77.39	3.132
Golebioski	Gibson	79.12	3.142
Golembiowski	Gall	76.34	3.131
Golembiowski	Gibson	76.39	3.142
Golembiowsky	Gale	84.7	3.132
Goleski	Gillespie	72.4	2.1
Goleski	Gillespie	73.27	2.1
Golinowski	Golin	84.28	3.13
Golomboskie	Gibson	80.15	4.1
Gorback	Gorbet	67.6	3.2
Gorcynski	Kannick	82.46	4.1
Gorzynski	Gorin	72.12	3.141
Goresky	Gorman	66.23	3.2
Gorgiczuk	Georgison	82.50	3.22
Gorowski	Grovers	70.37	3.22
Graboski/Grabowski	Graham	80.10	3.2
Grabowjecki/Grabowsky	Gray	78.28	3.121
Gravowski	Bradford	78.17	4.1
Grabowski	Graham	69.33	3.2
Grabowsky	Gray	80.22	3.12
Grabski	Kraigsley	85.8	2.1
Grankowski	Hanker	71.24	3.22
Granovsky	Grant	75.15	3.132
Granovsky	Granove	75.37	3.132
Gregorasz	Leitch	84.20	4.4
Greschuk	Morrison	75.23	4.4
Grishko	Guzik	82.30	4.3

Grnyuch	Gunnar	81.9	4.1
Grodzik	Harrison	81.25	4.4
Grodzuik	Gradley	74.49	3.22
Gryszczuk/Gryschuk	Grey	80.34	3.132
Grzechowski	Gregg	86.22	3.132
Grzegorzak	Gregor	78.14	3.132
Grzeszkiewicz	Gay	84.18	4.1
Grzybowski	Gray	86.36	3.121
Grzygocki	Gregory	69.33	3.22
Gubala	Gale	83.36	3.142
Gudz	Goodes	81.3	1.
Gulenczyn	Gulenchin	84.44	1.
Guraline	Gorlick	85.20	3.123
Guraliuk	Gorlick	85.46	3.123
Guraluik	Gorlick	84.7	3.123
Guraluk	Gorlick	86.1	3.123
Gurevich	Starikoff	85.41	4.3
Gurvitch	Gurvey	71.27	3.131
Guschuliak	Gushulak	85.8	2.2
Gushowaty	Gushway	76.23	3.121
Guszyniowska	Gooskey	84.20	3.123
Guz	Gushe	72.30	2.
Guzda	Feculak	83.44	4.3
Gwozdz	Neil	81.9	4.4
Gylytuick/Gylytiuk	Krywa	74.41	4.3
Gzebakowski	Gzebb	85.18	3.131
Hacy/Huch	Hutch	75.15	3.133
Haimovich	Haymen	72.15	3.22

Hajdasz	Hardash	74.40	2.1
Hajny	Hayny	83.35	2.
Halarwicz/Halarwich	Harvich	80.22	3.123
Haluchak/Schotka	Schotka	77.35	4.3
Haluschak	Nelson	73.24	4.4
Halychuk	Hall	78.7	3.131
Hamulka	Conneilan	77.50	4.4
Hanasewicz/Hanaschivick	Hanash	74.46	3.132
Handziuk	Doble	83.34	4.4
Handziuk/Dobranski	Doble	72.32	3.123
Hankowski	Hanks	80.18	3.14
Hanzuk	Karll	71.16	4.4
Hapichuk	Happy	80.27	3.131
Haranuik	Kepper	85.13	4.4
Harasemowicz	Harris	79.42	3.133
Harasenmiuk	Harris	72.33	3.133
Harasimuik/Harasymiuk	Harras	74.25	3.131
Harasym	Harrison	71.21	2.1
Harasymchuk	Harris	69.48	3.133
Harasymczuk/Harisinchuk	Harrison	77.2	3.133
Harasymowich	Harris	85.18	3.133
Harasymow/Harasym	Harrison	85.7	3.133
Harasyn	Harrison	72.51	2.1
Hasiuk	Hasick	85.48	2.1
Hasiuk	Huskie	84.3	3.123
Hawerlechko	Howard	68.36	3.133
Hawrylko	Hyker	79.7	4.1
Hawryluk	Havelock	66.24	2.1
Hawryshko	Harris	72.27	3.133

Hawrysyshyn	Harris	77.8	3.133
Hawryszczak	Harris	80.6	3.133
Haynowicz	Haynes	66.50	3.132
Herscovitz	Hirsch	80.39	3.132
Hetmanenko/Hatmanenko/ Garmanenko	Hatten	79.19	3.143
Himchuk	Chauk	77.28	3.112
Hladij	Halliday	69.33	2.1
Hladiy	Leachman	86.15	4.4
Hlady	Halliday	82.30	2.1
Hlek	Hawk	70.39	2.
Hluchanuk	Hall	79.48	3.133
Hnatiw	Winslow	82.46	4.1
Hnatowich	Anthony	83.47	4.4
Hnatuik	Naturk	86.28	2.
Hnatuk	Knight	77.25	3.132
Hnituk	Hanty	84.47	3.22
Hnogowy	Honoway	84.19	3.122
Hnojowyj/Hanaway	Hanaway	79.37	2.1
Hnyda	Hayden	79.38	2.
Hnydiuk	Medyk	80.36	4.3
Hnydyshyn	Henderson	76.38	2.
Holitzky/Holisky	Hollis	86.41	3.133
Holobovich	Holobow	73.10	3.131
Holodryga	Holod	77.11	3.13
Holodryzuk/Holodryga	Holod	77.15	3.13
Holoski	Hall	75.4	3.133
Holouchuk/Holowchuk	Holloway	78.25	3.21
Holowinski	Holley	68.32	3.121

Holowinski	Holowin	72.3	3.13
Holuczczak	Nelson	75.35	4.4
Holunga	Hollinger	82.35	3.22
Holyk	Holick	75.46	1.
Homenuk	Hamin	80.49	3.132
Hoose	Hughes	75.26	2.1
Horanski	Horne	70.13	3.141
Horbatiuk	Harvey	85.20	3.22
Horbaty	Hardie	86.41	3.123
Horbowy/Horboway	Harrowby	76.49	2.
Hordy	Hardy	85.30	2.1
Horosyk	Harris	73.2	3.132
Horyczka	Horlick	75.21	3.133
Hoshowsky	Howe	81.21	3.141
Howardeleczo	Howard	72.9	3.13
Howryleczo	Howard	76.2	3.132
Hrabec	Abbott	78.41	3.21
Hrabez	Abbott	75.10	3.21
Hrabi	Robbie	70.7	2.1
Hrabluk	Harris	80.45	3.22
Hranichuk	Hran	77.36	3.13
Hrankowski	Hanker	76.40	3.132
Hrechkosj	Harris	78.19	3.133
Hrehirczek	Herrick	75.20	3.123
Hresavich	Morland	71.36	4.4
Hrishkewich	Harris	81.34	3.133
Hrudka	Hughes	82.16	3.132
Hrushka	Ruskin	84.4	3.22
Hrushka	Harris	80.24	3.22

Hrybyniuk/Rubynyck	Roberts	67.23	3.22
Hrycaiko	Rogers	75.45	4.4
Hrycauk	Piper	85.21	4.4
Hrycelak	Hrechuk	79.5	4.3
Hryceliak	Hryclik	82.20	3.122
Hrycewicz/Hrycewich	Hryce	85.31	3.13
Hryciow	Harris	81.10	3.133
Hryciw	Harris	85.35	3.133
Hrycuk	Durand	81.41	4.4
Hrycyna	Hercina	82.15	2.1
Hrycyszyn	Dennis	71.22	4.4
Hrycyszyn/Hricheshen	Harris	81.50	3.133
Hryczuk/Hrechuk	Hoskin	76.9	4.1
Hrydylowsky	Herdy	68.42	3.132
Hryhorchuk	Harris	74.26	3.133
Hryhorczuk	Cook	80.16	3.112
Hryhorko	Harris	78.49	3.133
Hryhoryshyn	Harrison	74.6	3.113
Hryhoryszyn	Harrison	76.50	3.113
Hrynychyshyn	Harris	81.48	3.133
Hryniawski/Hrynoski	Hearne	82.23	3.133
Hryniewiecki	Henry	77.37	3.133
Hrynkiw	Hudson	85.19	4.1
Hrynyk	Rennick	66.28	2.1
Hrynyshyn/Hrynysha	Herneshen	85.18	2.
Hucko	Hale	69.29	4.1
Hucko	Hacko	77.23	2.1
Hujwan	Huen	86.29	3.122
Huminiecki	Hume	74.49	3.132

Husianko	Kraning	78.9	4.1
Hutzal	Menzie	76.29	4.4
Huzarski	Hunter	76.26	3.2
Hyrinko	Henry	82.18	3.133
Hyrteczak	Hersack	82.6	2.1
Hyszka/Hyshka	Hescott	70.48	3.22
Ilasevich	Lash	82.2	3.142
Ilchuk	Pearson	82.42	4.4
Ilewsyj	Zabolotny	84.27	4.3
Ilkow	Hillcoff	80.8	2.1
Ivasiuk/Evasiuk	Evans	85.41	3.133
Iwanchyshyn/Evanchuk	Evans	82.12	3.132
Iwanczyszyn	Iwanchuk	75.2	4.3
Iwanicki	Iwan	74.41	3.13
Iwanicki	Irwin	72.40	3.132
Iwanka/Ewanko	Ewan	78.3	3.131
Iwanonkiw/Yankof	Evans	71.10	3.133
Iwankof/Yankof	Evans	75.35	3.133
Iwankow/Yankof	Evans	77.2	3.133
Iwanusiw	Iwanson	80.27	3.2
Iwaszug/Iwaschuk	Walsh	71.1	3.143
Jableckyj/Jablecki	Blake	79.16	3.143
Jaceszyn	Jasson	66.16	3.122
Jackowski	James	86.29	3.132
Jakelaszk	Jackson	86.15	3.21
Jakubowski	Janson	85.16	3.2

Janczen	Johnson	72.47	3.22
Janetzki	Janson	78.25	3.2
Janicek	Doyle	85.39	4.4
Janishewski	Janis	84.30	3.13
Jankiewicz	Jenkins	69.21	3.22
Jankowski	Crane	67.19	4.1
Jankowski	Jans	81.46	3.14
Janovitz	Janower	83.39	3.2
Jaremowich	Jarem	81.5	3.13
Jarosiewicz	Yarosh	72.21	3.133
Jaszcyszyn/Jaszcyszyn	Jason	78.20	3.122
Jaworski/Yaworski	Powers	73.48	3.132
Jedorowicz	York	79.42	3.143
Jeleniewicz	Lavich	83.9	3.143
Jendyk	Hendrick	77.8	2.1
Jentke	Jenkins	85.49	3.22
Jeryk	Lyric	69.29	2.1
Joknowits	Janower	83.38	3.22
Juravsky	Jeroff	80.25	3.133
Jurczak	Jansen	75.21	4.1
Jurczak/Wywiurka	Turzak	81.22	4.3
Jurkowski	York	79.26	3.133
Jurkowski	Smith	80.35	4.4
Juzwak	Yuzwalk	78.26	1.
Kabarnik	Altman	79.32	4.4
Kachuk/Tkachuk	Kaye	77.15	3.132
Kachurowsky	Rogers	72.34	4.1
Kaczanowski/ Katchinoski	Katchin	71.42	3.13

Kaczkowski	Caskey	77.15	3.121
Kahanoff/Kohanoff	Kay	81.11	3.132
Kalapaca	Kelly	85.3	3.22
Kalichak	Wolfe	79.26	4.4
Kalichuk	Wolfe	68.18	4.4
Kaliciak	Kelsey	75.47	3.143
Kalikowsky	Kolsen	71.23	3.22
Kalinsky	Collins	73.21	3.133
Kaluzniak	Babson	69.31	4.1
Kaluzniak/Kaluznick	Kent	77.41	4.1
Kalynczuk/Kalinchuk	Collins	67.37	3.133
Kalynowych	Kalen	84.33	3.132
Kamarofsky	Komar	75.16	3.132
Kamienski	Kay	69.14	3.111
Kaminski	Gardner	82.30	4.1
Kanceruk	Kancer	84.19	3.13
Kantorovich	Kantor	71.13	3.13
Kaplinski	Kalin	80.7	3.14
Kapustiak	Kane	79.46	3.132
Karakociuk/Karakochook	Carey	79.32	3.21
Karalash	Carty	69.29	3.21
Karanewich	Karan	85.28	3.13
Karasiewicz	Karasevich	82.3	2.1
Karasiewicz	Carroll	84.34	3.21
Karasik	Karr	76.35	3.131
Karazoski	Karashowsky	86.38	1.
Karkusz/Karhusz	Hughes	81.6	3.113
Karmazenuk	Karman	86.10	3.14

Karmazynski	Carman	80.22	3.141
Karmazynuk	Karman	77.35	3.14
Karmyzanuk	Karman	74.37	3.14
Karpick	Carpick	75.14	1.
Karpinke/Karpinka	Karp	75.11	3.13
Karpinski	Karpins	82.31	3.13
Karpovitch	Karr	85.17	3.131
Karpynka	Karp	80.19	3.13
Kasiofsky	Kay	79.43	3.111
Kasperski	Kasper	74.30	3.13
Kaspsik	Caspick	85.29	3.121
Kastyszyn	Kist	84.52	3.132
Kaszowski	Kaye	76.47	3.111
Kaziuk/Kizuk	Stevens	78.42	4.4
Kazoka/Kozeck	Kasak	82.2	3.132
Kebernick	Tyler	82.40	4.4
Keivitch	Calvage	71.47	2.1
Kessiloff	Kessler	79.24	3.2
Keyluk	Kyluk	85.10	1.
Kiczorowski	Kitcher	86.42	3.133
Kiebalo	Cable	82.19	3.143
Kiernicki/Kannick	Kenny	79.50	3.133
Kiernicki	Kannick	82.43	3.133
Kieryliv/Kirylo/Keril	Carroll	85.48	3.133
Kieshka	Kaye	84.49	4.1
Kiez	Kieze	85.27	1.
Kijan	Kian	76.1	1.
Kilar	Keller	80.51	2.1
Kilchitski/Kulczycki	Cull	79.50	3.131

Kinas	Kenis	85.24	2.1
Kinasevich	Kinsley	85.28	3.2
Kindzierski	Kingersly	77.14	2.1
Kisilowsky	Kissel	82.25	3.133
Kislinski	Keslin	75.19	3.132
Kizuk	Stevens	80.36	4.4
Klaponchy	Klaponski	79.34	4.3
Klemczuk	Klemchuk	81.44	1.
Klosowsky	Kloss	68.16	3.131
Klywczuk/Klewchuk	Kendall	73.37	4.1
Kobarynka	Bendick	82.43	4.4
Kobeluk	Kenny	75.15	4.1
Kobilnitsky	Koblin	75.15	3.132
Koblun	Oddliefson	83.22	4.4
Kobrinisky	Corbin	76.50	3.133
Kobyiko	Kobyli	82.4	3.131
Kochanoski/	Kochan	74.31	3.13
Kochanoski/Kochanowsky	Konosky	71.4	3.121
Kochanouski/ Kochanowsky	Cohan	81.5	3.133
Kochanowski	Kay	78.22	3.111
Kochanowski	Kane	82.32	3.133
Kofluk	Kufflick	84.14	2.1
Kogut	Lauk	81.41	4.3
Kohonoff	Kay	76.4	4.1
Kohut	Watt	75.36	4.4
Kohut	Landis	82.25	4.4
Kojima	Miyake	82.31	3.122
Kokendowicz/ Kokindowicz	Cook	80.45	3.133

Kokendowicz	Koke	76.31	3.13
Kokindovich	Koke	78.38	3.132
Kokindowicz	Cook	79.12	3.133
Kokorudza	Corne	82.8	4.2
Kolasowski	Kolas	70.28	3.13
Kolinsky	Collins	76.28	3.131
Kolkoloski(e)	Kello	83.49	3.143
Kolmatisky	Colmer	75.14	3.21
Kolodzieczak	Kent	86.30	4.1
Kolodziejczuk	Kolodi	74.32	3.132
Kolokowski	Koley	82.48	3.121
Kolynski	Sylvester	83.48	4.1
Kolzyski/Kulczycki	Colson	78.12	3.21
Komarenski	Komar	84.27	3.13
Komarick/Kermanisky	Kerman	73.17	3.13
Komarnickyj	Komarniski	83.14	2.2
Komeriski	Kranson	84.8	3.22
Kominowski/Kominoski	Kelly	79.11	3.123
Komornicky	Crane	78.35	4.1
Komusiewich	Komus	69.14	3.13
Komusiewitz	Komus	71.41	3.13
Koncohrada	Konrad	83.40	3.14
Konderchuk/Kondratuk	Benson	75.47	4.4
Kondratiuk	Carrow	71.20	4.1
Kondratuk	Campbell	68.18	4.1
Konotop	Kenney	86.38	4.1
Kopaczynski	Copp	73.50	3.131
Koralianchuk	Carroll	76.1	3.133
Korbical	Corbett	79.51	3.21

Korchinski	Korchin	84.23	3.13
Korchynski	Kirk	79.46	3.142
Korczak	Korchak	86.11	1.
Kornakowsky	Kosky	71.16	3.112
Korniak	Cornick	81.27	2.1
Kornut	Cornett	83.27	2.1
Koroliuk	Curlock	86.40	3.123
Koronowski	Korne	75.11	3.141
Korpak	Rafalant	73.49	4.4
Korytke	Corke	83.11	3.141
Korzenoski	Cardiff	72.5	3.22
Koscilniak	Christie	67.25	4.1
Kosciuk	Kostik	74.28	2.
Kosinsky	Stanley	72.6	4.4
Kosloffsky	Kay	73.8	3.111
Koslofsky	Kay	67.26	3.111
Kosolowski	Castle	80.1	3.133
Kosolup	Koslock	79.5	3.2
Kosovick	Carson	71.45	4.1
Kosowich	Carson	71.46	4.1
Kostantiniuk	Kosty	83.43	3.2
Kostiniuk	Kent	78.7	4.1
Kostiuk	Peters	86.45	4.4
Kostnuk	Costin	69.44	3.133
Kostnuk/Kosteniuk	McCormack	76.15	4.1
Kostorowski	Kost	71.50	3.13
Kostuchenko	Koster	72.6	3.2
Kostyniuk	Kent	78.9	4.1
Koszowska	Cowie	74.37	3.22

Kotasek	Kossek	69.3	3.121
Koteluk	Kotyluk	81.3	1.
Kotik	Kotak	86.14	2.1
Kotsylm/Kutsulym	Kale	73.37	4.1
Kotyky	Kotak	86.1	2.1
Kouchka	Koucher	82.6	4.3
Kovacs	Smith	79.9	4.2
Kovalik	Mercer	71.46	4.4
Kovnatsky	Kay	80.17	3.111
Kowacevic	Kovac	80.22	3.132
Kowalchuk	Kaye	76.38	4.1
Kowalchuk	Kowal	78.51	3.13
Kowalchuk	Coval	67.26	3.133
Kowalchuk	Kane	85.6	4.1
Kowalczuk	Kay	82.41	4.1
Kowalewicz	Keller	76.48	4.1
Kowalski	Kaye	79.45	3.111
Kowalski	Vincent	70.5	4.4
Kowalszuk	Kowalchuk	85.28	1.
Kowaluk	Kay	79.22	4.
Kowalyk	Korreluk	84.6	4.3
Kowalyshyn	Kolish	86.34	3.141
Kowalyszyn	Cowell	75.1	3.133
Kowbuz	Knowles	80.27	3.22
Kowlesky/Kolesky	Knowles	74.42	3.132
Kozachenko	Kozak	75.18	3.132
Kozachenko	Kerchin	69.10	3.132
Kozaczek	Kozak	85.45	3.132

Kozak	Wills	69.30	4.4
Kozlowski	Cross	83.8	3.133
Kozminski	Anderson	76.31	4.4
Kozuch	Kozak	86.25	4.3
Kozuchar	Kay	77.39	4.1
Kozushok	Kay	80.39	4.1
Kozusick	Kaye	83.10	4.1
Kozuszok	Kay	71.46	4.1
Kozyniak	Roberts	81.42	4.4
Krajcarski	Coiner	67.47	4.1
Krajcarski	Coinner	78.7	4.1
Krakalowicz	Carter	85.21	3.22
Krakiwska	Sylvester	69.30	4.4
Kramarczuk	Beyer	81.17	4.4
Krasnicki	Cress	72.11	3.133
Kranoski/Krasnowski	Jorgenson	79.32	4.4
Krasodemski	Kress	70.51	3.133
Kravcenko	Post	78.26	4.4
Kravetsky	Craven	66.51	3.133
Krawchuk	Dandurand	83.21	4.4
Krawczuk	Kray	86.28	3.132
Krawczyk	Kray	70.16	3.132
Krawetz	Dobinsky	75.36	4.3
Krawetz	Crawford	77.39	3.21
Krenkewich	Krenn	85.15	3.131
Krepokavich/ Krepakevich	Kreton	77.18	3.2
Kressock	Cressock	80.45	1.
Krestanowich	Christie	84.35	3.22
Kreszczuk	Christie	72.23	3.22

Krocolouch	Cracklen	86.26	3.22
Kropelnicki	Kelsey	86.52	3.123
Kruglikoff	Kroff	70.48	3.12
Kruk	Mitchell	85.10	4.4
Kruk	Cook	73.45	3.121
Krupiak	Cooper	71.34	3.133
Kruselnicki	Krushen	75.39	3.132
Kruselnicki/ Kruselnicki	Kay	77.15	3.111
Kruselnicki	Kruse	73.12	3.132
Kruselnicki	Kerr	84.30	3.133
Kruselnicky/ Kruselnicky	Cruse	80.24	3.133
Kruzkowski	Koski	86.31	3.112
Krykawski	Krysney	72.14	3.2
Krymski	Borden	83.29	4.4
Kryszczuk	Christie	81.49	3.21
Kryszczyszyn	Semmer	72.35	4.4
Kryszczynok	Philips	73.16	4.4
Krywochyza	Krotch	86.43	3.141
Kryworuchka	Kirk	76.41	3.142
Kryworuczka	Kirk	83.38	3.142
Kryzonowski	Crosley	76.22	3.22
Krzyzanowski	Kearney	68.16	3.123
Ksionzek	Kenney	75.13	3.22
Ksionzyk	Kane	79.26	3.132
Ksionzyk/Kuzik	Kunard	83.26	3.22
Ksionzyk	Sonsie	85.7	3.133
Ksionzyk	Bain	80.25	4.4
Ksiowzyk/Kuzik	Kane	79.16	4.1

Kszyszzycha	Kayer	83.31	4.1
Kszywiski	Shevy	84.7	3.133
Kuasinski	Gray	71.14	4.4
Kubaj	Koobay	72.14	2.1
Kuccinski	Clark	69.6	4.1
Kucey	Coursley	80.3	2.1
Kucharavij	Curley	75.21	4.2
Kucharczyshyn	Karsin	79.37	3.123
Kucharski	Kent	85.28	4.1
Kucharyshyn	Kuchar	73.34	3.13
Kuchinsky	Kuch	85.29	3.13
Kuczinski	Clark	74.8	4.1
Kuczkowski	Gray	67.43	4.4
Kudelsky	Kodell	81.2	3.133
Kuderawicz	Kudar	75.5	3.132
Kulbaba	Kenny	68.24	4.1
Kulbaba	Culbert	81.27	3.21
Kulbaba	Kason	83.4	4.1
Kulchyska	Kennedy	75.20	4.1
Kulczycki	Kennedy	75.24	4.1
Kulczycki	Cook	73.44	3.141
Kulynych	Collins	73.7	3.133
Kumczuk	Chaulk	78.15	3.113
Kupchuk	Kipp	76.41	3.133
Kurnarsky	Karr	71.12	3.141
Kuryk	Kirk	75.27	3.121
Kuszrier	Cliffe	79.38	4.1
Kutach	Keutish	85.14	3.22
Kutash	Keutish	77.37	2.1

Kuzyk	Kendall	85.35	4.1
Kwasnicki	McKay	70.51	3.113
Kwiatkowski	Kwaite	75.43	3.133
Kwiatkowski	Curtis	79.25	4.1
Kwiatkowski	Kay	75.4	3.111
Labovitch	Lyons	82.11	4.1
Labowitch/Zeida	Lyons	80.16	4.1
Lacomy	La Combe	81.38	3.132
Lanowy	Lanoway	84.45	2.1
lashewicz	Lesavage	77.28	2.1
Lasiuk	Evans	75.34	4.4
Latawicz/Latawiec	Carter	74.3	4.4
Laudinsky	Laudin	76.9	3.13
Lazenko	Senken	68.39	3.22
Lazerovitch	Lazer	73.39	3.13
Lazerowitch	Lazer	82.43	3.13
Lazowski/Fulham	Fullum	85.13	4.4
Le Banský	Le Banc	85.13	3.132
Lebedynski	Lynne	83.19	3.141
lechowicz	Leitch	73.35	3.133
Lehowicz/Lechowicz	Leitch	78.14	3.132
Lenchewski	Lynch	86.29	3.132
Ledwos	Lewis	86.12	3.122
Lenotsky	lennett	67.21	3.133
Leowski	Lloyd	71.42	4.1
Leppky	laing	82.47	4.1
Leschuk	Leckie	81.33	3.2

Lesiuk	Leslie	77.40	3.133
Lesiw	Sawka	86.37	4.3
Leus	Lewis	76.17	2.1
Lisczynsky	Leeson	78.2	3.132
Lesnioski	Lenson	84.51	3.22
Lesyszyn	Leeson	82.21	3.122
Leszczynski/Leschinski	Leslie	80.15	3.123
Leszczynski	Libby	86.4	3.123
Lichacz	Leitch	79.41	3.131
Lichacz	Merrick	75.40	4.4
Lisowska	Lester	71.23	3.22
Lisowyk	Leswick	86.13	3.123
Listernick	Lister	75.9	3.13
Litkowicz	Lithown	66.37	3.132
Litouninski/Litwinsky	Linton	77.39	3.132
Litowski	Seman	75.40	4.4
Litwak	Ludwig	80.44	2.1
Lobasz/Lobash	Lobe	74.18	3.131
Loeppky	Lee	78.42	3.121
Loginsky	Logan	80.37	3.132
Lohvinenko	Lohvinen	80.1	3.13
Lorenowicz	Lawrence	77.26	3.133
Loska/Lesuk	Leslie	80.50	3.2
Loszka/Loshka	Lesuk	74.17	4.3
Lotocki	Loreque	68.17	3.133
Loyowski	Lloyd	75.44	3.133
Lozenko	Sancan	68.22	3.143
Lozenko	Sancan		3.22
Lozinski	Lozinsky	83.22	1.

Lozowski	Kozak	86.37	4.3
Luba	Solonyka	77.13	4.3
Luchka	Lucoe	78.33	2.
Lucyk	Lucky	74.46	2.
Luczycki	Lusk	77.33	3.142
Luczyszyn	Luchisin	74.51	2.1
Ludwiczynski	Ludwick	82.49	3.132
Luiszy/Lewiski	Lewis	75.31	3.131
Lukinczuk/Lukinchuk	Lynne	78.46	3.141
Luklanczuk	Loochuk	66.24	3.121
Luszczyński	Laurence	80.35	4.1
Lychacz	Leitch	79.37	3.131
Lychacz	Lysack	83.40	4.3
Lyftiriuk	Leftrook	78.30	3.123
Lypa	Rome	80.48	4.4
Lysaichuk	Lister	75.21	3.21
Lysaiczuk	Lister	74.44	3.21
Lysakowski	Lewis	71.30	3.143
Lysakowski	Lyss	80.23	3.131
Lysaychuk	Lister	75.30	3.21
Lyshchyshyn	Shymkiw	85.1	4.3
Lytwyn	Lewin	86.26	3.123
Maciag	McCaig	83.5	2.
Maciejko	Magico	81.1	3.122
Macizowski/Macijowski	Macey	82.6	3.133
Maglich	Magley	74.18	3.131
Majchrowicz	MacRae	74.21	3.132
Majchrowicz	May	74.34	3.132

Majsiak	Cherski	80.15	4.3
Maksymchuk	Madison	74.28	3.2
Maksymchuk	Maximchuk	85.15	1.
Maksymchuk	Maxim	81.43	3.131
Maksymowicz/Maxim	Maxom	71.46	3.133
Makzemnuk/Mazimick	Mason	78.2	3.22
Malanczak	Mullin	77.20	3.133
Malarczuk	Mallar	78.15	3.131
Malazdrevich	Miller	84.34	3.22
Malazdrewicz	Miller	82.20	3.22
Malcheski	Minch	77.49	3.132
Malchikoff	Malchy	85.8	3.131
Malezdrewicz/ Malazdrovich	Miller	75.4	3.22
Malinosky	Malin	71.35	3.13
Malinowski	Miller	75.35	3.22
Malnek	Melnick	85.38	1.
Malolepszy/Malinsky	Malon	80.39	3.132
Maloliepszy/Malensky	Molon	71.38	3.132
Malonchik	Mellon	82.20	3.133
Malozdrewicz	Miller	76.8	3.22
Maloziniski/ Malczynski	Marshall	79.35	3.2
Malyszka/Malyska	Mallard	81.11	3.2
Manchulenko	Morgan	77.44	4.1
Manchulenko	Mann	75.22	3.131
Manchurak/Minchera	Loman	85.37	4.4
Manczulenko	Manchul	68.38	3.131
Marachouski	Murray	70.31	3.123
Marashinsky	Marr	80.22	3.131

Maraskensky/ Marashinsky	Marr	77.17	3.131
Marcheschi	Marche	71.31	3.13
Marciniuk	Marsyn	80.42	3.131
Marcinkowski	Martin	80.18	3.132
Marcynszyn	Martin	83.5	3.132
Marcuenkow	Martin	77.23	3.143
Marczak	March	70.16	3.131
Mardynawka	Martino	81.9	3.22
Marjasz	Mariash	79.13	1.
Markiewicz	Marks	66.38	3.132
Markusoff	Martin	77.35	3.2
Martiniuk	Martin	73.17	3.13
Martinuk	Gora	78.13	4.3
Martyniuk	Martin	79.49	3.131
Martynowski	Martin	81.44	3.131
Martynyk	Martin	82.17	3.131
Masiowski	Massey	75.46	3.121
Maslovsky	Maslove	79.28	3.131
Materna	Mattern	78.23	3.131
Matkowskyj/Matoski	Mitchell	80.46	3.22
Matwijishyn	Mathewson	72.19	3.122
Matwychuk	Mathews	86.26	3.132
Maximiuk/Maximick	Mason	78.48	3.22
Maximniuk	Mason	77.44	3.22
Maxymuk	Mackie	77.52	3.133
Maydoniuk	Maydan	79.26	3.13
Mazollek	Rayner	76.3	4.4
Mazorovsky	Mazer	72.48	3.132

Mazurick	Blackie	79.17	4.4
Mazurik	Martin	85.21	3.42
McKietruk	McKietrick	80.12	2.1
Meandzija	Mandy	66.21	3.143
Mechalevitch	Mitchell	86.10	3.133
Medinski	Madden	81.15	3.133
Medynski	Morgan	77.8	4.1
Medweduk	Medway	73.2	3.132
Medwyduk	Medway	79.47	3.132
Melchesky/Malchesky	Minch	75.49	3.132
Melnik/Melnyk	Miller	76.26	4.2
Melniczuk	Mellen	76.20	3.133
Melnizuk	Nelson	70.50	3.143
Melnychenko	Miller	82.18	4.2
Melnychuk	Melvin	75.34	3.133
Melnychuk	Melnyk	86.33	3.132
Melnyczuk	Melnyk	80.31	3.132
Mendyszwa	Mendres	78.12	3.133
Menzoski	Menzies	69.24	3.122
Meruki	Miller	86.38	3.2
Meyerovitz	Meyers	71.46	3.132
Meyerowitz	Meyers	67.14	3.132
Michajliw	Mitchell	86.22	3.133
Michajluk	Mitchell	77.17	3.133
Michalczuk	Michael	75.31	3.133
Michalevitch	Mitchell	81.3	3.133
Michaliczin	Michaels	84.10	3.133
Michalowitz	Michael	67.42	3.133
Michaluk	McLeod	80.19	3.22

Michaluk	Mitchell	66.40	3.133
Michasiw/Mychasiw	Mitcnell	71.51	3.21
Michosky	Michoski	84.25	2.1
Mielnichuk	Mellen	77.21	3.133
Migicovsky	Migie	75.12	3.131
Mikeluk	Mitchell	72.37	3.133
Mikolash	Milton	78.31	3.2
Mikolash	McLash	78.44	3.121
Mikolashek	Evans	79.35	4.4
Mikolayew	Ashwell	85.15	4.1
Milnikel	Manikel	78.27	3.122
Miloczovitz	Melosh	72.39	3.132
Miluk	Miles	81.3	3.132
Minuk	Munick	86.10	2.1
Mirochnik	Morosnick	76.5	2.1
Misiag	Manson	76.6	4.1
Mitchelenko	Mitchell	72.25	3.131
Mlodzinski	Young	79.28	4.2
Mlynarowich	Milne	84.36	3.133
Mlynarowich	Anderson	85.32	4.4
Mocsymchuk/Maksymchuk	Maxim	76.23	3.131
Molenske/Molinski	Munroe	74.11	3.22
Moluk	Maluk	85.20	4.3
Monczakowski	Mundy	85.52	3.122
Moneta	Bereziak	86.17	4.3
Monzik	Monson	74.45	3.2
Moosimovitch	Martin	75.18	4.1
Moralevicz	Nelson	79.23	4.4
Morawecki	Morwick	79.43	3.142

Morawski	Morris	84.49	3.133
Moraz	Morris	82.14	2.1
Morewecki	Morwick	84.7	3.142
Morlazedrewize	Miller	75.18	3.22
Moroz	Morrows	75.34	2.1
Morozowski	Morris	81.13	3.133
Morozowsky	Morosky	86.11	3.12
Morozowsky	Morris	78.30	3.133
Morys	Morris	80.9	1.
Moscovitch	Morris	84.22	3.2
Moscovitch	Moss	74.36	3.131
Mosienko	Mosie	76.34	3.13
Mosiezny	Claus	84.15	4.4
Moskalyk	Masters	81.46	3.22
Mospanchuk	Cherniak	82.31	4.3
Mozalowski	Moss	75.35	3.132
Mrochowski	Mrochuk	77.11	3.132
Mros	Morris	72.15	2.
Mudryk/Juis	Joss	84.50	4.4
Mularz	Miller	71.42	4.2
Muloski	Mell	85.14	3.133
Murochowsky	Murray	82.14	3.121
Murowetsky	Morrow	75.28	3.133
Muscovitch	Moss	78.12	3.133
Muscovitz	Moss	80.42	3.133
Musychuk/Muzychuk	Munn	75.14	3.132
Muszka	Flye	77.34	4.2
Muzychka	Macey	85.2	3.133
Muzycka	Phillips	78.40	4.4

Muzyka	Musgrove	85.14	3.22
Muzyka/Muzika	Owens	81.14	4.4
Muzyka	Musick	76.32	3.133
Mychailyszyn	Michaels	77.33	3.133
Mychalchuk/Mikalchuk	McKall	80.14	3.133
Mychalchuk	Malen	83.37	3.22
Mychalchyszyn	Michaels	72.14	3.133
Mychalczuk	Mickelson	70.16	3.133
Mychalyszyn	Michaels	80.19	3.133
Mykctiuk/Mykytiuk	Marlowe	80.2	4.1
Mykkytiuk	Brown	76.45	4.4
Mykolaychuk	Gonta	85.19	4.3
Mykulynsky/Mikulinski	Macklin	86.24	3.143
Mykytyk/Mykytiuk	Marlowe	78.48	4.1
Mylymuk	Myles	72.6	3.132
Myrowycz	Marowitch	82.37	2.1
Myskowski	Moore	85.10	4.1
Mysliwczuk	Mislowe	81.51	3.133
Myszkiewicz	Marks	82.15	3.132
Nabozniak	Brend	75.27	4.4
Nachminovich	Josephs	86.38	4.4
Nackonechnay	Knox	70.37	3.133
Nafostowicz	Nestor	86.24	3.142
Nakonieczny	Nicholls	73.34	3.22
Nasejchuk/Nasechuk	Kirby	76.20	4.4
Naturkach	Wilson	71.3	4.4
Nawalkowski	Noval	77.47	3.132
Nawizowsky	Navis	83.23	3.132

Nawolski	Noval	86.6	3.132
Nazarkewich	Nazer	79.45	3.132
Nazerkewich	Nazer	80.34	3.13
Nebozenko	Karpish	78.29	4.4
Negrycz	Negrich	79.14	1.
Nelin	Johnston	67.2	4.4
Nemerovsky	Newman	71.43	3.2
Nemerovsky	Nemy	76.9	3.12
Nemirovsky	Neemy	72.40	3.132
Neniska	Nenis	68.28	3.13
Nesimnuk	Ness	82.20	3.131
Nesimuik	Ness	86.34	3.131
Nestorowich	Nestor	76.10	3.13
Nestorowicz	Nester	86.5	3.132
Neyedle/Nejedli	Neil	76.38	3.142
Neyedly/Nejedli	Neil	75.33	3.142
Nieckarz	Nichols	80.31	3.22
Nieckarz	Naskar	77.1	3.132
Niedzialkowski	Nelson	80.17	3.22
Niedzialkowski	Nedgial	82.4	3.132
Niewczas	Newcross	70.46	2.1
Niewczas	Newton	84.35	3.22
Nimchuk	Nimrod	71.22	3.2
Nimilowich	Nemis	76.38	3.132
Noga	Nuggett	67.29	3.22
Nosaty	Kirkpatrick	76.24	4.4
Novalkoski	Nowell	84.26	3.133
Novolansky	Narvey	74.31	3.123
Nowak	Novak	80.50	1.

Nowalsky	Knowles	76.10	3.143
Nowasielski	Morton	67.32	4.4
Nowicky	Treger	80.22	4.4
Nychyk/Nyczyk	Naden	74.18	4.1
Nychyporuk	Ross	75.32	4.4
Nykipilo	Nichols	84.38	3.123
Nikolaiszyn	Nicholson	83.24	3.123
Nykolaychuk	Nykol	86.16	3.13
Nykolczuk	Nicholson	74.11	3.21
Nykorchuk	Nye	84.12	3.131
Nykowczuk	Nyers	80.16	3.2
Nykun	Naken	83.32	2.1
Okaluk	Okaley	86.16	3.2
Okaluk	Hobson	68.42	4.4
Okonski	O'Connell	68.34	3.21
Olchowecki	Elkon	83.8	3.132
Olechuk/Witiak	Witiuk	79.5	4.3
Olejasz	Olds	85.43	3.132
Oleksvik	Olekson	86.15	3.2
Oleszczuk	Alex	72.44	3.132
Olinek	Olinyk	84.41	1.
Olinkewiz	Olinkin	84.44	3.2
Olynek/Olinec	Olson	76.17	3.2
Olynyk	Olean	78.16	3.131
Omansky	Mann	75.3	3.141
Omelchenko	O'Mell	79.44	3.131
Omiucke	Owens	83.36	3.2
Omnetsky/Omnitsky	Omson	75.13	3.2

Oneschuk	Onyshuk	82.28	2.22
Onisko	O'Neil	79.31	3.21
Onofrechuk	Onaferson	78.12	3.22
Onofreychuk/Onoferson	Manning	81.11	4.4
Onofreychuk	Onoferson	86.33	3.22
Onufrechuk	Owens	76.28	3.2
Onufrechuk	Diduch	74.23	4.3
Onyszko	O'Niel	80.20	3.21
Orinkewicz	Orink	73.6	3.13
Orlinski	Orlins	73.17	3.13
Orysiuk	Oruck	80.41	3.121
Orzech	Ollis	83.21	4.1
Osachuk	Carroll	66.5	4.4
Osadcuk	Carrol	83.6	4.4
Osadryuk	Osadick	80.11	2.1
Osijchuk	Trent	76.13	4.4
Osmarchuk	Osmer	77.18	3.132
Osovsky	Benaron	70.29	4.4
Ostafichuk	Stasiuk	86.38	4.3
Ostafishiuk	O'Staff	86.38	3.131
Ostapchuk	Oste	74.6	3.131
Ostapchuk	Krawchuk	71.2	4.3
Ostapiuk	Ostap	86.33	3.13
Ostapowich	Staff	76.22	3.142
Ostapowich	Ostap	84.49	3.13
Ostapchuk	Ost	73.22	3.13
Ostapowich	Austin	75.35	3.21
Ostopowych/Ostopovich	Ostop	74.22	3.13
Ostrovsky	Ostin	74.52	3.2

Ostrowski	Ostro	84.44	3.13
Owcher	Owsher	84.11	2.1
Owsichuk	Hanried	74.51	4.4
Oystryk	Owens	86.36	4.1
Ozarow	Arrow	85.44	3.111
Ozuck	Oakes	68.5	3.132
Pacereniuk/Pasternik	Ballard	73.6	3.22
Pachkiwsky/Packowski	Packard	75.1	3.2
Pacholok	Parker	69.33	3.2
Pacyniak	Pacey	79.39	3.131
Pajak	Payonk	82.13	1.
Pakulak	Pollock	80.5	3.123
Palahicki/Palenitski	Pale	75.51	3.132
Palahniuk	Pollock	85.45	3.123
Palamarczuk	Palmer	70.36	3.142
Palamarchuk	Palmer	72.11	3.142
Palenchuk	Polley	70.7	3.22
Paliyczuk	Pollard	82.45	3.32
Palmerchuk	Palmer	66.14	3.13
Palovksy	Palansky	67.40	4.3
Panchuk	Paige	79.12	3.132
Pangracz	Pendgraes	85.21	2.1
Panichak	Panisco	86.38	3.2
Pancheski	Penner	80.52	3.22
Pankiw	Parker	82.48	3.22
Papiz	Page	83.6	3.122
Paprocki	Proche	80.33	3.142
Parabochoy	Parr	86.33	3.131

Parakonski/Parocholski	Parr	76.52	3.131
Parnitzky	Perry	67.27	3.123
Pashkousky/Pashkovsky	Pash	76.20	3.13
Pashkovsky	Pash	76.29	3.13
Pashkovsky	Pascoe	77.48	3.133
Pasichnyk	Pase	70.26	3.132
Pasieczka	Pasetka	86.5	2.
Pasieka	Pascoe	67.18	3.123
Pasiezka	Pasetka	85.52	2.
Pasika	Pascal	86.7	3.123
Pasikov	Pascoe	67.11	3.141
Paskiewicz	Parson	71.6	3.2
Patryzyn	Peterson	82.5	2.1
Patryson	Peterson	82.39	2.1
Patzer	Langner	86.12	4.1
Pauliszon	Rivers	73.7	4.4
Pawelec	Pollock	85.23	3.123
Pawlicki	Powell	76.25	3.133
Pawliuk	Pawluk	75.42	2.2
Pawlowacz	Jaska	75.21	4.3
Pawluk	Pollock	74.10	2.1
Pawluk	Pollick	78.19	2.1
Pawlyszyn	Pawison	78.27	3.122
Pawlyszyt/Paulishyn	Paulson	79.15	3.122
Pedhorodecki	Pedora	77.50	3.132
Peepchack	Hollingshead	86.39	4.4
Pelechaty	Paley	83.37	3.122
Pelepchuk	Pelly	73.51	3.21
Pemkowski	Martin	71.23	4.4

Penteluk	Pentluck	86.41	3.121
Percowicz/Persoage	Personage	75.28	3.2
Perecki	Preston	78.10	3.22
Perehinchuk	Perry	82.14	3.21
Perekinczuk	Perkins	80.14	3.142
Peteski	Grahame	83.9	4.4
Petleak/Petlak	Petlack	86.46	1.
Petranick	Vannick	66.26	3.113
Petranick	Petrie	69.28	3.2
Petrashak	Peters	80.12	3.132
Petrasiewacz	Peterson	70.5	3.22
Petrenko	Reimer	85.40	4.4
Petrovits/Petrovitch	Petrie	74.48	3.132
Petrowski	Peterson	75.4	3.22
Petrowski	Peterson	70.29	3.22
Petruniak	Burton	81.38	4.1
Petryszyn	Petterson	80.11	3.22
Petrzelka	Peters	80.46	3.132
Philipczuk/Philipchuk	Phillips	81.5	3.133
Philipowich	Phillips	75.29	3.133
Piasecki	Parker	82.5	3.22
Pichurski	Ferrer	82.40	4.4
Pickerute/Pekaruk	Cochrane	71.28	4.1
Picun	Patson	77.18	2.1
Pidhorocki/Pidhorodecki	Perry	74.16	3.123
Pidraziuk	Parker	66.40	4.1
Pidruchny	Poterson	84.19	3.22
Pidwerbetsky	Pearce	84.4	3.143
Piekowy	Prychitko	81.13	4.3

Pilipczuk	Phillip	70.35	3.133
Pilips	Phillips	81.45	2.1
Pinknovicz	Davis	72.22	4.1
Piotrawski	Karan	81.35	4.3
Piotrowicz/Petrowicz	Peterson	75.29	3.22
Pishnook	Pierce	81.25	3.132
Pisklack/Pislak	Palmer	81.49	4.1
Piskor	Paskor	79.25	2.1
Pisniuk	Parson	74.36	3.132
Pisnuik	Pisnook	84.28	2.1
Pitolay	Thom	66.28	4.4
Pitusilnik	Peterson	71.19	3.21
Pitz	Pitts	76.13	2.1
Pitzek	Pitt	80.5	3.131
Pitzek	Arnold	77.34	4.4
Pitzekk	Metruk	78.13	4.3
Plecan	Platson	71.34	2.1
Ploszoj	Ploshay	81.47	2.1
Plotkin	Duvall	81.48	4.4
Pluzinske/Pluchinske	Plye	84.20	4.1
Pobadinsky	Pope	72.20	3.132
Pocaluika	Pestaluky	82.35	2.
Pochkowski	Berry	80.25	4.1
Pochynok	Peterson	77.15	4.1
Poczynek/Pochynok	Peterson	86.38	4.1
Podborochynski	Berch	84.6	3.142
Podboroczynski	Bornes	82.46	3.141
Podguiski	Hill	77.13	4.2
Podgurski	Hill	69.7	4.2

Podmeroff	Podmer	78.39	3.13
Podstawka	Post	79.24	3.132
Podwysocki	Potter	80.31	3.22
Pohorecky	Boratsky	80.19	4.3
Pohorecky	Brody	75.33	4.1
Pohribny	Perrin	75.50	3.133
Polak	Pollock	85.11	2.1
Polansky	Shandel	67.7	4.1
Polechaty	Pellicek	84.12	3.133
Poleshchuk	Pauley	78.7	3.21
Polischuk/Matyчук	Mather	77.21	3.22
Polishczuk	Paul	76.6	3.131
Poliwczuk	Poly	86.44	3.131
Pollochuck	Englot	82.16	4.1
Polonski	Polson	70.6	3.2
Poltorak	Torch	86.5	3.142
Pomoryansky	Pomor	82.1	3.13
Pomozybida	Rossoli	71.12	4.1
Popeski	Pope	70.32	3.13
Popiel	Ash	73.43	4.2
Popoff	Stanton	82.22	4.4
Popowich	Pope	75.33	3.132
Popowicz	Pope	75.21	3.132
Popowniak	Stevens	81.7	4.4
Populiansky	Pullan	72.19	3.143
Poslusznyj	Paxton	82.48	4.1
Potaralski	Patrick	74.34	3.22
Potasky	Parker	71.26	4.1
Poteryjko	lamor	82.14	4.4

Poteryko	Lourie	66.3	4.1
Potoralski	Porter	85.11	3.132
Potrebka	Patrick	83.9	3.133
Potvin	Honey	82.26	4.1
Powroznik/Powrosnyk/ Powroznick	Powers	70.23	3.132
Pozdrowski	Powell	75.38	3.2
Prechadzka	Procca	86.23	3.123
Predruha/Petruga	Patrick	80.27	3.22
Premachuk	Preston	69.3	3.2
Presloski	Presley	66.38	3.121
Prigrosky	Von Riter-Prygrocki	67.4	3.22
Prilutsky	Lemer	78.37	4.4
Prkachin	Perkin	67.50	3.121
Probizanski	Provenski	86.32	3.122
Procopchuk/Prokopchuk	Burns	84.21	4.4
Procuronoff	Stephen	78.33	4.4
Prodaniuk	Perdonik	84.33	2.
Prodanuk	Perdonik	80.44	2.1
Prokipchuk	Paulicelli	83.36	4.1
Prokop	Dandurand	84.38	4.4
Prokopchuk	Propper	80.20	3.2
Prokopchuk	Proctor	75.19	3.21
Prokopchuk	Powell	74.36	4.1
Prokopowich	Proctor	79.38	3.21
Prokopowich	Prokop	80.15	3.13
Prokopowicz	Proke	80.24	3.132
Prokopsky	Price	75.40	4.1
Prokopuik	McEllis	70.15	4.4

Prokopwicz	Proctor	81.23	3.21
Prokopyszyn	Jackson	73.9	4.4
Prokopysyżn	Proctor	72.12	3.21
Prposki	Prokaska	79.29	4.3
Proscouyko	Pestaluky	85.1	4.1
Proskurniak	Prosk	69.30	3.13
Prycun	Preston	78.19	2.
Pryszazniuk	Preston	80.38	3.22
Pryszazniuk	Price	73.6	3.131
Pryszazniuk	Pressey	77.19	3.133
Prystanski	Peterson	77.47	4.1
Przednowak	Novak	78.26	3.112
Przednowek	Nowek	79.40	3.11
Przednowski	Novak	76.40	3.22
Przygrocki/Prygrocki	Pry	86.39	3.132
Pshepialkowski	Chappell	71.22	3.133
Pszepjalkowski	Chapel	80.26	3.132
Puach	Pauch	85.13	2.
Pubihunski	Parker	66.11	4.1
Puchalski	Poolé	69.26	3.143
Puchalski	Chase	79.12	3.142
Puhach	Pauch	71.23	3.122
Puzianowski/Puzianoski	Purdie	77.51	3.123
Pylypas	Phillips	69.30	3.123
Pylypchuk	Phillips	80.28	3.133
Pylypczuk/Pelepchuk	Phillips	81.37	3.133
Pyndykowski/ Pendykowski	Penny	75.38	3.143
Pyrch	Perch	80.48	2.1
Pyryhora	Perry	85.24	3.133

Rabinovich	Robins	71.38	3.132
Rabinovitch	Rabson	68.9	3.2
Rabinovitch	Rubin	76.16	3.132
Raczka	Roscoe	74.35	2.
Radinousky	Rodin	72.9	3.132
Radinowsky	Rodin	75.47	3.132
Rapchuk	Harasen	81.34	4.4
Raposki	Rapp	84.19	3.131
Rasumoff	Crawshaw	67.14	4.4
Ratuszny	Roy	76.43	3.122
Rawlik	Rauliuk	67.16	1.
Redkwa	Cheldon	78.17	4.4
Regalsky/Rogeski	Rogers	72.4	3.2
Rekunyik	Ryan	79.35	3.142
Remenda	Williams	84.51	4.4
Repchinsky	Ritchie	75.15	3.123
Heszitnyk	Reshnick	83.8	3.121
Revega	Rogowski	80.12	4.3
Rewakowski/ Rewakowsky	Rendall	82.40	3.2
Rewniak	Ronyck	84.1	2.1
Riemniak	Ronyck	81.24	2.1
Rihousek	Reiner	80.26	3.22
Robesecka	Havens	80.34	4.4
Roborecki	Roberts	74.45	3. 143
Roborecki	Paige	69.26	4.4
Roboreski	Paige	67.11	4.4
Rochwat	Carlstrom	86.44	4.4
Rodinchuk	Rodie	81.42	3.131

Rodycz	Rodgers	69.5	3.2
Rogalski	Martin	84.19	4.4
Rogalski	Rogers	72.35	3.2
Rogesky	Rogers	71.19	3.132
Rogozinski	Rogers	73.12	3.2
Rohatynski	Rowan	79.1	3.142
Rojeski	Rogers	75.4	3.133
Romanczyzycz	Romans	83.52	3.132
Romaniuk	Stroczuk	80.43	4.3
Romanoski	Romanoff	75.5	3.132
Romanovsky	Rowman	75.38	3.131
Romanowskyj	Romanoff	83.29	3.132
Romanyshyn	Ryan	78.13	3.132
Romanyszyn	Romaneson	84.33	3.122
Romanyszyn	Roman	78.23	3.13
Roski	Roscoe	76.46	3.21
Roslinski	Roslyn	77.6	3.131
Rosolwicz	Ross	75.9	3.131
Rossol	Russell	72.4	2.1
Rostkowski	Ross	85.41	3.131
Rostykas	Ross	76.19	3.131
Rozak	Lacey	71.36	4.4
Rozecki	Rozeck	72.14	3.13
Ruchitsky	Rogers	74.16	4.1
Rudniski	Rodney	66.28	3.133
Rusnuk	Rusnick	85.39	2.1
Rutko/Rudko	Miller	83.37	4.4
Ruzycki	Ryan	77.42	4.1
Ruzycki	Rush	85.41	3.132

Ruzycki	Russell	81.43	3.22
Rybka	Fisher	84.18	4.2
Rychlik	Rich	75.9	3.131
Rychlicki/Rychliski/ Ritchi	Ryce	86.9	3.132
Rychliski	Ritchie	73.6	3.121
Rychliwski	Richlew	82.47	3.133
Rychliwsky	Richlew	82.50	3.133
Sadlowski/Sodlosky	Saunders	75.27	3.2
Sadomsky	Saunders	86.27	3.2
Sadowski	Sharon	75.33	3.22
Safetsky/Sovetsky	Sellers	78.6	4.1
Sajewicz	Sedgwick	76.23	2.
Skaluk	Stack	73.2	3.133
Sakolinsky	Saxon	80.37	3.132
Salamocha	Salamon	80.25	3.2
Salavich	Merino	73.32	4.4
Salavitch	Thompson	76.34	4.4
Salewich	Selwood	77.34	3.123
Salocawczuk	Slater	71.13	3.22
Salyga	Saunders	67.26	3.2
Samboryk	Sanborn	69.11	3.132
Samec	Samce	83.25	2.
Saramga	Sago	66.36	3.122
Saranczuk	Sarens	79.49	3.132
Sass	McKenzie	69.29	4.4
Sastapolko	Wiggins	71.43	4.4
Sauka	Saunders	81.50	3.2

Sawatsky	Sawyer	75.18	3.2
Sawatski	Watson	69.16	3.2
Sawatzki/Sawatsky	Watson	78.12	3.2
Sawatzky	Kelly	66.6	3.112
Sawatzky	Watson	77.29	3.2
Sawchak	Sawyer	75.19	3.2
Sawchenko	Shaw	72.14	3.132
Sawchook/Sawchuk	Scott	74.43	4.1
Sawchuk	King	82.47	4.4
Sawczyn	Souchan	67.40	2.1
Sawula	Shaw	86.48	3.132
Sawula	Swallow	71.5	3.123
Sayesky	Sykes	66.47	3.142
Scazinetsky	Cass	84.45	3.142
Schaworsky	Shaw	82.31	3.132
Scherbanievich	Smith	67.16	4.1
Scherbanowich	Shurb	79.2	3.132
Schewelewitsch/ Szewelewicz	Shell	84.33	3.141
Schkolny	Scholney	83.32	2.1
Schlatecki/Slatiski	Slater	82.38	3.22
Scobolunk/Skoplyniuk	Skoby	86.51	3.132
Scraba	Shelly	84.21	4.1
Scrapneck	Scarth	84.34	3.132
Scribailo	Skye	79.18	3.141
Scribailo	Skye	74.45	3.141
Scribney	Scribner	80.25	3.2
Scrwetmyk	Sagasky	67.29	4.3
Scrwetmyk	Sagasky	82.28	4.3

Sebasyanski	Sebastyan	70.47	3.13
Sebrick	Zeebric	82.10	2.1
Selewicz/Salavich	Savage	84.25	3.122
Semanciw	Simans	82.33	3.132
Semczycz	Symchuk	80.51	4.3
Semeniuk	Simmons	66.23	3.132
Semenuk	Simms	66.36	3.132
Semotiuk	Sennett	77.29	3.133
Senchuk	Sanders	70.15	3.22
Senyck	Sennett	78.33	2.1
Serbanik	Jackson	69.29	4.4
Shach	Shaw	73.50	3.132
Shack	Shaw	80.15	3.132
Shalapata	Shaw	77.3	3.132
Shandrowich/Shenderevich	Sandar	81.3	3.132
Sharowski	Sharrow	76.9	3.131
Shcherbanievich/ Szczerbaniewicz	Smith	74.15	4.1
Shemash	Siemash	86.44	1.
Shemeluk	Shemluck	83.27	3.121
Shenko	Simcoe	84.43	2.1
Sherbuck	Sherbrook	79.14	2.1
Shewan	Smith	81.42	4.1
Shewchuk	Shaw	77.44	3.132
Shewchuk	Shelton	69.29	3.2
Shewchuk	Saunders	80.2	4.1
Shiskovsky	Sisko	76.48	3.132
Shkromyda	Skromeda	85.22	4.3
Shlacovsky	Sheldon	78.9	3.22

Shmedak	Mudray	76.23	4.3
Shmigelski	Smiley	69.30	3.123
Shmigelski	Smith	70.30	3.132
Shmigelsky	Smigelsky	85.34	2.2
Shostak	Shaw	69.43	3.133
Shotropa	Sharp	80.7	3.142
Shumyhora	Feschuk	76.8	4.3
Shynko	Simcoe	80.46	2.1
Shynkarczuk	Shand	82.8	3.132
Sianchuk	Simms	76.40	3.132
Siewizki	Thomson	73.24	4.4
Simovitch	Simmons	84.17	3.132
Sinaisky	Skinner	74.51	3.22
Sirulnikoff	Searle	76.33	3.131
Sirulnikoff	Sirlin	83.21	3.142
Siwek	Grey	71.22	3.22
Skalazky	Kaye	78.10	3.111
Skebensky	Kibbins	75.5	3.143
Skehar	Skyar	82.5	2.2
Skibinski	Kibbins	77.36	3.141
Skibinski	Simmons	74.15	3.142
Skibitzky	Skyler	79.35	4.1
Sklepowicz	Skepel	84.32	3.132
Skobleniuk	Mokanyk	86.33	4.3
Skokick	Stevens	67.21	4.1
Skokick	Stevens	67.21	4.1
Skomarowski	Barton	81.39	4.1
Skorobatcy	Cory	78.8	3.141
Skrybailo	Skye	77.39	3.133

Skrynyk	Skinner	74.12	3.133
Skrypatz	Cochrane	79.31	4.1
Skrypetz	Johnson	70.33	4.4
Skrzypicki	Casey	73.43	4.1
Skulimouski	Skelly	77.7	3.133
Skuzanski/Skurzanski	Stirling	80.4	3.22
Skwarij	Squarie	76.9	2.1
Slepachuk	Patrick	70.7	4.4
Sliwka	Stevens	75.29	4.1
Sliworski	Sloan	81.39	3.142
Sloboda	Freeman	66.38	4.2
Slobodeski	Shane	82.4	4.1
Slobodzian	Bowden	80.18	3.112
Sluczaczuk/Slusarchuk	Slater	71.16	4.1
Sluka	Sloker	67.26	3.22
Slupski	Sloan	82.24	4.1
Slutsky	Lewis	77.14	3.143
Smal	Small	86.9	1.
Smereczanski	Smerch	74.4	3.141
Smereczansky/ Smerchanski	Smerck	86.23	3.132
Smereczynski	Smorten	84.21	3.142
Smeryczanski/ Smerchanski	Smerch	85.30	3.13
Smigielski	Smith	76.24	3.132
Smilovitch	Smiley	80.7	3.2
Smilski	Zdan	78.14	4.3
Smiszney	Smith	84.45	3.132
Smiszny/Smishney	Smith	86.27	3.132
Smith/Ziolkowski	Stanley	75.15	4.4

Smokoriwski	Smoke	80.5	3.132
Smokula/Smokal	Kane	76.28	3.113
Smutney	Rosborough	83.2	4.4
Smylski	Smiley	71.7	3.121
Sniatynski	Smith	72.45	4.1
Sobastiansky	Sobie	84.36	3.121
Sobieski/ Sebastyancki	Sobie	84.42	3.13
Sobiestanski/ Sobieszczanski	Sobie	74.27	3.13
Sobieszczanski	Sobie	67.22	3.13
Sobkow	Simcoe	75.25	2.1
Sbokowicz/Sobkowich	Sobkowich	80.27	1.
Sobkowicz	Somers	78.22	3.2
Sobotkiewicz	Sobie	71.38	3.14
Sochacki	Saunders	77.27	3.21
Sochacki	Marsh	79.20	4.4
Sochacki/Sochaski	Marsh	82.11	4.4
Sochacky	Adams	66.50	4.4
Sochatsky	Scott	81.45	4.1
Sofei	Suffield	67.38	2.
Sokalski	Scott	84.32	3.132
Sokil	Bohay	85.6	4.3
Sokoliwski/Sokolowski	Arron	79.35	4.4
Sokoloski	Thomas	81.40	4.4
Sokoloski	Brian	83.8	4.4
Sokoloski	Sokol	86.50	3.13
Sokolowski	Sokols	85.41	3.14
Sokolowski	Sokol	83.38	3.13
Solarchuk	Solar	82.45	3.13

Solinski	Sloan	69.22	3.132
Solodky	Sommers	73.21	3.2
Solomon	Nash	83.39	4.4
Solonynka	Roper	70.38	4.4
Sopchuk	Sobie	79.40	3.2
Sopinnyk/Sopunik	Hastings	75.18	4.4
Sopiwnyk/Sopiwnik	Shane	75.24	4.1
Sopiwnyk	Roberts	82.39	4.4
Sopoff	Doyle	84.26	4.4
Sorochan	Sorreil	81.17	3.21
Sorokowski	Sarcosky	80.15	3.123
Sorokowski	McArthur	84.48	4.4
Sorowatnyk	Sagasky	83.12	4.3
Sowiak	Soviak	83.38	1.
Sowinski	Davis	66.44	4.1
Spichka	Spelmer	70.11	4.1
Spichko	Spelmer	77.36	4.1
Spodaryk	Tavender	74.40	4.4
Brutwa	Swiddle	66.43	4.1
Stabiskski/ Stabiszewski	Shaw	74.29	4.1
Stacyshyn	Stacy	86.46	3.13
Stadnyk	Anthony	85.27	4.4
Staniuk	Sanford	83.5	3.22
Stankewich	Stanwick	71.17	3.122
Stankiewicz	Stanson	78.38	3.2
Starodab	Dube	78.8	3.112
Steciuk	Stevens	72.18	3.2
Stadnychuk	Stanley	83.3	3.143

Stankewich	Starr	86.40	3.132
Staranchuk	Staren	79.14	3.132
Staroselsky	Stone	76.34	3.142
Starostik	Dayton	85.39	4.4
Staruszkiewicz	Starr	76.25	3.131
Starzynski	Starr	79.8	3.131
Staskiewicz	Stask	85.42	3.13
Stawitzki	Stanwick	68.45	3.132
Stecij	Stacey	83.15	2.1
Stefaniec	Stephens	77.26	3.133
Stefaniuk	Steven	76.45	3.132
Stefaniuk	Stephens	78.50	3.132
Stefaniuk	Miller	86.11	4.4
Steliga	Steele	73.24	3.133
Stelmaschuk	Tornylo	81.26	4.3
Stelmasczuk/ Stelmaszczuk	Stelman	75.43	3.132
Stempkowski	Stevens	66.5	3.2
Stempkowski	Stem	78.44	3.13
Stenkewich	Starr	82.4	4.1
Stephan	Stevens	85.29	2.1
Stepik/Zephie	Stephen	72.39	3.2
Stetzki	Stattin	67.48	3.22
Stiasny	Chasney	82.13	2.1
Stinka	Chorney	86.45	4.3
Stojanowskij/Stonowski	Stoney	71.26	3.121
Stokotelny	Stokes	75.9	3.132
Stolwyk	Stalwick	71.35	2.1
Storoschuk	Storos	79.6	3.13

Stracovsky	Starr	75.11	3.133
Strelchuk	Strell	74.37	3.131
Strelecki	Stacey	69.34	3.123
Strilkiwski	Steele	85.9	3.143
Striwkiwsky	Strike	84.17	3.132
Strombitsky	Strome	75.9	3.132
Stroppa	King	71.23	4.4
Stroski/Strembicki	Chandler	84.43	4.4
Strosky	Strem	81.20	4.1
Strumbicky	Starrett	81.14	4.1
Stratynski	Strutt	78.28	3.131
Strycharz	Strychard	81.22	2.1
Stusiak	Stack	77.18	3.121
Strycharz	Stafford	77.8	4.1
Stryjkowski	Stike	75.12	3.141
Studnitz	Stewart	79.42	3.21
Sucharoff	Sayles	77.18	4.1
Suconsky	Latimer	86.12	4.4
Surowiec	Selby	66.35	4.1
Sutoff	Sutton	75.25	2.1
Suzanski	Somers	83.20	4.1
Swerda	O'Shey	86.51	4.4
Swersky	Swire	82.22	3.132
Swiatkiewicz	Smith	73.14	4.1
Swiatkowski	Swait	74.43	3.132
Swicky	Swick	75.31	3.13
Swidzinski	Swiss	80.32	3.132
Swyck	Smith	77.7	2.1
Sybornyk	Sherb	81.48	3.142

Sych	Maple	84.40	4.4
Sydorczyk	Sydner	71.36	3.132
Symaka	Simms	85.19	3.133
Symchych	Simms	82.43	3.133
Symczycz	Semchuk	82.20	4.3
Synycia	Senicie	68.52	2.1
Sytchuk	Scot	85.31	4.1
Sywak/Woloskian	Wallis	74.24	3.133
Sywaka/Woloskian	Wallis	74.46	3.133
Szadorski	Shea	80.18	3.13
Szafranowicz	Stevens	76.12	4.1
Szajewski/Shayewski	Shaye	86.8	3.133
Szalaj	Shalley	84.1	2.1
Szechinsky	Saunders	77.33	4.1
Szedosiki	Lawrence	78.41	4.4
Szefczyk	Shaw	76.36	3.133
Szefczyk	Shefchyk	84.15	1.
Szefzcyk	Shaw	77.36	3.133
Szestopalka/Szestopolka	Wiggins	77.29	4.4
Szestopalko	Wiggins	70.7	4.4
Szestopolka	Wiggins	73.6	4.4
Szewczyk	Shaw	77.36	3.133
Szczwuk/Soulchuk	Saunders	79.49	3.22
Szczerbaniewicz	Smith	85.3	4.1
Szczerbanienicz	Sherb	84.36	3.132
Szczerbaniewicz	Sherb	72.28	3.132
Szczombrocki	Shambrock	75.12	3.132
Szczombrowski	Shambrock	76.22	3.132

Szczurko	Stark	66.42	3.132
Szczurko	Schurko	83.1	2.2
Szczygol	Shygot	78.28	2.2
Szewczyk	Sheward	86.13	3.21
Szewczyk	Shelton	69.32	3.21
Szewzuk	Shelton	73.8	3.21
Szkwarek/Skivirak	Squires	69.28	3.132
Szkwarek	Pikul	85.33	4.3
Szkwarek	Swarek	85.33	2.2
Szlachtycz	Slater	75.52	3.22
Szumiakowski	Simovitch	78.13	4.3
Sztynyk	Stadnyk	83.1	2.
Szumlakowski	Simovitch	85.13	4.3
Szustakowski	Takoski	71.33	3.112
Szymanowicz	Simms	82.26	3.133
Szymanski	Smith	82.8	3.133
Szyjka	Sheyka	82.43	1.
Szynkarczyn	Sincarsin	79.15	2.1
Szypit	Sheppit	77.26	1.
Szywczyszyn/Shewchyshyn	Chesin	79.31	3.113
Tabolski/Tabolskie	Toben	84.22	3.2
Tachinsky	Tachan	80.12	3.132
Tanchak	Smith	83.28	4.4
Tanchak	Peters	72.18	4.4
Tanchuk	Tenszen	81.41	3.22
Tanczuk	Tanner	74.43	3.21
Tanczuk	Tanchuk	77.27	1.
Tarabalka	Tarr	81.33	3.131

Tarnovietchi	Tarnick	85.44	3.142
Tarnowecky	Tarnow	81.3	3.13
Tashekowsky	Tashe	82.52	3.13
Tataryn	Zabolotny	83.42	4.3
Tchorowski	Trent	79.26	4.1
Tereszczuk	Terris	82.52	3.133
Ternopolski	Turner	82.21	3.22
Tesarski	Tessie	77.29	3.121
Tesulk	Locke	84.41	3.113
Thurzanez	Tuer	75.23	3.132
Tkachuk	Taychuk	76.37	2.
Tkachuk	Thacker	83.23	3.22
Tkachuk	Thatcher	81.47	3.22
Tkachuk	Sech	85.20	4.3
Tkachuk	Verbonac	83.12	4.3
Tkachuk	Thacher	80.21	3.22
Tkachyk	Weaver	66.14	4.2
Tkachyshen	Ketcheson	72.45	2.1
Tkaczuk/Thaczuk/ Tkachuk	Thaczuk	85.35	2.
Tkaczuk	Small	66.24	4.4
Tkaczyk	Small	75.20	4.4
Tlachak	Shenfield	86.34	4.4
Tobosky	Tobin	71.28	3.2
Toharik/Tokaryk	Tucker	71.45	3.133
Tokarchuk	Tokar	73.2	3.13
Tokarczuk	Tokarchuk	85.44	1.
Tokarczuk	Tucker	76.13	3.133
Tokarczuk/Tokarchuk	Tokar	76.27	3.13

Tokariwski	Tokar	82.31	3.13
Tokaryk	Tucker	77.4	3.133
Tolchinsky	Toole	81.20	3.133
Tomchesyn	Thompson	83.34	3.123
Tomczyszyn	Thompson	76.8	3.21
Tomkiewich	Tonkins	78.11	3.142
Toolchinsky	Toole	75.3	3.131
Topolinsky	Todd	83.21	3.132
Topolnicki	Topoll	79.30	3.131
Topolnicki	Topolniski	83.25	2.2
Topoloneski	Todd	83.22	3.132
Toporoski	Snipper	81.28	4.4
Toski	Tosky	78.14	1.
Trohuciak	Viflanzoff	83.7	4.3
Tsihikalo	Sihikal	78.13	3.132
Turbosky	Turner	82.36	3.2
Turbovsky	Turner	77.7	3.2
Turchynski	Turchin	83.50	3.131
Turkiewicz	Turk	73.4	3.13
Turkiewicz	Turner	68.39	3.2
Tustanoski	Tenosky	73.20	3.113
Twardowski	Terry	78.20	3.123
Twardowski	Ward	76.4	3.132
Tworoshchuk/Tworyschuk	Twory	80.38	3.13
Tymchuk	Thompson	69.11	3.22
Tymchyshyn	Timmins	84.40	3.123
Tymczyszyn/Tymchyshyn	Timm	75.6	3.131
Tymko	Martin	75.23	4.4
Tymochko	Timcoe	85.41	3.121
Symofichuk	Thompson	70.17	3.22

Tymoschuk	Tymos	85.30	3.13
Tysarski	Turner	83.2	4.1
Tyshkowski	Tyler	75.13	3.2
Tyszko	Tysko	84.21	2.2
Ufryjewicz/Offrowich	Richards	76.45	4.4
Uhryn	Erin	82.39	2.1
Uklejewski	Oakley	76.34	3.133
Urbanowski	Urban	72.41	3.13
Urhyn/Uhryn	Erinn	78.18	3.123
Varney	Lundy	70.51	4.1
Veremeichuk	May	78.15	3.141
Viszniwecki	Wish	82.16	3.133
Vlasiczuk	Vale	75.31	3.132
Wac	Watts	85.19	1.
Waculka	Walker	70.22	3.2
Wakshynsky/Wakshinski	Watson	80.46	3.132
Walcsiak	Walsh	83.13	3.132
Walczuk/Wolczuk	Wolchuk	85.52	1.
Wileckoff	Wallace	80.18	3.133
Warboski/Werboski	Verby	82.21	3.123
Warowarycz	Warwick	76.23	3.123
Warshawsky	Walker	83.10	3.2
Washkoski	Welsh	73.12	3.132
Washkowsky	Welch	78.50	4.1
Wasiuk	Hackman	73.38	4.4
Wasylciw	Walker	84.26	3.2

Wasyleniuk	Wasylnuk	86.10	3.122
Wasyleski	Wesley	86.26	3.143
Wasyllizyn	Wasylyshyn	84.29	1.
Wasylkoski	Williams	74.12	4.2
Wasylowski	Wesley	86.44	3.143
Wasyluk/Weselak	Weslak	84.36	3.12
Wasylynchuk	Wesley	73.49	3.143
Wasylyniuk	Shane	82.39	4.4
Wasylyshen	Blyth	73.37	3.142
Wavgachyk	Wilson	74.46	4.1
Wavzocha	Wozocha	81.25	2.
Wawryshyn	Warren	79.35	3.123
Wazny	Wayne	75.4	3.123
Wdowiak	Deryak	82.27	2.
Weleczenka	Wellis	79.34	3.133
Weleschuk	Welch	69.24	3.14
Welychenko	Wellis	77.30	3.133
Welyczenko/Welychenko	Wellis	78.11	3.133
Welyski	Willis	84.30	3.133
Werbicki	Verbin	69.33	3.133
Werbowecki	Warren	68.32	3.22
Wertepny	Curtiss	75.32	4.4
Wertepny	Ware	74.6	3.131
Weslowsky	Wesley	66.24	3.121
Wesniewski	Thomas	72.52	4.4
Wetiaz	Veters	70.34	3.22
Wezbicki	White	77.34	4.1
Wierzbowiecki	Weir	85.12	3.131
Wilchowecky	Elko	72.5	3.142

Wilensky	Williams	70.35	3.133
Winagratsky	Vine	82.38	3.132
Winegrotsky	Vine	78.25	3.132
Winniczek	Winnick	77.3	3.121
Wintoniuk	Winton	70.39	3.13
Wischnewski	Wisch	86.10	3.13
Wisniewski	Williams	83.52	3.2
Wisniewski	West	75.1	3.132
Wisniewski	Thomas	75.10	4.4
Wisnowski	Winters	76.16	3.2
Witoski	Dawson	84.31	4.4
Wiwsianski	Wish	78.16	3.132
Wasiuk	Marshall	67.27	4.4
Wlasuik	Vickers	77.35	4.4
Wlozek	Warren	84.24	4.1
Wojciechowski	Wolfe	77.6	3.132
Wojczyszyn/Woychyshyn	Wayne	86.28	3.123
Wojczyszyn	Ross	77.50	4.4
Wojewoda	Waywood	78.5	3.142
Wojiechowski	Abel	71.37	4.4
Wolczuk	Wolsh	69.11	3.132
Woligroski	Wallis	74.29	3.143
Wolochatiuk	Wall	68.18	3.131
Woloschuk	Wallace	83.45	3.131
Woloszczuk	Wallace	77.11	3.131
Wolozuk	Wallace	78.30	3.133
Wondrasek	Henry	84.21	4.4
Wordyniuk	Verdenik	77.2	2.
Worobec	Worobey	80.4	4.3

Woronchak	Warren	67.7	3.133
Woronchok	Warren	77.20	3.133
Woronick	Warnick	85.25	3.121
Woroniuk	Mason	82.15	4.4
Woroniuk	Stewart	72.7	4.4
Wowchuk	Teal	68.25	4.4
Wowchuk	Wood	68.47	3.13
Wowczuk	Woichuk	77.45	2.1
Woycyshyn	Woyton	79.16	3.2
Woyczikowski	Colton	78.37	4.4
Woyczszyn	Washen	84.7	3.123
Woytko	White	71.38	3.132
Wozilowski	Wesley	75.41	3.123
Wozny	Wasnie	83.26	1.
Wroblecki	Rowe	84.33	3.131
Wrzeszczewicz	Smith	73.40	4.4
Wrzyszcz	Wray	86.36	3.132
Wyachyk/Wagachyk	Wilson	81.15	4.1
Wyrostak	Young	83.24	4.2
Wyrozub	Burke	85.13	4.4
Wzrshyhara/Werszyhora	Warren	81.9	3.22
Yabonowski	Novak	71.14	3.22
Yachimec	Kenick	82.27	4.1
Yachimitz	Jackimec	83.10	1.
Yachimowitch	Dru	85.24	4.4
Yaciuk/Yaschuk	Young	79.6	4.1
Yacuk	Jacuk	78.39	1.
Yacyshyn	Johnson	85.4	4.1

Yacyszyn	Yacheson	81.26	2.1
Yadchishyn	Acheson	85.5	2.1
Yadloski	Adloves	72.26	3.132
Yakemeshen	Yakmission	80.40	3.121
Yaknowets	Janower	83.35	3.22
Yakymowich	York	82.20	3.132
Yampolski	Polson	71.27	3.2
Yanchuk	Tolpa	83.36	4.3
Yanofsky	Young	69.9	3.132
Yanofsky	Jenoff	84.26	3.133
Yanyu	Young	76.27	3.132
Yaremczuk/Yaremchuk	Armond	76.10	3.22
Yaremkewich	Yardley	83.9	3.2
Yarmalovitch	Stevens	83.4	4.4
Yarosh	Jerris	84.7	2.1
Yaroslasky	Lasky	75.10	3.11
Yaroszewski	Grams	70.19	4.4
Yasinski	Bailey	85.2	4.4
Yarsosloski/Yarosloski	Yarrow	74.21	3.131
Yarytski	Harris	76.1	3.133
Yendik,	Hendricks	82.112	2.1
Yendrowich	Anders	77.16	3.132
Yendyk	Hendricks	85.34	2.1
Yerema	Yarema	84.13	1.
Yodchshin/Yadchyshyn	Young	77.18	4.1
Yudluvitz	Yudeil	69.29	3.133
Yurchak	York	86.11	3.122
Yurechko	Yorke	70.8	3.143
Yurkiw	Yerkins	76.25	2.1

Yurystyj	Harris	77.10	4.4
Yuzwishyn	Ewen	74.6	3.121
Zabkowski	Kellar	82.13	4.4
Zaborowski	Ross	74.16	4.4
Zaborski	Winters	78.36	4.4
Zacharkiw	Harrow	71.29	3.143
Zadorowcz	Derrick	74.20	3.143
Zaharychuk	Durban	81.21	4.4
Zakarchemny	Thomas	85.36	4.4
Zakarczemny/ Zakarchemny	Zak	82.28	3.13
Zakresky	Christie	77.28	3.113
Zaleschuk	Allen	80.11	3.143
Zaleszczuk	Zale	72.20	3.13
Zalkowski	Salby	80.16	3.123
Zaluski	Laskey	71.44	3.113
Zapisocki	Zappe	73.51	3.131
Zapotoczny	Martin	80.9	4.4
Zaprudsky	Levson	77.10	4.4
Zarosinsky	Zoles	66.30	3.142
Zarowski	Roy	74.49	3.143
Zarucki	Larson	74.37	4.4
Zarwanycki	Zarrie	80.5	3.123
Zarzycki	Williams	75.49	4.4
Zasitko	Allison	85.30	4.4
Zasluzeniuk	Zooke	66.48	3.121
Zavadiuc/Zavađuk	Hunter	79.37	4.4
Zaverucha	Kostuck	70.45	4.3

Zawerucka	Kostuck	78.9	4.3
Zaychenko	Daniels	82.41	4.4
Zazula	Zenith	83.34	4.1
Zbitneff	Zbitnew	86.18	4.3
Zbaraszczuk	Baran	84.2	3.132
Zelbovitch	Zell	85.25	3.131
Zelenitsky	Reynolds	77.23	4.4
Zemledoch/Zemliduk	Weyne	83.25	4.4
Zerebko	Craig	78.2	4.4
Zetkavic/Zytkiewicz	Zeaton	77.32	3.21
Zielinska	Green	74.2	4.2
Zielinski	Arlen	77.16	3.22
Zielke	Silkie	73.52	2.
Zinchuk	Siwalk	81.9	4.3
Ziolkowski	Drobb	84.46	4.4
Ziolkowski	Bernard	74.24	4.4
Zlatteff	Slater	78.11	3.22
Zlotnick	Saunders	76.17	4.4
Zluchowski	Koskie	77.17	3.113
Zluchowski/Koskie	Koskey	75.50	3.113
Zolinski	Nelson	80.9	3.142
Zoslowsky	Manning	73.13	4.4
Zotynn	Powell	85.51	4.4
Zubrezki	Coleman	69.34	4.4
Zuilkowski/Ziulkowski	Randall	80.15	4.4
Zukotynski	Zukor	70.48	3.132
Zulkoski	Koskey	81.21	3.111
Zulkowski	Michaelson	75.8	4.4
Zulkowsky	Paulson	74.40	4.4

Zurba	Harris	73.14	4.4
Zurkowsky	Stern	83.32	4.1
Zwet	Zevit	69.10	2.
Zylka	Anderson	81.17	4.4
Zytkiewich	Zeaton	76.14	3.22
Zytkiewicz	Zeaton	76.17	3.22

APPENDIX B

AUTHORIZED APPLICATION FORMS FOR A CHANGE OF NAME

The forms which follow are:

1. "Preliminary Application"
2. "Application for a Change of Name; Form B"
3. "Affidavit of Qualification and Bona Fides; Form C"
4. "Notice of Application for a Change of Name; Form D".

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

CHANGE OF NAME ACT

PRELIMINARY APPLICATION

POINTS TO BE COVERED IN AFFIDAVIT OR
STATUTORY DECLARATION BEFORE PRINTED
CHANGE OF NAME FORMS ARE FORWARDED FOR
COMPLETION

1. Set out fully reasons for change of name.
2. New name that you wish to adopt.
3. Name in full, exactly in accordance with birth record.
(produce birth certificate)
4. Date and place of birth.
5. Marital status. If stated to be unmarried, a statement that
he or she has never been married is required.
6. If married, give names of unmarried infant children.
(produce birth certificate)
7. Place of residence at the present time.
8. Occupation and name of present employer.
9. Names of brothers and sisters, if any, and name used by them.
10. If applicant has been known as or used another name, state
length of time in use.

(Note: Application to be executed in names as set out
on birth certificates)

Above information to be set out in
the form of an affidavit or statu-
tory declaration and to include all
the facts in the case.



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

THE CHANGE OF NAME ACT

FORM B (Section 3)

Application for a Change of Name

CANADA

Province of Manitoba

I, of the of in the Province of Manitoba

..... hereby make application under the provisions of "The Change of Name Act", for a change of name as follows:

From my present name, (Present name in full), to

..... (Proposed name in full)

(Where the applicant is a widower or a widow with an unmarried infant child or children and applies for a change of surname, set out here the full name, date and place of birth of each such child. Section 8 of the Act provides inter alia that a change of surname by a widower or widow, under the above circumstances, effects a change in the surname of each such child, and it is essential that these particulars be given in order that a record of such change of surname may be kept in the Department of the Provincial Secretary).

That the names, date and place of birth of my unmarried infant children are as follows:

Name in full Date of birth Place of birth

(Where a widower or widow applies for a change of a given name or names of any one or more of his or her unmarried infant children, add:)

And I also make application for a change of the given name or names of my unmarried infant child as follows:

From (Present name or names in full of such child or children)

to (Proposed name or names in full of such child or children)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this day
of, A.D. 19....., at
in the Province of Manitoba.

Signed by the above named applicant
in the presence of

(Signature) }
(Address) } Signature of Applicant

Affidavit of Execution

CANADA
Province of Manitoba

I, of in the
Province of Manitoba, make oath and
(Occupation)
say as follows:

1. I am the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing application as the attesting witness to the execution thereof.
2. The signature "....." set and subscribed thereto as such attesting witness is of my proper handwriting and my name and address are correctly above set forth.
3. I was present and did see the said application duly signed by
....., who is personally known to me to be the person therein named.

Sworn before me at }
in the Province of Manitoba. }
this day of }
A.D. 19..... }

.....
A Commissioner for Oaths, a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public.



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

THE CHANGE OF NAME ACT

FORM C (Section 4)

Affidavit of Qualification and Bona Fides

CANADA
Province of Manitoba

I, ..., of the ...
of ... in the Province of Manitoba
..., make oath and say as follows:
(occupation)

1. I was born at ..., in the ...
of ..., on the ... day of ...
A.D. 19.....

- 2. (a) That I am married.
(b) That I am not married.
(c) That I am a widower.
(d) That I am a widow.
(Strike out paragraphs not applicable)

3. I am a British subject by birth (or naturalization).

4. Each of the statements made by me in the attached application for a change of name is true and the said application is made by me bona fide and for no improper purpose.

Sworn before me at ...
in the Province of Manitoba,
this ... day of ...
A.D. 19.....

.....
A Commissioner for Oaths, a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

THE CHANGE OF NAME ACT

FORM D (Section 5)

Notice of Application for a Change of Name

Notice is hereby given of the following application to the Provincial Secretary under the provisions of "The Change of Name Act".

I, _____, of the _____ of _____ in the Province of Manitoba, _____, hereby make application under the provisions of "The Change of Name Act", for a change of name as follows:

From my present name _____ to _____

The full names and ages of my unmarried children are as follows: _____

And I also make application for a change of the given name or names of my unmarried infant child as follows:

From _____ to _____

The present age of such child is _____ as follows: _____

The present ages of such children are _____ as follows: _____

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____ A.D., 19____, at _____ in the Province of Manitoba.

Signed by the above named applicant in the presence of (Signature) _____ (Address) _____ Signature of Applicant

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