

EAST SLAVIC SURNAMES
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

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

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

by
Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick, Jr.

May, 1969

c1969



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT iv
NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION vi
INTRODUCTION vii

Present State of Research
The Purpose and Objective
The Sources
The Method of Investigation
The Organization of the Thesis

PART I HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Chapter

I. THE EAST SLAVIC SETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES .. 2

The Ukrainians
The Russians
The Byelorussians
The Confusion of East Slavic Onomastic Materials

PART II LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS
OF EAST SLAVIC SURNAME RETENTIONS IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

II. THE RETENTION OF EAST SLAVIC SURNAMES 19

2.1 Phonetic-Orthographic Retention
2.2 Phonological Retentiveness vs. Orthographical Adjustment
2.21 The Non-Indication of Cyrillic Hard Sign
and Soft Sign
2.22 American-English Spelling Adjustment:
The Double Consonant
2.23 American-English Spelling Adjustment:
Vowels and Diphthongs
2.24 American-English Spelling Adjustment:
Consonants
2.241 The Cyrillic Labial
2.242 The Dental Affricate
2.243 The Phonemes
2.244 The Cyrillic Gutterals
2.245 The Cyrillic Sibilants
2.3 Reciprocal Interference
2.4 Conclusion

PART III LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS
OF EAST SLAVIC SURNAME CHANGES IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

III. EAST SLAVIC SURNAME CHANGES 55

Linguistic Interference of American-English
East Slavic Orthography
A Deliberate Change
Conclusion

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION 70
APPENDIX I 77
APPENDIX II 156
APPENDIX III 169
BIBLIOGRAPHY..... 170

NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

The Cyrillic transliteration system used in this thesis is in accordance with the system used by MLA and AATSEEL. However, some deviation from the system has occurred. The American-English spelling of Byelorussian was obtained from Bishop Andrew, Hierarch of the Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church in the United States, Cleveland, Ohio. In addition, where articles were written in Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian and in English by the same person, the English form of the name has been maintained (e.g. Yaroslav Chyz).

INTRODUCTION

Almost a century has passed from the time when various peoples of the former Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires immigrated to the United States of America; yet, the contributions these peoples have made to the United States have not been fully recognized or studied. Although, since the end of World War II the study of Eastern and Slavic Europe has intensified in North America, many Americans still know little about Ukraine and Byelorussia. In part, this is due to the fact that there is a strong tendency in the United States to identify Ukraine and Byelorussia with Russia. The descendants of these Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian immigrants have been in the United States since the last decades of the Nineteenth century. The "Americanization"¹ of them is complete; yet, ethnic awareness still exists. Often these people refer to themselves as Russians, Rus'naks, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, and the like, or as Americans of Russian

¹ Brewton Berry, Race and Ethnic Relations (3rd ed.; Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1951), pp. 340-341.

descent, Americans of Ukrainian descent, and others. The contributions of each group now belong to the American way of life. In a majority of instances the person's surname is his only identification with his past.

The complexion of American patronymics has not been studied completely. Onomastic² materials of ethnic groups in the United States are present; however, analysis of this data is lacking.

The Present State of Research

Onomatologists in the East Slavic domain have limited their field of study. The research from the United States and Canada has produced a series of scholarly monographs, dissertations, and articles concerned with the onomastic data in Russia, Ukraine, and Byelorussia.³ To date, little has been done in the investigation of the East Slavic onomastic materials in the United States. In 1949 the Slavic

2 Onomatology pertains of or to the study of names.

3 The most outstanding Western scholars in the field of onomastics are Morton Benson, Jacob Hursky, John P. Pauls, James St. Clair-Sobell, Yar Slavutich, Jaroslav B. Rudnyc'kyj, Wolodymyr T. Zyla, and others. Works relevant to the topic are listed in the Bibliography. The foundation of Slavic onomastic study is given by W.T. Zyla in his Master of Arts thesis -- The Kharkov Register of 1660 (University of Manitoba, 1962).

Linguistic Atlas of Canada and the U.S.A.⁴ was begun with the expressed purpose of aiding the completion of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada. The former study has directed attention to the needed examination of Slavic surnames in a language contact situation. And yet, onomastic analysis of those with Slavic background in the United States is virtually non-existent.

The present state of onomastic research in Slavica Americana belongs mainly to the Western Slavic scholars. J.B.Dudek has investigated the Czech surnames in the United States. The Polish name in America has been analysed by Jerome Brzezinski, Robert J.Kotlarz, Franciszek Lyra, Kenneth M. Strzalka, and Stanley J. Zagraniczny. Other scholars, most notably H.L.Menken and Elsdon Smith, have given general comments on the Slavic names in America. The study of the Canadian Slavic names was initiated by J.B.Rudnyčkyj. His work has been continued by Robert B. Klymasz.

The Purpose and Objective of this Thesis

The present analysis seeks to explore the degree of retentiveness and changes of Russian, Ukrainian, and

⁴ J.B. Rudnyčkyj, "The Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and the U.S.A.," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, I, No. 1 (Louvain: Centre de Dialectologie Generale, 1952), pp. 109-112.

Byelorussian surnames found in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. It will be conducted in an onomastic and socio-linguistic⁵ frame of reference. The purpose of this thesis is : (1) to furnish historical and sociological background of the East Slavic settlements in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio; (2) to describe the linguistic trends and processes involved in the retentiveness or change of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames; (3) to show the chronological perspective of the East Slavic surnames in Cyrillic and Latin scripts; (4) to supplement the study of linguistic interference in the United States; and, (5) to compile a dictionary of East Slavic surname retentions, and East Slavic surname changes in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

It cannot be overemphasized that this study is not exhaustive. The study of East Slavic surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio has been undertaken for the advancement of knowledge in lingual and ethno-sociological problems.⁶ It is one of the main starting points for further East Slavic onomastic studies in the United States. Interesting problems

⁵ Socio-linguistics is the study of language relevant to the history, development, organization, and problems of people living together. Uriel Weinreich in his study Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems lists some areas of study to which socio-linguistics applies (see pp. 89-97).

⁶ J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Ukrainian Literary Language and Dialects in Diaspora," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, XI, No. 2 (Louvain: Centre de Dialectologie Generale, 1962), p. 494.

arising out of the present study are: (1) the desire to compare the inter-dialectal contacts on the Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian surname (e.g. How does a particular East Slavic dialect effect the American-English dialects of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and vice versa?); (2) the desire to know if there is a great deal of awareness of reciprocal interference among the descendents of the East Slavic immigrants; (3) the study of name retentions and changes as a result of marriages between individuals of different ethnic groups; (4) the comparison of East Slavic surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio with surnames in other regions of the United States; and, (5) the desire to study the language contact situation which exists between the Byelorussian and American-English languages.

The Sources of this Thesis

This thesis is based on 1224 East Slavic surnames and their various American-English renditions. The relevant material used is from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio; and, it is primarily of an archival unpublished nature. The material was compiled by means of the following three steps: (1) the surnames were gathered from baptismal record books, parish lists, and other archival material available in the various Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian Orthodox churches in

the Western Pennsylvania and Ohio area; (2) a selective cross section of East Slavic surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio was taken from published sources; and, (3) the official documented church form of the surname was cross-checked whenever possible with personal interviews, conversations, and inscriptions.⁷

Among the unpublished sources are the following:

The Baptismal Record Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church, Volume I: 1907-1915 (in Ukrainian), McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;

The Baptismal Record Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church, Volume I: 1907-1915 (English translation done in 1950), McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;

The Master Collection Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church: 1937-1969, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;

The Parish List of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church: 1968-1969, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;

The Baptismal Record Book of St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church (1923-1968), McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;

The personal Church Directory of Bishop Andrew
(Eparcial Cathedral: The Mother of God of Žyrovičy
Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church, West 25th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio);

⁷ The term inscription applies to the names that were taken from the corner stones of buildings, store signs, tomb stones, high school football programs, and Christmas cards.

A number of personal interviews were conducted with people of the Western Pennsylvania area. Their names have been listed in the Acknowledgement section.

Among the published sources of this thesis are the following:

The Yearbook and Church Directory of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America: 1959
(New York: Metropolitan Council Publications Committee, 1959);

The 50th Golden Anniversary: 1914-1964, The Ukrainian National Home, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania
(McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania: Lemesh Press, 1964);

The 1956 Russian Almanac (The Russian Brotherhood Organization of the United States of America, 1956);

Pravoslavniĵ russko-amerikanskiĵ kalendar na 1932 god (The Orthodox Russian-American Calendar for the year 1932), Very Reverend Ioann Kraskevič, ed., (Wilkes - Barre, Pennsylvania: The Mutual Aid Society of the Russian Orthodox Catholic Church, 1931).

The Method of Investigation

This investigation was prompted by the knowledge that there exists a scarcity of onomastic analysis concerning Americans of East Slavic origin. The initial step of this study was to evaluate all available material dealing with the study of surnames. This evaluation took place in the following libraries: The Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio; The Hilman Library, The University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the private library of Very Reverend Stephen Holutiak-Hallick, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania; and,

The Elizabeth Dafoe Library, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. Before the analysis of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames began, the area of study was established. The investigation and analysis of East Slavic surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio was limited to the onomastic and socio-linguistic spheres.

The recording of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames in the Western Pennsylvania and Ohio region came from church archival materials. The accessibility to these church books proved to be most fruitful in the Pittsburgh and Cleveland areas.⁸ The next step was to consult various published church journals and the ethnic press periodicals. This resulted in a selective list of Russian, and Ukrainian surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In initial analysis, the basic problem was to divide the material into surname retentions and surname changes. Surname retentions were viewed within the contexts of both the Cyrillic form of the name and the American-English version of the name. Surname changes also were viewed within the sphere of an East Slavic language and the American-English language. In comparison to surname retentions, the number of surname changes was less extensive. The consultation of Uriel Weinreich's Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems

⁸ Difficulties arose when I tried to gather lists of names of the post World War II Byelorussian immigrants.

and Einar Haugen's Bilingualism in the Americas: A Bibliography and Research Guide revealed that my analysis was incomplete. The problem of confronting the church recorded name with the individual's preferred spelling of his surname proved to be very important. As a result of this, a series of interviews, consultations, and informal talks was conducted and the relevant material included in this thesis.

The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is to be viewed within the scholastic disciplines of onomatology and socio-linguistics. Chapter I intends to give historical and sociological background of the East Slavic settlements in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The surname retentions and surname changes are to be viewed within this setting. Chapter II discusses the retentiveness of East Slavic surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Of the 1224 surnames under analysis, 1132 surnames are considered as retentions. The retention of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames is analysed with the fact that the individual desired the phonological retention of the Cyrillic form of his surname. The chapter is divided into three areas: (1) the surname was retained phonologically and orthographically from Cyrillic into American-English; (2) the surname was orthographically adjusted in American-English to retain the

phonology of the original Cyrillic form of the surname; and, (3) reciprocal interference of the linguistic systems (Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian : American-English) is evidenced in the surnames. In Chapter III the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surname changes encountered in the material are discussed. The final chapter contains the findings of this thesis based on the material studied. Also, an Appendix of East Slavic surname retentions and East Slavic surname changes is included.

PART I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

CHAPTER I

The East Slavic Settlement in the United States

The Ukrainians

The emigration of the East Slavic peoples from the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires began in earnest in the latter third of the Nineteenth century. Ukrainians and other peoples from the geographical area of Ukraine composed a great portion of these emigrants.¹ The respective periods of Ukrainian immigration into the United States were: (1) 1870-1899, (2) 1899-1914, (3) 1914-1930, and (4) post World War II emigres. Today, the present population statistics on the

¹ Yaroslav Chyz, "Čyso i rozmiščennja ukrajinciv u spolučenyx deržavax" (The Number and Settlements of Ukrainians in the United States), Ukrainian Workingman's Association: Calendar for 1937 (Scranton, Pennsylvania: Narodna Volya, 1936), pp. 117-119. Compare with Paul Dubas, "Počatky ukrajins'koji imigraciji do ameryky" (The Beginnings of Ukrainian Emigration to America), Sixty Years of the Ukrainian Community in Philadelphia (Philadelphia: Published in commemoration of the 35th Anniversary of the Ukrainian-American Citizens' Association, 1944), pp. 8-9. Also see Wasyl Halych, Ukrainians in the United States (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1937), pp. 150-153. Compare to Ernest Helmreich "Ukrainians in the United States," Slavonic Encyclopedia, ed. J.S. Roucek (New York: Philosophical Library, 1949), pp. 1330-1333. And see Samuel Koenig, "Russians in the U.S.A.," Slavonic Encyclopedia, ed. J.S. Roucek (New York: Philosophical Library, 1949), pp. 1098-1100.

people of Ukrainian background in the United States range from 1,500,000² to 2,000,000.³ However, these figures also include Ukrainians who **classify** themselves as Russian, Ruthenian or Carpatho-Rus', and Lemko.

The earliest meaningful emigration from the Ukrainian areas was cradled in the westernmost regions of the Transcarpathian Mountains (zakarpattja) between 1870 and 1875. The exodus from the eastern sections of the Transcarpathians and an area known as Lemkivščyna followed; while, from Galicia proper (Halyčyna proper), emigrants began to depart around 1877.⁴ At the same time the areas of Bojkiwščyna, Pidhirja, Halecke podillja, and Pokuttja experienced similar waves of migration. Eastern Galicia (Eastern Halyčyna) and Bukovyna were affected around

2 J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Ukrainian Literary Language and Dialects in Diaspora," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, XI, No. 2 (Louvain: Center de Dialectologie Generale, 1962), p. 491.

3 Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA). The 1968 population figures on Ukrainian-Americans are given in The Ukrainian Orthodox Word, II, No. 5 English edition (South Bound Brook, New Jersey: Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., 1968), p. 3.

4 Ibid., Paul Dubas, "Pocatky ukrajins'koji imigraciji do ameryky" (The Beginnings of Ukrainian Emigration to America), p. 8.

1890,⁵ as were the areas near Xolm and the regions beyond the Zbruc.⁶ In contrast, there were very few immigrants from Russian controlled Ukraine. Emigration thereafter was from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. These peoples of the Transcarpathian and Western Ukrainian territories were:

impelled to migrate because of hopeless economic conditions prevailing in their native lands, sections of which [were] among the most backward in Eastern Europe. Overpopulation, excessive subdivision of land and resultant poverty and political and religious oppression [were] the most important motives. On the other hand, the propaganda of American industrialists, anxious to obtain cheap labor played an important role in inducing the immigrant. The vast majority [were] peasants, most of them illiterate.⁷

The prevalent attitude of the pre- World War I immigrant was the desire to establish oneself financially and economically. The majority of the early immigrants

5 Ibid., p. 8.

6 Matvij Stachiw, "Nashe mynule i majbutne v ameryci" (Our Past and Future in America), Calendar of the Ukrainian Workingman's Association: 1951 (Scranton, Pennsylvania: Narodna Volya, 1950), pp. 7-21.

7 Ibid., Ernest Helmreich, "Ukrainians in the United States," Slavonic Encyclopedia, ed. J.S. Roucek, p. 1330. It should be mentioned that many left to escape military conscription into the Austrian Army. The "propaganda" of American industrialists" attracted many. However, to the Slavs' surprise he was used as a "strike breaker".

intended to earn and save money in the United States, and eventually return to their homes in Western Ukraine to pay the debts they had incurred there.⁸ In addition, many desired either to purchase land or to establish themselves in business in the old country. However, World War I and the national and social revolutions within the former Russian Empire halted the desire of the Ukrainians in America to re-emigrate to their former homeland. On the other hand, East Slavic immigration into the United States increased. As a result, the United States Immigration Act of 1921 was passed by the United States government; and, the flow of immigration into the United States was considerably reduced. The Immigration Act of 1924 halted all Eastern and Southern European immigration.⁹ H.L. Menken states that the aim of these acts was to curtail the number of "undesireable" immigrants; for, it was felt they were more difficult to assimilate.¹⁰

8 Paul Dubas states that 15,000 people returned to Ukraine before 1908. He also mentions the calculations of Wasyl Halych. According to Halych 29,305 people returned to the old country during the years 1908-1938. The importance of this lies in the fact that many people born in the United States were brought up in Ukraine. In the pre-World War II era these "American born" people returned to America. The reason they returned to America is that they fell victim to Polish rule. Most significant is the "American born" person's resistance to the Polish conscription. Consequently, the Polish government asked these "Americans" to return to their land of birth and citizenship. This immigration was active in the late 1920's and in the 1930's. (Based on interviews with Mr. Peter Bahney, Mr. Emil Wituszynski, and Mr. Stanley Bazycki.)

9 H.L. Menken, The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States, 4th edition (New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1945), p. 212.

The "nationality" awareness of the pre- World War I East Slavic immigrant was infinitesimal.¹¹ For the most part, the new immigrants wanted to be known as Americans, yet they were very conscious of their "ethnic"¹² identity. The non-differentiation of East Slavs and the anomalies produced by the American authorities and East Slavs alike created confusion to the non-Slav. This confusion is clearly illustrated by the fact that the East Slavs from the Ukrainian territories were officially entered into governmental statistics and known as: (1) Rusin, Roosin,¹³ Russin, Rus'in; (2) Ukrainian; (3) Russian, Little Russian, Malorussky; (4) Rus'ky, Russky; (5) Ruthenian¹⁴; (6) Carpatho-Rus', Carpatho-Rusin, Carpatho-Russian; (7) Lemko¹⁵; (8) Russniak,

10 Ibid., pp. 212-213.

11 Omeljan Reviuk, "Rozvij polityčnoho svitohljadu ukrains'koho imigranta" (The Development of the Political Outlook of the Ukrainian Immigrant), Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association: In Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of its Existence (Jersey City, New Jersey: Svoboda Press, 1936), pp. 301-322.

12 The East Slavs' maintenance in the United States of old country customs and traditions. The East Slav's identification with a geographical area, locale, or province rather than the nation.

13 Yaroslav Chyz, "The Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States," The Almanac of the Ukrainian Workingman's Association for 1940 (Scranton, Pennsylvania: Narodna Volya, 1939), p. 1.

14 Ibid., p. 1.

15 Mykola Repen (ed.), "Ukrajinci v Zlučenyx Deržavax" (Ukrainians in the United States) Calendar of the Ukrainian Workingman's Association: 1924 (Scranton, Pennsylvania: Narodna Volya, 1923), p. 28.

Rusniak¹⁶; (9) Uhorskyj, Uhorshchan¹⁷; (10) Halychan;
 (11) Galician¹⁸; (12) Volyniak¹⁹; (13) Hungar²⁰;
 (14) Austriak²¹; (15) Slovak²²; (16) Czech²³; (17) Polish²⁴;

16 Wasył Halych, "Ukrainians in Western Pennsylvania," The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, XVIII, (Pittsburgh: The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1935), p. 139.

17 Personal interviews with Mr. Peter Krill and Mr. Alex Wójcik, July 14, 1968, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. Also, personal interview with Mr. Peter Darkoch, September 5, 1968, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

18 Personal interview with Very Reverend Father Varlashkin, Pastor of St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1968.

19 Volodymyr Korolenko, Bez Jazyka (Without a Language) (New York: Kul'tura, East 5th Street, 1920), pp. 29-30.

20 Baptismal Record Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church, Volume I: 1907-1915 (in Ukrainian), McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid., Mykola Repen (ed.), p. 30.

23 Ibid., Yaroslav Chyz, "Čyslo i rozmišcennja ukrajinciv u spolučenyx deržavax" (The Number and Settlements of Ukrainians in the United States), p. 118.

24 Ibid., p. 118.

(18) Romanian; (19) Boyko²⁵; (20) Hutzul²⁶; (21) Slav²⁷; (22) Yugo-Russian²⁸; (23) Red Russian²⁹; (24) Chercasi³⁰; (25) the derogatory terms "Bo-Hunk", "Hunky", and others.

The majority of the aforementioned obtained work mainly in the coal mines and industries of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and New York.³¹ In the process of acclimatizing to America, the immigrants established their churches and organizations. However, ethnic bigotry and discriminatory practices often split the East Slavic settlements into factions. This manifested itself in the ethnic political and religious life of the immigrant.³² To com-

25 Ibid., Wasyl Halych, Ukrainians in the United States, p. 9.

26 Ibid., p. 9.

27 Ibid., Mykola Repen (ed.), p. 30.

28 Hannibal G. Duncan, Immigration and Assimilation (Boston: D.C. Heath and Co., 1933), p. 253.

29 Ibid., 253.

30 Ibid., 253.

31 See Wasyl Halych, Ukrainians in the United States, pp 26-45. Compare to Yaroslav Chyz, "The Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States" and Wasyl Halych, "Ukrainians in Western Pennsylvania" for the other types of employment (e.g. merchants, grocery stores, etc.).

32 The desire for ethnic identity in the United States progressed through various movements. The strongest of these movements were: (1) the growth of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, (2) the growth of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, (3) the growth of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, (4) the development of the Ukrainian National Association, and (5) the development of the Russian Brotherhood Organization.

plicate events, there prevailed intra-organization rivalries, East Slavic "nationality" loyalties, an "advantage-taking" cleric class, and personality conflicts.³³

The language, customs, and traditions of the first East Slavic immigrants in the United States have been to some extent passed on to their descendants. However, American acculturation³⁴ of these descendants is complete. It is the new immigrants (post World War II) who have given the Ukrainian ethnic settlements some prospect of continuence. In addition, since 1957 Russian and East Slavic studies have been in vogue in the United States. Whereas the education institutions and the social pressures a generation or two ago served to de-ethnicize an individual, the same medium is now giving impetus to the study of one's past.

33 There are instances in Western Pennsylvania where Ukrainians took advantage of their own ethnic group. Such is the case in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania where an individual sold "phoney life insurance policies" to his fellow countrymen. Another instance is the fictitious collection of monies for "church bells in the old country". This situation, in most instances, can hold true in all East Slavic settlements in the United States. This situation, also, is not limited to the Ukrainians. It has also affected the Russian and Byelorussian settlements.

34 The culture acquired through the adoption of foreign culture. In the United States, the nation of immigrants, acculturation, to some extent includes the knowledge of the presence of other ethnic groups and their traditions. For the most part however, acculturation into the American way of life is the partaking of the economical and technological advantages available.

The Russians

According to Samuel Koenig, it is impossible to know how many people known as Russians in the United States before 1900 were actually Russians.³⁵ The many Americans who today classify themselves as having^a Russian, Ruthenian, or Carpatho-Russian background are actually descendants of the East Slavic peoples who came from the same territories as the Ukrainians.³⁶ The most important factors in the understanding of the first immigrations (1870-1914) is to understand: (1) the proselytising activities of the Russian Orthodox Church among the East Slavs in the United States, and (2) the term "Russian" as understood by these East Slavic peoples.

The Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church and Tsar Nicholas II extended the concept of Pan-Slavism to the East Slavic peoples in the United States.³⁷ According to Wasyl Halych the late Tsar spent \$77, 850.00 per annum to gain the support of Greek Catholics in the United States.³⁸

35 Ibid., Samuel Koenig, p. 1098.

36 See the previous discussion on the regions of Ukrainian emigration.

37 Ibid., Wasyl Halych, Ukrainians in the United States, p. 99.

38 Ibid., 103yl Halych, Ukrainians in the

In addition, the establishment of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in the United States was connected greatly with the activities of Dr. Alexoy Tovt. Again, according to Koenig, eighty per cent of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in the United States -- or an estimated 169 Greek Catholic parishes -- were converted to Russian Orthodoxy.³⁹

A most important factor in comprehending the old immigration (1870-1914) and their descendants is to understand their term "Russian". As stated previously, these people were known as Rusky, Rus'kyj, Carpatho-Rus'kyj, or Ruthenian; and, the name Rus'kyj was rendered into American-English as Russian. As the generations in America have passed, the original East Slavic designation and distinction have given way to the American-English nomenclature. However, to this day, within the older Russian settlements, there exists a self-differentiating classification. In Western Pennsylvania, for example, the classification is "hard Russian" and "soft Russian".⁴⁰ The term "soft Russian" implies that they are Rus'kyj, Rus'in, or Rus'nak by origin. The nomenclature has been accepted by them because it symbolizes the

39 Ibid., Samuel Koenig, p. 1098.

40 In conversations it is not rare to hear the following: "You know, I'm the other kind of Russian!" Recorded by S.H. on May 22, 1968 from the speech of Mrs. Sekara, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

form their parents used, and it has been prestigiously accepted by the non-Slavic population. In turn, the other East Slavic nationalities have often referred to these Russians as "Moscophile" or the derogatory term "kacapy".⁴¹ Today, it is within this East Slavic group, the Rus'kyj known as Russian, that a confusion of ethnic tradition,⁴² culture,⁴³ and religion exists. It is within this group that the confusion of East Slavic onomastic material is most evidenced.

Displacement from Russia was evidenced at the close of World War I. Many incentives for the post- World War I emigration existed. The most notable were: (1) the rise of the Soviet regime and the fear of Bolshevik retaliation, (2) the prevalent American psyche of extending help to the less privileged, and (3) the knowledge that there existed in the United States a re-aculturated Russian ethnic settlement.

"Unlike the former Russian immigrants, [these immigrants of Great Russian origin,] belonged predominately to the aristocratic and cultural classes. [Many of them were] noblemen, scholars,

⁴¹ "kacapy" means manslaughter. It is from the word rizula. Older Ukrainian immigrants referred this term to Russians because the Russian wore a beard. The popular usage came from the Ukrainian word cap, which means he goat or billy goat.

⁴² tradition is the oral transmission of events, opinions, doctrines, and practices etc. through successive generations without written memorials. That which is handed down.

⁴³ culture is the training and refinement of moral or intellectual faculties.

scientists, and highly skilled technicians.¹⁴⁴ These political emigres used the established organizations and attempted to continue their unsettled "national" and "political" goals. Many of these people took prominent positions at universities and in business. In the process of entering the American stream of life, they waged unobjective arguments against the other East Slavic nationalities both in the United States and abroad. The desire for Russian acculturation of all the East Slavs in the United States became the goal of their Russian and Rus'kyj organizations.

The post World War II Russian immigrants are political emigres, mostly educated under the Soviet government. They do not, for the most part, discriminate the other East Slavic nationalities in the United States. They are of a high calibre, and many hold influential positions in universities, business, and government.

The Byelorussians

The third major ethnic group of the East Slavs in the United States is the Byelorussian settlement. It has been the least known and studied. The problem of the

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., Samuel Koenig, p. 1098.

Byelorussian immigrants is that their centers of population are pocketed in large cities.⁴⁵ In comparison to the Russians* and Ukrainians*, the Byelorussians are too scattered to be an effective identifiable element.

Early Byelorussian emigration to the United States is negligible. It is certain that early Byelorussian immigrants were members of the Russian and Ukrainian churches and organizations.⁴⁶ In America the Byelorussians were known as: (1) Whiteruthenian; (2) White Russian, Whiterussian; (3) Byelo Russian, Byelorussian, Belorussian; (4) Lithuanian, (5) Ukrainian; (6) Russian; and (7) Polish.⁴⁷

The largest Byelorussian emigration to the West was after World War II. "The immigration after World War II consisted mostly of farmers, army officers, priests, teachers, industrial workers, intellectuals, small merchants, and political exiles."⁴⁸

⁴⁵ For example New York City, Detroit, and Cleveland.

*6 As defined

⁴⁶ Personal interview with Bishop Andrew, Hierarch of the Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., July 20, 1968, Cleveland, Ohio.

⁴⁷ See and Compare "A Fifteen Year Record: 1948-1963," (Toronto: Byelorussian Canadian Alliance, 1963) with Hannibal G. Duncan, Immigration and Assimilation, p. 255. In addition, information received from Bishop Andrew, July 20, 1968, Cleveland, Ohio.

⁴⁸ Ibid., Byelorussian Canadian Alliance, p. 1.

The Confusion of East Slavic Onomastic Materials

The unravelling of the confusion of East Slavic onomastic materials -- in some instances only individualized in the suffixes -- is of objective importance. The fact of the matter is that Americans of East Slavic origins, with previous similarities in religious, linguistic, and social patterns, have confused ethnic culture, tradition, and religion among themselves and to the non-Slav. The explanation for the above situation is found in the historical and sociological data of the pre-World War II East Slavs. To aid the present discussion, a more particularized view of an East Slavic settlement in the United States will ensue. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, from where a large portion of onomastic material for this thesis was taken, is one of the largest East Slavic settlements in Western Pennsylvania.⁴⁹ The conditions and features of the McKees Rocks settlement can hold true for other East Slavic settlements in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The settlements in the towns and cities of Aliquippa, Ambridge, Arnold, Black Lick, Butler, Carnegie, Charlaroi, Donora, Indiana, Johnstown, Monesson, New Castle, Pittsburgh, and Sharon are sufficient examples from Western Pennsylvania; whereas, Cleveland and Youngstown are the large East Slavic centers in Ohio.

⁴⁹ Ibid., Wasyl Halych, "Ukrainians in Western Pennsylvania," p. 142.

The coagulation of the Slavic settlements, and within this the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian groups, is throughout Western Pennsylvania and Ohio a very important characteristic. For the most part, the lesser known Slavic groups have been and often are regarded, at first, as Russian or Polish. This has been due, to a great extent, to the indifference of non-Slavic peoples who have regarded the peoples of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian backgrounds as one group, one language, one culture. The differentiation of the East Slavic nationalities by American society has been an uncommon practice; for, the average American has considered the ethnic background of these peoples as something secondary. The "melting pot theory" of America has given way to the concept of "Americanization"⁵⁰; and **this** concept in turn has nurtured and strengthened the ethnic minorities in the United States. In the case of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian peoples, the awareness of old country politics and heritage have provided a stimulus for ethnic pride. The ethnic identity has been, to a great extent, created by the proselytising actions of the churches and the different "national" organizations. The church has become

50 Ibid., Brewton Berry, Race and Ethnic Relations, p. 340

synonymous with religious, cultural, and social life maintenance; whereas, the "national" and fraternal organizations have acted as the voice in ethnic politics.⁵¹

However, in studying the inter-group relations of ethnic groups, the problem of intra-group relationships has been disregarded. The intra-group problems of the East Slavs in America have been and continue to be an important problem.

The segregated churches, fraternal homes, and organizations within the older Russian and Ukrainian settlements of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio represent more than religious structures, brotherhoods, and clubs. These churches and monuments delineate the desire to uphold an identity with a specific heritage. However, a misconception of this exists in America. It stems, on the one hand, from the American-English translations of Russian and Ukrainian terminology. On the other hand, the lack of acquaintance of the past by many Russian-Americans and Ukrainian-Americans has given the non-Slav impetus to equate this desire of an identity in America with ethnic nationalism. To understand this, it must be realized that the events and life of the early East Slavs in America were centered on religion and the nationalism

⁵¹ Joshua A. Fishman., et al. Language Loyalty in the U.S.A., The Maintenance and Perpetuation of Non-English Mother tongues by American Ethnic and Religious Groups (The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1966).

of the old country from whence they emigrated. In addition, quarrels and ethnic bigotry often focused their reference on "old country" geographical locations. The predominant problem within the older East Slavic settlements in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio has been that acculturation of the East Slav had taken place in Europe: Austro-Hungary, Poland, or Russia. The growth of ethnic consciousness and nationalism took place in the East Slavic settlements in America. Given time, the above factors have consolidated the early East Slavic immigrants (1870-1921) and their descendants into groups: some based on the concept of nationalism, another on religion, and yet a third on the desire to maintain ethnic tradition. In McKees Rocks, this division can clearly be seen by the number of churches and monuments each group has erected. There existed by 1936 three churches; and by 1960 four churches existed. St. Mary's was and is the Ukrainian church. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic church consists of descendants of the East Slavs who were influenced by the Russian Orthodox Mission in America (see previous section on Russians in America). Holy Ghost church was the Carpatho-Rus' Greek Catholic church; then, it became known as a Greek Catholic church. Presently, it is known as a Byzantine Catholic church. A fourth church, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic, existed by 1960. The underlying fact is that all these people came from the same areas in Western Ukraine. The awareness of these facts unravels much of the confusion about Russians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians in the United States.

PART II

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

OF

EAST SLAVIC SURNAME RETENTIONS

IN

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

CHAPTER II

The Retention of East Slavic Surnames

An analysis of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames in the United States has not been conducted. The need for such a study has been emphasized in onomastic and socio-linguistic studies since 1949.¹ Franciszek Lyra, in his study "Polish Surnames in the United States," points out that "a name in a language contact situation is sometimes the only element which survives the impact of another language."² The Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames are important elements in their respective languages; and the comparison of the various American-English renderings of the surnames can supplement the study of comparative linguistics

1 J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and the U.S.A.," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, I, No. 1 (Louvain: Centre de Dialectologie Generale, 1952), p. 112. Compare with J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Ukrainian Literary Language and Dialects in Diaspora," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, XI, No. 2 (Louvain: Centre de Dialectologie Generale, 1962), p. 494. Also see R.B. Klymasz, "The Canadianization of Slavic Surnames; A Study in Language Contact," Names: Journal of the American Name Society, XI, June, September, December (Youngstown: Youngston University Press, 1963), 81-105, 182-195, 229-253. In addition see Uriel Weinreich, Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems (New York: Publications of the Linguistic Circle of New York, 1953), p. 67.

in regards to contrastive phonology and dialectology (e.g. American-English: Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian). The discussion which follows is based on the analysis of 1224 surnames gathered from the Western Pennsylvania and Ohio area of the United States. Ninety-two percent, or 1132 surnames, are considered as surname retentions. This study is based on the fact that the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian languages were considered primary by the name bearer. The analysis further leads us to believe that the orthographic adjustments in American-English were made to keep the phonological quality of the original surname. This is observed when a comparison of the surnames in Cyrillic script is made with their counterparts in Latin script.

With the above in mind, the surname retentions are analyzed from three points of view: (1) phonetic-orthographic retention from Cyrillic into American-English; (2) orthographic adjustment in American-English, made to retain the phonological character of the original surname; and (3) retention in Cyrillic in view of the linguistic phenomena of reciprocal interference.

2 Franciszek Lyra, "Polish Surnames in the United States," American Speech: A Quarterly of Linguistic Usage, XLI, No. 1 (New York: Columbia University Press, 1966), p. 39.

2.1 Phonetic-Orthographic Retention

The material under study³ directs attention to the transfer of many Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames from their Cyrillic form into an American-English rendition. The surname was retained phonetically and orthographically quite often by chance and by means of transcription. However, from the standpoint of structural linguistics, the data of this thesis supports J.B. Rudnyc'kyj's statement on Slavic surname retentions. He states that short, mainly two syllable, Slavic names are retained when transferred into English.⁴ However, categorization should not be limited. Observation of the 1132 surnames at hand shows that surname retentiveness is also manifested in multi-syllabic surnames. The retention of the surnames with three or more syllables is due mainly to the frequency of vowels and to the lack of consonant cluttering. The following surname examples serve to show that the phonetic values of Russian were carried over to American-English:

АВИНОВ : Avinoff

БОЛМАТОВЪ : Bolmatov

3 In all instances throughout this thesis, the examples presented are used to illustrate the point under discussion. For further material, see the Appendix.

4 J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Anthroponymic Changes in Canada and the United States," Vith International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, (1961), pp. 663-671.

Бурди́ков	:	Burdikoff
Эрма́ков	:	Ermaikov
Козло́въ	:	Kozlov
Колени́ковъ	:	Kolenikov
Личко́въ	:	Lichkov
Лома́кин	:	Lomakin
Орло́въ	:	Orlov
Рома́нов	:	Romanov
Шкура́шковъ	:	Shkurashkov.

The Ukrainian surnames in American-English show interesting features. The phonetic value of the American-English form of the surname shows considerable influence of the Polish transliteration system.⁵ After considerable American-English orthographic adjustments, the only remaining Polish influences on the America-English form are the use of w instead of v and the surname suffix -ski.*

Андо́га (1911)	Andoga (1950)	Andoga (1968)
Барна́ (1912)	Barna (1950)	Barna (1968)
Бодна́р (1908)	Bodnar (1950)	Bodnar (1968)
Бала́ндят (1908)	Balandiat (1950)	Balandiat (1968)
Возна́к (1914)	<u>W</u> ozniak (1950)	<u>W</u> ozniak (1968)
Гуса́к (1909)	Husak (1950)	Husak (1968)

⁵ The Polish transliteration system is the method used by Poles to transliterate the Cyrillic letters into Latin script. Most notable examples are: sz for ш ; szcz for щ ; cz for ч ; w for в ; and -ski for -ский.

* However, the use of the phonemes sz and cz within the surname is also seen

Косяк (1914)	Kosiak (1950)	Kosiak (1968)
Ковалик (1914)	Kowalyk (1950)	Kowalyk (1968)
Куземка (1910)	Kuzemka (1950)	Kuzemka (1968)
Марціновский (1910)	Marcinowski (1950)	Marcinowski (1964)
Порада (1907)	Porada (1950)	Porada (1968)
Редмерский (1908)	Redmerski (1950)	Redmerski (1968)
Секула (1907)	Sekula (1950)	Sekula (1968)
Станко (1909)	Stanko (1950)	Stanko (1968)
Федишин (1908)	Fedyshyn (1949)	Fedyshyn (1968)
Шабатура (1910)	Shabatura (1950)	Shabatura (1968).

Many Byelorussian surnames show the use of various forms of transliteration rather than transcription. This is due to the fact that the immigrant from Byelorussia (post World War II) has emphasized, at first, the orthography of his surname. The retention of the Byelorussian surname in American-English shows the characteristics of the Polish transliteration system and the International transliteration system.⁶ The most frequent Byelorussian surnames in American-English are rendered by the Polish transliteration system. The following examples suffice to illustrate this point:

Макаревіч (1968)	: Makarewicz (1968)
Яновіч (1968)	: Janowicz (1968)
Няслуховский (1968)	: Niasluchowski (1968)

⁶ The International transliteration system is another method used to transliterate the Cyrillic letters into Latin script. It is most encountered by people educated in Czechoslovakia (the Prague school).

Денасевіч (1968) : Denasowicz (1968)
 Кастюкевіч (1968) : Kastiukewicz (1968)
 Вальховіч (1968) : Walchowicz (1968)
 Чэрнік (1968) : Czernik (1968).

Characteristics of the International transliteration system particular to Byelorussian are observed in the following surnames:

Куліш (1968) : Kuleśa (1968)
 Лічко (1968) : Ličko (1968).

The influence of transcription also is evidenced in the American-English form of the Byelorussian surname. The change from strict transliteration to transcription is viewed as the desire for phonological correctness in American-English of certain phonemes in the surname. The result has been a combination of the above transliteration systems and transcription. The following Byelorussian surnames illustrate this point:

Міцкіевіч (1968) : Michievich (1968)
 Міхнюк (1968) : Michniuk (1968)
 Мінкіевіч (1968) : Minkievich (1968)
 Кажанэвіч (1968) : Kažanievicz (1968)
 Мелчнік (1961) : Melčnick (1968)
 Міхнавіч (1968) : Michnawiec (1968)
 Пятровський (1968) : Piatroucki (1968)
 Садовський (1968) : Sadouški (1968).

2.2 Phonological Retentiveness vs. Orthographical Adjustment

The investigation of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio shows the phonological retention of the surname as a result of American-English orthographic adjustments. Patterns of stress and mispronunciation often resulted in a number of variations of the same surname in American-English; however, regardless of how the surname was transcribed, the Cyrillic sound of the surname was kept. The data under study in this thesis is presented in the categories given by N.A. Petrovskij.⁷ The surnames are given in documentary form (dokumental'naja) and colloquial^a forms (razgovornaja). The documentary form (church records)⁸ was rendered into American-English by means of transliteration. However, the individual often had his own transcription of his surname. The individual's personal interpretation of his surname in American-English is regarded in this thesis as final. The primary American-English orthographic adjustments observed in the 1132 surname retentions are: (1) the non indication of the Cyrillic hard sign (Ъ) and soft sign (Ь); (2) a double letter equivalent

7 N.A. Petrovskij, Slovar' russkix-licnyx imen (A Dictionary of Russian Personal Names) (Moscow: Sovetskaja Enciklopedija, 1966).

8 The date 1950 after all the surnames is the church form of the name. Other dates are categorized as colloquial forms.

in American-English for Cyrillic letters; (3) the orthographic adjustment of Cyrillic vowels and diphthongs; and, (4) the simplification of Cyrillic consonants in favour of American-English phonetic spelling.

2.21 The Non Indication of Cyrillic Hard Sign (Ѣ) and Soft Sign (Ь).

The East Slavic surnames under study show important facts for linguists concerned with the history of Cyrillic orthography. The material of Western Pennsylvania shows that, in Ukrainian, the traditional orthographic hard sign (Ѣ) in final position was dropped from its orthographic system as early as 1908. The data also shows that in Russian the traditional hard sign (Ѣ) was used as late as 1927.⁹ The danger of such dating, especially in the case of Russian orthography in the United States, is the knowledge that individuals still adhere to the old orthographic system. The chronology of the orthographic termination of the Cyrillic hard sign (Ѣ) from the original surname suffix is of particular interest. The dropping of the hard sign (Ѣ) in the final syllable confirms only the assumption that the hard sign (Ѣ) had ceased to be of any phonological value. From the data, Ukrainian examples are the most numerous and documented:

⁹ This is ten years after it was dropped from the Russian orthography in the Soviet Union.

Ковальчикѣ (1907) :	Ковальчик (1908)
Урамѣ (1907) :	Урам (1910)
Налесникѣ (1908) :	Налесник (1914)
Ляховичѣ (1907) :	Ляхович (1909)
Кравчишинѣ (1907) :	Кравчишин (1914)
Баландятѣ (1907) :	Баландят (1909)
Мельникѣ (1907) :	Мельник (1910)
Копчакѣ (1907) :	Копчак (1964)

As a result of transcription the Russian and Ukrainian surnames lost **all soft signs in American-English**. In part, this was due to the fact that there was no equivalent sound in American-English for the soft sign. The tendency among people unfamiliar with the Cyrillic phonemes has been to pronounce the Cyrillic soft letters as hard letters in American-English. And yet, it has been observed that people familiar with the original surname tend to correct the pronunciation of the surname. Examples from the data point to the disregard of the Cyrillic soft sign (ѣ) in final position:

Заваленѣ (1910) :	Zawalen (1950)	Zawalen (1968)
Ковалѣ (1907) :	Kowal (1950)	Kowal (1968)
Креминѣ (1912) :	Kremin (1937-1944)	Kremin (1968)
Шукалѣ (1927) :	Shukal (1968).	

The Cyrillic medial soft sign, in a majority of instances, has disappeared in American-English orthographics. Again it should be noted that the pronunciation of the softened Cyrillic letter is still adhered to by many Russians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians and their descendants. The following surnames, from the data analyzed, are presented as examples and are to be compared:

Валь <u>к</u> о (1911)	: Walko (1963)	Walko (1968)
Клебан <u>ь</u> ский (1907)	: Klebansky (1937)	Klebansky (1968)
Сушин <u>ь</u> ский (1907)	: Suszynski (1937)	Suszynski (1968)
Воз <u>ь</u> няк (1924)	: Wozniak (1937)	Wozniak (1968)
Завин <u>ь</u> ский (1912)	: Zawinski (1937)	Zawinski (1968)
Кузь <u>м</u> ичь (1923)	: Kuzmich (1968)	
Шпил <u>ь</u> ка (1924)	: Shpilka (1968)	.

In rare instances an attempt was made to retain in American-English the phonological character of the letter softened by the medial Cyrillic soft sign (ь). The desire for the correct pronunciation of the surname in American-English is seen. Moreover, it is assumed the East Slavic immigrant believed the American-English rendition of his surname as correct:

Дан <u>ь</u> о (1901)	: Danio (1950)	Danio (1968)
Фед <u>ь</u> о (1937)	: Fedio (1960)	Fedio (1968)
Кузь <u>ь</u> о (1907)	: Kuzio (1950)	Kuzio (1968)

Письо	: Pysio (1950)
Зельо	: Zelio (1950)
Козьол	: Koziol (1950).

Certain Cyrillic consonants were rendered "soft" in American-English as a result of the East Slav's dialect. The growing dependency of the East Slavic immigrant on the spoken language, and the desire to maintain in American-English what was felt to be the correct sound of the East Slavic surname, resulted in the following surname retentions:

Євусяк (1909)	: Evushak (1960)	
Кос (1913)	: Kos (1950)	Kosh (1968)
Гресько (1907)	: Greshko (1968)	
Місько (1913)	: Mishko (1968)	
Онисько (1913)	: Onyshko (1950).	

The above phenomena were based on the South Carpathian dialect. These surnames further show that the "identification of the coronally palatalized spirants s' (сб) - z' (зб) with the dorsal s' (с) - z' (з) and [the] further developing [of] them into palatal š' (шб) - ž' (жб) type"¹⁰ was carried over to American-English.

10 J.B. Rudnyč'kyj, "Phonological Innovations in Canadian Ukrainian," Proceedings of the IVth International Congress of Phonetic Sciences: Helsinki, 1961 (The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1962), 753. Also see M.F. Nakonečnyj, "Pro kul'turu vymovy" (About Cultured Pronunciation) Ukrajins'ka mova i literatura v skoli, 5 (Kiev: 1967), pp. 20-24.

2.22 American-English Spelling Adjustment: Double Consonant

The phonological retention of the East Slavic surnames in American-English often shows that the Cyrillic consonants became double consonants in American-English. The overemphasis of the Slavic phonemes by the Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian immigrant resulted in its perception as a long consonant in American-English. When the name was first being rendered into American-English in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio by the Irish school teacher, the voter registrar, or the grocer, certain Cyrillic sounds were interpreted and split into two parts. In part, this was due to the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian who repeated his name until it was recorded in American-English. Linguistically, E.H. Sturtevant explains the cause of perception of sound. He states:

A stop is produced by two acts: the closing of the mouth passage and the sudden opening of it. Neither of these acts can be prolonged, but when the stop is doubled, there is a slight pause between the closure and the opening during which no sound is produced. 11

From the material analyzed, the Cyrillic letters д, л, м, н, с, and т became double consonants in their American-English

11 E.H. Sturtevant, Linguistic Change: An Introduction to the Historical Study of Language, 3rd impression (Phoenix Books), (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1965), p. 21.

equivalents:¹²

Подубний	: Poddubny (1968)	
Діл (1910)	: Dill (1937)	Dill (1968)
Кріль (1909)	: Kril (1950)	Krill (1968)
Фаль (1907)	: Fal (1950)	Fall (1968)
Білий (1908)	: Bille (1937)	Billy (1968)
	Bilyj (1950)	
Галь (1924)	: Hall (1968)	
Велкий (1963)	: Vellkey (1968)	
Билек (1959)	: Billek (1959)	
Войтила (1959)	: Voytilla (1959)	
Галикь (1924)	: Galleck (1924)	
Сердула (1924)	: Serdulla (1968)	
Эма (1959)	: Jemmar (1959(68))	
Кепель (1934)	: Keppel (1934)	
Струсъ (1907)	: Stroos (1937-1955)	Strus (1968)
Струс (1913)	Struce (1937)	
	Struss (1937-1955)	
Бритъ (1925)	: Britt (1968)	
Кит (1912)	: Kit (1950)	Kitt (1968)
Гафичъ (1923)	: Haffics (1968).	

The reverse process of double consonants in Cyrillic becoming single consonants in American-English is rare. Of the total surnames analyzed, only two examples were found with this particular feature: Гуменный (1907), Гуменний (1910):

¹² For personal interest one should, by means of transcription, attempt to reproduce the Cyrillic form of the name given in American-English. Then compare to the present day spelling of the surname (dated 1968).

Humenuj (1950) and Калинниковвь (1977): Kalinkov (1968).

2.23 American-English Spelling Adjustment: Vowels and Diphthongs

The confrontation of material from manuscripts with that of the individual's present day desired form of his surname supports E.H. Sturtevant's statement that a "spoken language is the primary phenomenon, and writing is only a more or less imperfect reflection of it."¹³ The Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames under investigation show that the Cyrillic vowels и, е, and і were adjusted in American-English. These Cyrillic letters were most often rendered into American-English as y or i. However, American-English shows essentially no differentiation in the pronunciation of y and i in closed syllables; thus, the frequent interchanging of y and i:

Сив <u>ы</u> й (1907)	: Sy <u>y</u> (1950)	Si <u>v</u> y (1968)
При <u>с</u> та <u>ш</u> (1911)	: Pr <u>y</u> st <u>a</u> sh (1950)	Pr <u>i</u> st <u>a</u> sh (1968)
Ки <u>с</u> ели <u>к</u> (1913)	: Ku <u>s</u> ely <u>k</u> (1950)	Ki <u>s</u> eli <u>k</u> (1968)
Коч <u>и</u> рка (1914)	: Koc <u>y</u> rka (1950)	Koch <u>i</u> rka (1968)
Ковали <u>к</u> (1914)	: Kow <u>a</u> lyk (1937)	Kow <u>a</u> li <u>k</u> (1968)
Михали <u>ш</u> ин (1937)	: My <u>ch</u> aly <u>sh</u> yn (1937)	Mi <u>ch</u> ali <u>sz</u> yn (1968)

13 Ibid., E.H. Sturtevant, p. 1.

Тиминьский (1908)	: Timinsky (1937) Tyminsky (1950)	Timinski (1968)
Гресяк (1911)	: Gresiak (1950)	Grysiak (1968).

The above explanation also holds true for suffixes containing the Cyrillic vowels и, е, and і . The Cyrillic suffixes -ик and -ин give rise to various forms of perception. The American-English rendering of these endings is due to the incorrect perception of the East Slav's pronunciation and to faulty linguistic analogy. The non-Slav in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio (e.g. the Irish school teacher, the foreman at work, and the voter registrar) associated the pronunciation of Cyrillic -ик and -ин with something familiar. Hypothetically, he created an analogy and identified these Cyrillic phonemes with the letters -ick (e.g. stick, lick, brick : Ковальчикъ (1907):Kowalchick (1968). On the other hand, this analogy can be taken from the East Slavic immigrant's point of view. Often the child of the immigrant was asked to present the correct spelling of his or her name in school. The parent, often illiterate or semi-literate, would ask the priest, the druggist, or a friend for a spelling of the surname. In addition, instances exist in Western Pennsylvania where the name was copied from the time card at work. The immigrant parent could not produce an analogy of his spoken word with a written word in American-English.¹⁴ The incon-

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 39.

sistencies created by this cross language association method created difficulties, which to some extent are still visible today. The material shows that the Cyrillic suffix -ик became American-English -yk, -ik, -ick, and -ek:

Секелик (1913)	: Sekelyk (1950)	Sekelik (1968)
Музик (1914)	: Muzyk (1950)	Muzik (1968)
Налесникъ (1908)	: Nalesnyk (1950)	Nalesnik (1968)
Кітик (1910)	: Kityk (1937-1944)	Kitik (1968)
Киселик (1913)	: Kyselyk (1950)	Kiselik (1968)
Ковальчикъ (1907)	: Kowalchyk (1950)	Kowalchick (1968)
Кулик (1910)	: Kulyk (1950)	Kulick (1968)
Котикъ (1907)	: Kotyk (1937)	Kotek (1968)
Бараник (1937)	: Baranik (1937)	Baranek (1955).

Also, the suffix -ин was rendered in accordance with pronunciation:

Ломакин (1959)	: Lomakin (1959)
Варлашкинъ (1927)	: Varlashkin (1968)
Завалинъ (1907)	: Zawalyn (1937-1944) Zawalen (1968).

The simplification of Cyrillic diphthongs further illustrates that orthographic adjustments in American-English were made to suit phonology. The Cyrillic letters **я** and **ю** were often transliterated as - ja - and - ju - respectively. However, as a result of American-English peculiarities, the original Slavic phonological character of these phonemes was changed. The - ja - was often pronounced as the - ja - in

Jack; and, the - ju - as in juice. The desire for the phonological-phonetic preservation of the original East Slavic surname led to the use of the individual's own spelling of his name.¹⁵ The following scheme, formulated from the surnames of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, shows how diphthongs were modified into American-English:

Ю	: JU, YU, IU, U, and IO
Я	: JA, IA, and YA
АЙ	: AY
ИЙ	: IJ, <u>Ē</u> , and E
ЕЙ	: EJ, and EY
ОЙ	: OJ and OY

To illustrate this point further, compare the following Ukrainian and Byelorussian surnames in the context of the above scheme:

<u>Юриста</u> (1911)	: <u>Jurysta</u> (1950)	<u>Urista</u> (1967)
<u>Клюка</u> (1913)	: <u>Kluka</u> (1950)	
<u>Юдиц</u> (1959)	: <u>Udics</u> (1959)	
<u>Юрчакъ</u> (1924)	: <u>Urczak</u> (1968)	
<u>Юркась</u> (1927)	: <u>Urkas</u> (1968)	
<u>Юла</u> (1956)	: <u>Jula</u> (1956)	
<u>Цюнкала</u> (1915)	: <u>Cunkala</u> (1950)	

¹⁵ Often transcription of Cyrillic ля was under influence of Polish. Polish has two l's : a soft letter l and a hard letter ł. The Polish phonemes -la are Cyrillic ля and pronounced ля (lja). Thus, ля became la in American-English orthography, but it was pronounced ля (lja).

Люташ (1913)	: Lutash (1950)	
Кастюкевич (1968)	: Kast <u>i</u> ukewicz (1968)	
Міхнюк (1968)	: Mich <u>n</u> iuk (1968)	
Надзюк (1968)	: Naddz <u>i</u> uk (1968)	
Тимцю (1910)	: Tim <u>c</u> io (1968)	
Глюз (1913)	: Gl <u>i</u> oz (1950)	
Бенцю (1907)	: Benc <u>i</u> o (1968)	
Леню (1909)	: Len <u>i</u> o (1950)	
Гриндю (1910)	: Hrynd <u>i</u> o (1950)	
Яніцк <u>и</u> й (1909)	: <u>J</u> anicky (1950)	<u>Y</u> anicki (1968)
Буряк <u>ь</u> (1907)	: Bur <u>j</u> ak (1950)	Bur <u>i</u> ak (1968)
Ярош <u>ь</u> (1907)	: <u>J</u> arosh (1912)	<u>Y</u> arosh (1968)
Ярий (1915)	: <u>J</u> aryj (1950)	<u>Y</u> ary (1968)
Янкура (1925)	: <u>Y</u> ankura (1968)	
Якубовск <u>и</u> й (1932)	: <u>Y</u> akubovsky (1932)	
Вярбіцк <u>и</u> й (1968)	: Wiarb <u>i</u> cki (1968)	
Дема <u>й</u> (1956)	: Dem <u>a</u> y (1956)	
Олі <u>й</u> ник (1911)	: Ol <u>i</u> jnyk (1950)	O <u>l</u> enik (1968)
Олі <u>й</u> ник (1932)	: Ol <u>e</u> ynik (1932)	
Патейч <u>у</u> к (1932)	: Pat <u>e</u> ychuk (1932)	
Сейкалу <u>к</u> (1968)	: Sej <u>k</u> aluk (1968)	
Войн <u>и</u> ч (1956)	: Vo <u>j</u> nich (1956)	
Гойса <u>н</u> (1910)	: Ho <u>j</u> san (1950)	Ho <u>u</u> ysan (1968).

2.24 American-English Spelling Adjustment: Consonants

2.241 The Cyrillic Labial В

The Cyrillic Labial В is often adjusted in American-English. This labial is noticeably interchanged with the American-English letters w and v. In part, this is due to the adherence by the individual to certain transliteration systems;¹⁶ and, to a greater extent, the individual's own perception of the Cyrillic sound В. In Russian, the labial В is very pronounced at the beginning of words and appellatives. Such examples as Варзалий : Varzaly, Варлашкинъ : Varlashkin, and Вансyx : Vansuch illustrate this. In contrast, there is another pronouncement of the Russian labial В. The labial В in the Russian surname suffixes -ов/-ев often approach the sound of f. Thus, in American-English the suffix -off/-eff. However, if the individual has stressed the labial В, then the suffix becomes -ov/-ev/ or -ow:

АВИНОВ (1959) : Avinoff (1959)

БУРДИКОВ (1959) : Burdikoff (1959)

РОМАНОВ (1959) : Romanov (1959)

ЭРМАКОВ (1959) : Ermakov (1959)

БАРАНОВ (1959) : Baranow (1959).

Among Ukrainians in Western Pennsylvania the alter-

nation of the letters w and y resulted from two factors: (1) the Southern Carpathian dialect, and (2) the desire to be free of "Polonisms" in the surname. The hyper-corrected names from Ukrainian can be explained on the basis of Ukrainian dialect. After vowels in an open syllable and before consonants, Ukrainian labial в phonetically resembles Ukrainian у.¹⁷ This phenomena is more pronounced in the Western Ukrainian lands. The confusion of the initial prefix в/у¹⁸ with American-English letters w and y is explainable on the basis of the Southern Carpathian dialect. The above phenomena has carried over into such surnames as Ульота(1907): Wylota (1950), Volota (1968) and Левандовска (1910) ; Lewandowska (1950), Leyandowski (1968). The surnames under study show that the alternation of the letters w and y is more apparent in the Ukrainian surname suffixes ович and -овский. It is observed that the original Polish influences are diminished by American-English phonetics. In this respect, the suffix -ович was rendered

17 Ibid., M.F. Nakonečnyj, p. 23.

18 This confusion is still evidenced in Western Pennsylvania. To some extent, it is seen in the "second-generation" American (e.g. children of the East Slavic immigrant). For example, the name уоршан (uhorscan) is the same as ворощан (vohorscan). This was observed by S.H. in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania during the summer of 1968 in the speech of Mr. Wujcik, Mr. Krill, Mr. Choma, Mrs. Kraczkowski, and Mr. Darkoch.

first as -owycz then as -ovich. Individual cases exist where the person adhered solely on his own conception of the phonemes. This is the case where Ukrainian -ович appeared as -ovitz. The following surnames are examples from the material analyzed, and serve to illustrate the above:

Морозович (1909) : Morozowycz (1950) Morozovich (1968)
 Романович (1937) : Romanowych (1937) Romanovich (1968)
 Майкович (1911) : Majkowycz (1950) Mikovitz (1968).

The Cyrillic suffix -овский also is influenced by American-English:

Костовский (1937) Kostowsky (1935-1955) Kostowski (1968).¹⁹

"The only peculiarly Byelorussian letter in Cyrillic script is ў, pronounced like English w or phonetic u and occurring after vowels."²⁰ The Byelorussian immigrants in Cleveland, Ohio have attempted to keep this sound in their surnames by transliterating it ў. Consequently, such surnames appear in church registers and periodicals:

Пятровський (1968) : Piatrouski (1968)
 Садовский (1968) : Sadouski (1968)
 Ластавка (1968) : Lastauka (1968).

However, the problem of this letter in the surname is to know to what extent the diacritical mark (ў) is used in the American-English orthography.

¹⁹ The phonemes -ski in this suffix, in my estimation, are not under the influence of the Polish transliteration system. However, these phonemes are under the influence of American-English pronunciation. The pronunciation of the phonemes -sky (1935-1955) was as in "blue sky". By changing

The alternation of the American-English letters w and y is also seen in the Byelorussian surname suffixes -obiy and -ebiy . The original Polish influences in Byelorussian surnames, at times, are distorted by American-English pronunciation. In such examples as Мицкiевiу : Mickievich, Мiнкiевiу : Minkievich, and Маркiевiу : Markievicz the desire of the Byelorussian for the correct pronunciation of his surname is evidenced.

2.242 The Dental Affricate Ц

The Cyrillic dental affricate ц has received various equivalent forms in American-English. The East Slavic surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio have drawn attention to the fact that this Cyrillic phoneme was rendered c, ts, or tz. The most frequent rendition, encountered in the material of this thesis, is the American-English phoneme c. The following surname examples show the three renditions of the Cyrillic dental affricate ц :

Про <u>ц</u> ак (1907)	: Proc <u>a</u> k (1950)	Proc <u>a</u> k (1968)
Кони <u>ц</u> ко (1953)	: Kone <u>c</u> ko (1968)	
Кок <u>о</u> ц (1911)	: Kok <u>o</u> c (1950)	

the phonemes sky to ski (as in "water ski") the original pronunciation of the surname was maintained. Again, a linguistic analogy with something familiar.

20 R.G.A. de Bray, Guide to the Slavonic Languages (New York: E.P. Dutton and Co. Inc., 1951), p. 133.

Лепецякъ (1907)	:	Lepesiak (1950)	
Томецек (1968)	:	Tomesek (1968)	
Лапідцкій (1907)	:	Lapicku (1950)	Lapicski (1937) Lapicki (1968)
Цуцура (1908)	:	Cucura (1968)	
Царешко (1925)	:	Tsarehko (1925)	
Комарніцкій (1912)	:	Komarnicky (1950)	Komarnitski (1968)
Брицкій (1911)	:	Brickyj (1950)	Britski (1968)
Левицкій (1925)	:	Levitsky (1925)	
Борцкій (1923)	:	Bortsky (1968)	
Курец (1932)	:	Kurutz (1932)	
Кравец (1909)	:	Krawec (1950).	Kravitz (1968).

The pronunciation of the phoneme Ц is of interest.

Examples from the American-English form of the surname show the pronunciation of Ц as Ч :

Пулиц (1910)	:	Pupucz (1950)	
Кульчицкій (1907)	:	Kulczycky (1950)	Kulchyczky (1964)
Кульчицкій (1908)	:		
Марців (1953)	:	Marchiew (1953)	Marciw (1968).

In addition, the Cyrillic letter ц was identified with an s - sound in American-English:

Цабант (1923)	:	Sabant (1968)	
Цапъ (1914)	:	Cap (1950)	Sop (1968).

2.243 The Phonemes ДЖ, ДЗ, З

The desire to maintain the pronunciation of the Cyrillic combinations ДЖ, ДЗ, and the letter З is evidenced. The surnames under study show that the assimilatively voiced Cyrillic letters ДЖ / ДЗ²¹ are preserved in American-English:

<u>Джган</u> (1910)	:	<u>Dzugan</u> (1950)	
<u>Джулик</u> (1915)	:	<u>Dzulyk</u> (1950)	
<u>Джура</u> (1908)	:	<u>Dzura</u> (1950)	
<u>Джула</u> (1907)	:	<u>Dzula</u> (1950)	<u>Dzula</u> (1968)
<u>Дзюпер</u> (1910)	:	<u>Dziuper</u> (1950)	<u>Dzuper</u> (1950)
<u>Дзяма</u> (1912)	:	<u>Dziama</u> (1959)	<u>Dziama</u> (1959)
<u>Дзик</u> (1911)	:	<u>Dzik</u> (1950)	
<u>Мандзяк</u> (1909)	:	<u>Mandziak</u> (1950)	<u>Mandziak</u> (1937-1955).

The peculiarities of American-English have also kept the pronunciation of the Cyrillic letter З :

<u>Дроза</u> (1937)	:	<u>Drosda</u> (1944-1954)	<u>Drozda</u> (1968)
<u>Козарович</u> (1937)	:	<u>Kosarowych</u> (1944-1954)	<u>Kozarovich</u> (1968).

2.244 The Cyrillic Gutterals

The attempt to maintain the pronunciation of the Cyrillic gutterals К, Г, Х in American-English is visible.

²¹ Cyrillic ДЖ as in джерело (džerelo) has one sound. The same is evidenced with the phoneme ДЗ as in Ukrainian дзвін (džvin) and Russian звон (zvon).

The Cyrillic guttural к , although similar in sound to the American-English letter k, has presented a problem in American-English orthography. The surnames show that the equivalent of Cyrillic к became American-English k or ck:

Пакош (1937)	: Pa <u>ck</u> osh(1937)	Pa <u>k</u> osh (1965)
Севик (1937)	: Se <u>vic</u> k (1937)	Se <u>v</u> ik (1968)
Гальчакъ (1907)	: Ha <u>lc</u> zak (1950)	Ha <u>lc</u> h <u>ac</u> k (1964)
Ковальчик (1908)	: Ko <u>wa</u> lczyk (1950)	Ko <u>wa</u> lc <u>h</u> ic <u>k</u> (1968)
Кулик (1910)	: Ku <u>ly</u> k (1950)	Ku <u>l</u> ic <u>k</u> (1968)
Терпакъ (1907)	: Te <u>rp</u> ac <u>k</u> (1968).	

The maintenance of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian phoneme г has not been difficult; for, the sound h exists in the American-English language. However, the h in the American-English form of the surname presents a problem to the person not familiar with the Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian phonemes. The problem has arisen out of the American-English transcription of the Cyrillic letter х, which often has been transcribed as American-English h. If attempting to re-transliterate the surname into original form, one often must re-transcribe. Thus:

Хомітський (1937)	: Ho <u>m</u> itski (1937)
Хомякъ (1907)	: Ch <u>o</u> miak(1937) Ho <u>m</u> iak (1950)
Хомич (1909)	: Ho <u>m</u> ycz (1950)
Хойнякъ (1925)	: Ho <u>u</u> niak (1925).

To add^a complication, often American-English rendered Ukrainian and Byelorussian г (h) as the Russian г (g). Thus, the surname Галь (1924) became Gall, yet remained in Cyrillic spelling as Галь. To further this thought, Галик (1924) became Galleck (1924).

Cyrillic х has travelled an interesting path in American-English. The analysis of the retained surnames shows Cyrillic х was rendered as ch, kh, and h. Further analysis has shown that the person has regarded the American-English rendition of this sound in his surname as the correct form for Cyrillic х. The surnames under analysis (see Appendix I) have drawn attention to the fact that the American-English phonemes ch were considered the most representative of Cyrillic х :

<u>Хома</u> (1907)	: <u>Choma</u> (1968)	: <u>Хома</u> (1968)
<u>Хромчак</u> (1953)	: <u>Chromczak</u> (1968)	: <u>Хромчак</u> (1968)
<u>Кажнич</u> (1908)	: <u>Kachnych</u> (1968)	: <u>Кажнич</u> (1968)
<u>Сух</u> (1912)	: <u>Such</u> (1950)	
<u>Стрихар</u> (1915)	: <u>Strychar</u> (1937-1950)	
<u>Похна</u> (1907)	: <u>Pochna</u> (1950)	
<u>Ляховичь</u> (1907)	: <u>Liachowycz</u> (1950)	<u>Liachowicz</u> (1964)
<u>Махникь</u> (1907)	: <u>Machnyk</u> (1950)	<u>Machnyk</u> (1937-1955)
<u>Махович</u> (1911)	: <u>Machowycz</u> (1950)	
<u>Пелех</u> (1910)	: <u>Pelech</u> (1950)	

Кархут (1914) : Karchut (1950)
 Казнох (1913) : Kaznoch (1950)
 Кухта (1909) : Kuchta (1950)

2.245 The Cyrillic Sibilants

In American-English the Cyrillic sibilants ж,ч,ш, and щ "are the most frequently revised letters or combinations of letters."²² The desire to maintain the pronunciation of the Cyrillic sibilant ж is distinguishable. The data shows Russian and Ukrainian aspiration went unmarked in American-English. Thus, the tendency was to transcribe the Cyrillic sibilant ж as American-English z. However, examples in the data reveal that the sound of the original Cyrillic sibilant ж has not been lost:

Сльонжка (1908) : Slonczka (1910)
 Slonzka (1954)
 Slonchka (1968): Слонжка (1968)

Житинский (1932) : Zitinsky (1932). Житинский

In comparison, as stated previously, the Byelorussians tend to follow the transliteration of this letter:

Кажан Э віч (1968) : Kazanievicz (1968)
 Кажура (1968) : Kazura (1968)
 Жарыч (1968) : Zaryč (1968)

22 Ibid., Robert B. Klymasz, p. 103.

The Cyrillic sibilants Ч, Ш, and Щ are often revised in the American-English form of the surname. The spelling adjustment is most often made from the Polish transliteration system. However, it must be pointed out, there is no set rule of modification. The Cyrillic sibilant Ч was rendered into American-English as cz, tcz, ch, tch, and ç. The most encountered rendition in the material is ch. However, when Cyrillic Ч and Х are in the same surname, it has been observed that Ч is rendered as cz, and Х as ch:

Бенчо (1909)	: Benc <u>cz</u> o (1950)	Ben <u>ch</u> o (1968)
Герегач (1910)	: Geregac <u>cz</u> (1950)	Geregac <u>h</u> (1968)
Копчак (1907)	: Kopc <u>cz</u> ak (1950)	Kop <u>ch</u> ak (1968)
Косарич (1910)	: Kosaryc <u>cz</u> (1964)	Kosary <u>ch</u> (1968)
Кочирка (1912)	: Kuczirka (1950)	Ku <u>ch</u> irka (1968)
Ланчак (1910)	: Lanc <u>cz</u> ak (1950)	Lan <u>ch</u> ak (1968)
Папичак (1909)	: Papinc <u>cz</u> ak (1937) Papinc <u>h</u> ak (1968):	Папичак (1968)
Пукач (1911)	: Pukac <u>cz</u> (1950)	Pukac <u>h</u> (1968)
Юрчакъ (1924)	: Ur <u>ch</u> ak (1938-1955)	Urc <u>z</u> ak (1968)
Куч (1927)	: Kut <u>cz</u> (1937)	Kuc <u>z</u> (1960)
Фичок (1910)	: Fe <u>ch</u> ik (1937-1954) Fy <u>ch</u> ok (1944-1955) Fe <u>tch</u> ik (1955) Fe <u>tch</u> zyk (1965) Fyc <u>z</u> ok (1950) Fy <u>ch</u> ik (1968)	
Бучка (1907)	: Buc <u>h</u> ko (1950)	But <u>ch</u> ko (1968)

Сажич	: Sazy <u>ś</u> (1968)
Лічко	: Li <u>ś</u> ko (1968)
Яскіевіч	: Jaskievi <u>ś</u> (1968).

The Cyrillic sibilant ш received the equivalents of sz, sh, ś, ss, and z:

Лешунов (1959)	: Les <u>sz</u> unov (1959)
Сушинський (1937)	: Sus <u>sz</u> ynski (1937-1950) Sus <u>sz</u> ynski (1968) : Сушинський (1964)
Богущ (1959)	: Boh <u>sh</u> (1959)
Киша (1959)	: Ki <u>sh</u> a (1959)
Феш (1959)	: Fe <u>sh</u> (1959)
Шкурко (1959)	: Sh <u>kur</u> ko (1959)
Кулиш (1968)	: Kule <u>ś</u> (1968) Kule <u>sh</u> (1968)
Сморшток (1968)	: Smoor <u>ś</u> tok (1968)
Федишин (1968)	: Fedy <u>sh</u> yn (1944) Fed <u>iss</u> ion (1944) Fedy <u>sh</u> yn (1950) Fedy <u>sh</u> yn (1968): Федишин (1968)
Книш (1968)	: Kny <u>sh</u> (1950) Kne <u>ss</u> (1968)
Петришин (1959)	: Petri <u>ś</u> in (1959)
Мицишинь (1967)	: Myshezy <u>sh</u> yn (1950) Mich <u>iz</u> en (1937) Mish <u>iz</u> en (1968): Мицишин (1965)

This sibilant was also rendered in accordance with American-English speech. The data points out that Cyrillic ш was equated with American-English s before k:

Шкарада (1910) : Skarada (1937)
Skarada (1968)

Шкварла (1910) : Skwarla (1950)
Skwarla (1964)

Шкирпан (1956) : Skirpan (1956)

Шкуркай (1959) : Skurkay (1959)

The pronunciation of Cyrillic sibilant ш was maintained in American-English by various letter combinations. The combinations sch, shcz, shch, and sc have been observed in the material (see Appendix I). The surnames show that one Cyrillic sound was represented by two sounds in American-English. The American-English combination is based on the fact that Cyrillic sibilant ш represents the combined sounds ш and ч. In American-English each sound was rendered separately. The previous discussions have shown that Cyrillic sibilant ш was rendered as American-English s; and, the sibilant ч was represented by ch. With this in mind, compare the following:

Шерба (1908) : Scherba (1968)

Борщкй (1923) : Borschky (1959)

Бъщакъ (1907) : Bishczak (1950) Bischak (1968)

Старощак (1907) : Staroschak (1937-1968)

Шчавиньска (1914) : Shczawinski (1950) Schawinski (1968)

Тришила (1908) : Tryshczylo (1950) Triscila (1968)

Онущакъ (1907) : Onushczak (1950) Onuschak (1968)

2.3 Reciprocal Interference

The East Slavic surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio are retained due to reciprocal interference.²³ Two-hundred and seventy surnames, or 22% of the 1132 surname retentions, show reciprocal interference. The Russian and Ukrainian immigrant of Western Pennsylvania has accepted the American-English interpretation of the Cyrillic letters. However, the acclimatized American-English form of the surname has not produced a marked change on the original Cyrillic orthography. Since most of the American-English forms of the East Slavic surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio are a result of transcription, the unstressed Cyrillic vowels and letters were shortened or "darkened" (verdampfung) in American-English.²⁴ According^y the following equivalents

^

23 Interference -- the transfer of the speaker's own features of sound, structure, or vocabulary on another language. In the speech of bilinguals it occurs as a result of their familiarity with more than one language.

24 The answer to this is found in the Russian and Ukrainian linguistic systems. In these systems the unstressed vowels receive different phonetic value. In Russian, the unstressed a is pronounced ы. In Russian as well as in Byelorussian, the unstressed o has an a sound (so-called "a-kanja"). Further peculiarities of Russian are in the diphthongs. The ю and я are often weak in unstressed position (Klepko, p. 13). Examples in Ukrainian show the first e in unstressed position as и (e.g. зелений : зилений). The unstressed Ukrainian o is pronounced as у (кожух : кужух).

have been observed. Cyrillic o in the unstressed position was rendered into American-English as u, i, or a. Cyrillic e became a in American-English; and, Cyrillic i appeared as the American-English o or e :

Самог <u>е</u> ла (1910)	: Samog <u>e</u> la (1950) Samog <u>a</u> la (1968):	Самог <u>е</u> ла (1968)
Дерка <u>ч</u> ь (1907)	: Derkac <u>z</u> (1950) Darkoc <u>h</u> (1968) :	Дерка <u>ч</u> (1968)
Сегал <u>а</u> вич (1937)	: Sagal <u>e</u> vich (1937-1955) Segal <u>a</u> vich (1968):	Сегал <u>а</u> вич (1968)
Шал <u>ю</u> га (1915)	: Shal <u>u</u> ga (1937-1955) Shel <u>u</u> ga (1968):	Шал <u>ю</u> га (1968)
Сид <u>о</u> вар (1953)	: Sedov <u>a</u> r (1950) Sydav <u>a</u> r (1968):	Сид <u>о</u> вар (1968)
Візн <u>и</u> чак (1909)	: Woznic <u>z</u> ak (1950) Woznic <u>h</u> ak (1968):	Візн <u>и</u> чак (1968)
Ві <u>й</u> тик (1907)	: Wi <u>i</u> tyk (1950) We <u>t</u> yk (1937) Wi <u>i</u> tyk (1937-1955) Wi <u>t</u> yk (1950) Wi <u>t</u> yk (1968) :	Ві <u>й</u> тик (1968)
Багн <u>і</u> й (1910)	: Bah <u>n</u> i,j (1950) Bah <u>n</u> e <u>y</u> (1937-1955) Bah <u>n</u> y (1968) :	Багн <u>і</u> й (1968)
Шаг <u>а</u> й (1909)	: Shaha <u>a</u> ,j (1950) Shah <u>a</u> y (1966):	Шаг <u>а</u> й (1966)
Майк <u>о</u> вич (1911)	: Ma <u>j</u> kow <u>u</u> ycz (1950) Mi <u>k</u> ov <u>i</u> tz (1968):	Майк <u>о</u> вич (1968)

Сопінка (1907)	: Sopinka (1950) Supinka (1968):	Сопінка (1968)
Вітошинська(1914)	: Witoszynska (1950) Wituszynski (1968) :	Вітошинський (1968)
Дорош (1908)	: Dorosh (1950) Dorish (1968):	Дореш (1968)
Юс (1937)	: Joos (1937) Joos (1955) Joos (1968):	Юс (1968)
Струсъ(1907)	: Strus (1950) Struce (1937) Struss (1937-1954) Straos (1937-1955) Strus (1968):	Струс (1968)
Зельонка (1907)	: Zielonka (1950) Zelonka (1964) Zelonka (1968):	Зельонка (1964).

The importance of reciprocal interference is twofold. First, it shows that the Russian and Ukrainian considered the phonological correctness of his surname primary, when it was rendered into American-English. Secondly, it reveals that orthographic correctness of the surname in Russian and Ukrainian was most important to the East Slavic immigrant; and, the American-English orthography was secondary. American-English orthography of the surname became important to the second generation bilingual, who in most cases desired the phonological correctness of the name. The data investigated shows, in many instances, that the extended

contact period of the surname with the American-English language has had little effect on the Cyrillic form of the surname, provided the person is familiar with Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian. However, as the practical usage of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian languages decreases among the descendants of the East Slavs in America, the trend toward name change will increase.

2.4 Conclusion

To a great extent, Americans of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian background have retained the phonological quality of the original Cyrillic form of the surname. The analysis of 1132 Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames, considered as retentions, has focused itself primarily upon contrastive phonology (e.g. American-English: Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian). The data has shown that the American-English acclimatization of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames in Western Pennsylvania has occurred. The investigation further has revealed that acclimatization was quite rapid (©1937) and mostly due to phonetic spelling. In retrospect, the onomastic evidence, as related, has shown that a surname retention must be viewed within the limitations of one given language. It must be viewed within Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian. If the acclimatized American-English form has changed, it has constituted a mod-

ification within the acclimatized surname. The change has not necessarily taken place within the Cyrillic form of the surname.

PART III
LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS
OF
EAST SLAVIC SURNAME CHANGES
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

CHAPTER III

East Slavic Surname Changes

A linguistic analysis of East Slavic surname changes shows that ninety-two surnames or 7.52 per cent of the 1224 surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio changed.¹ The discussion of this chapter will center on the facts that: (1) the surname changes were influenced by the linguistic interference of American-English orthography; (2) the surname changes were influenced by East Slavic orthography; and, (3) the surnames were deliberately shortened or changed in American-English, creating new surnames in Cyrillic form.

3.1 Surname Change: Linguistic Interference of American-English

The linguistic interference of American-English orthography has influenced East Slavic surname changes. The

¹ According to Mr. Peter Darkoch of McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, there are very few Russians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians in Western Pennsylvania who have changed their surnames. In addition, interviews conducted at The McKees Rocks Municipal Building reveal that East Slavic name changing in Western Pennsylvania was evidenced only after World War II. In contrast, Mr. Walter Yedlinsky (September 6, 1968, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) has stated that name changing was evident among Ukrainians before World War II. It was noticeable among men entering the Engineering profession. The reason given was that many Slavic names were associated with Jewish names. Many employers were extremely critical as to whom they employed.

material has drawn attention to the fact that the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surname changes were secondary linguistic changes. In most instances, the changes were based upon the re-transliteration into Cyrillic of the American-English form of the surname. The second generation descendant of the East Slavic immigrant often vacillated between what he thought was the correct Cyrillic orthography and American-English phonology. The analysis of the material (see Appendix II) has shown that the original Cyrillic letter х in the surname became, by way of American-English, the Cyrillic letters к, г, ч, or ш. In addition, Cyrillic к was altered into Cyrillic с or к; whereas, ш became с. The Cyrillic vowels and diphthongs were also changed. The Cyrillic vowel а was altered the most. In this respect, Cyrillic а became Cyrillic о, е, и, and у. Frequently, under the influence of Polish, the Cyrillic diphthong я became Cyrillic а. The following examples from the data most strikingly illustrate that Cyrillic sibilants were changed:

<u>Хомиц</u> ак (1908)	: <u>Кomiczak</u> (1937-1954) <u>Кomicchak</u> (1968) :	<u>Комиц</u> ак (1968)
<u>Му</u> ха (1907)	: <u>Муha</u> (1937-1954) <u>Муha</u> (1968) :	<u>Му</u> га (1968)
<u>Пи</u> хота (1910)	: <u>Pichota</u> (1950) <u>Pihota</u> (1968) :	<u>Пи</u> гота (1968)
<u>Лехи</u> цка (1910)	: <u>Lechitcka</u> (1937-1955) <u>Lehitski</u> (1968) :	<u>Легіт</u> ський (1968)

Киштон (1930) : Kishton (1968): Киштон (1968)
Хоменекъ (1927) : Homenek (1927): Гоменек (1968)

Холодюк (1932) : Kolodiuk (1932): Колодюк (1968)

The original Cyrillic ц was replaced by Cyrillic к or с ;
 and Cyrillic ш became Cyrillic с :

Стецко (1924) : Stecko (1968): Стеко (1968)

Лукац (1929) : Lucas (1929): Лукас (1968)

Патрош (1937) : Patrosh (1937-1955)
Patrosss (1968) : Патрос (1968)

The surnames at hand also have shown that Cyrillic vowels were
 altered. Cyrillic а became Cyrillic о, е, и, or у :

Батюк (1937) : Batiuk (1937)
Botiuk (1937): Ботюк (1968)

Драгайло (1937) : Dragilo (1937)
Dregallo (1965): Драгайло (1968)

Саванич (n.d.) : Savanich (n.d.)
Sevanich (n.d.): Севанич (1968)

Карапін (1912) : Karypin (1950): Карипін (1968)

Луган (1937) : Lugin (1968) : Лугин (1968)

Катюк (1937) : Katiuk (1950) Катюк (1968)
Kutiuk (1962):

Шагайло (1937): Shahaylo (1937)
Shuhilo (1968) : Шугайло (1968)

The Cyrillic diphthong я , under the influence of Polish
 transliteration and transcription,² became a monophthong:

2 See footnote 15 in Chapter II.

*Kudzma - я pronounced as a, i. Kudzma
 (recorded 1st from Kozak TV.)*

Соляк (1910)	: Solak (1967)	: Соляк (1967)
Герлякѣ (1907)	: Gerlak (1937)	: Герлак (1968)
Прешляк (1908)	: Pryshlak (1950) Pryshlak (1968)	: Прешлак (1968)

The re-transliteration of the American-English form of the surname into Cyrillic may have resulted in the doubling of Cyrillic consonants. Only one example, however, has been found: Баган - :Buggan (1969): Бугган (1969)

3.2 Surname Change: East Slavic Orthography

The East Slavic orthographic systems have given rise to surname changes. The recording of the East Slavic surnames, in Cyrillic form, was based on transcription; and, as a result, many surnames are misspelled. The phonetic interpretation of the surname was often rendered by a priest, or a cleric of the church. In addition, the illiteracy of the name bearer prevented the verification of the Cyrillic spelling. For these reasons, it is not rare in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio for people of the same family to have different spellings of the same surname:

Кекцю (1910)	: Kekcio (1950)
Кікцю (1912)	: Kikcio (1950)
Кеселиця (1908)	: Kyselycia (1950)
Кисилиця (1911)	: Kyselycia (1950)
Курекъ (1907)	: Kurek (1950)
Курик (1913)	: Kuruk (1950)

Misinterpretation of Cyrillic handwriting has resulted, to a minimal degree, in surname change: Мотъко (1910) Motyka (1950): Мотика (1950) and Каршень (1907): Karten (1950).

The influence of the South Carpathian dialect gave impetus to surname changes. Under this influence, Cyrillic о reflected Cyrillic і.³ The change in the Ukrainian language was carried over to the American-English form of the surname:

Кот (1914) : Kot (1914)
Kott (1937-1955)
Kit (1914)
Kitt (1968) : KITT (1968) .

The interchanging of Cyrillic х and к also occurred:

Кристіян (1914) : Kristian (1950)
Захарпатцкий (1911) : Zacharpacky (1950)
Zakarpatsky (1937).

Two examples, from all the material analyzed, show that non-pleophonic forms were often pleophonized according to East Slavic phonology rules:

Сорока (1912) : Сорока (1937) : Soroka (1968)
Грошко (1909) : Horoshko (1950).

The reciprocal interference of Russian on Ukrainian, and Ukrainian on Russian was carried over to American-English:

3 O. Horbač and J.B. Rudnyc'kyj, "The Dialects of the Ukrainian Language," Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, ed. V. Kubijovyč (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963), pp. 470-480.

Вовчко⁽¹⁹³⁷⁾: Wowchko (no date) Volsko (1968) Волско (1968)

The **explanation** of this surname is of a hypothetical nature. In **addition**, the surname bearer cannot explain how the change took place. The Ukrainian who carried this name lived in a Slavic neighborhood. His contacts with Russians influenced the change in the name. The Russian л replaced Ukrainian В (ВОВК : ВОЛК ; ЧИТАВ : ЧИТАЛ). Under this influence, the American-English w became American-English l. The ch became s because of Western Pennsylvania American-English dialect (pronouncement of sh/ch as sssh -- exemplified in warsh for wash).

Жаровъ (1924): Zyroll (1968)

Linguistic interference and confusion of Russian and Ukrainian evidenced in American-English. The Cyrillic letter В was interpreted as л . The l became a double consonant in American-English. The ж was transcribed as Z. The person recording the surname wrote the sound he thought was closest to Cyrillic а , which, in this case, became American-English v.

3.3 Surname Change: A Deliberate Change

The deliberate change of the East Slavic surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio was a rare occurrence.⁴ Surname changes which occurred, most often took place at work and were incidental. The Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames were often shortened by the railroad foreman, or shop foreman.⁵ On the other hand, from the East Slav's point of view, if the

⁴ This information was obtained from Very Reverend Father Iwanysyn. The interview took place in Troy, New York on December 15, 1968.

⁵ This information was obtained from a number of interviews in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. The interviews took place during the Summer months of 1968. The term "shop" refers to the Press Steel and Car Company in McKees Rocks; The Koppel Works in Ambridge, Pennsylvania; and, the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Railroad. The people interviewed were: Mr. Michael Choma, Mr. Alex Wujcik, Mr. Peter Darkoch, Mr. Peter Krill, and Mrs. Helen Conrad.

phonological attainment of the surname was not attainable through simplification, then the surname was deliberately changed. Once this occurred, it was adhered to in both the mother tongue and in American-English. Robert B. Klymasz has classified such changes as morphological. He states that the

term morphological adjustments is used in regard to those Slavic surnames which show the removal of a major element or elements of the surname's structure, such as a prefix, or a suffix. A removal of this kind results in a shortened or abbreviated form of the old Slavic surname. 6

The most frequent morphological adjustments encountered in this study are apocope, aphaeresis, and syncope.⁷ They account for thirty-nine percent of the total surname changes.

A new surname was created by apocope and various modifications of apocope. The surnames under study draw attention to the dropping of the original Cyrillic surname suffix, or the removal of the final syllable from the Cyrillic form of the surname. The peculiarities of American-English,

6 Ibid., Robert B. Klymasz, p. 229.

7 To facilitate linguistic classification of East Slavic surnames changes, the patterns established by J.E. Alatis (1955), E.Maass (1958), R.B. Klymasz (1963) and F.Lyra (1966) have been modeled. Works relevant to the topic are listed in the Bibliography. In addition the following definitions are given: Apocope -- loss of final syllable or suffix; Aphaeresis-- loss or disappearance of initial vowel or syllable; Syncope -- loss of medial vowel or infix.

as discussed previously, are also evident:

- Андрусшин (n.d.) : Andrusyshyn (n.d.)
Andrus (1968): Андрус (1968)
- Дунда (1907) : Dunn (1968)
- Касперик (1932) : Kasperyk (1932)
Kasper (1960)
- Мартиняк (1912) : Martyniak (1950) Мартин (1968)
Martin (1968):
- Прислупский (1914) : Pryslup (1950)
Pryslup (1968)
- Голота (1907) : Holot (1950)
- Стангрейчук (n.d.) : Stangrey (1968): Стангрей (1968) .

Modification of apocope is seen. The termination of the surname suffix was often followed by the dropping of the preceding syllable or phoneme:

- : Boroczewski (1937)
Boro (1968)
- Візничак (1909) : Wozniczak (1950)
Woz (1968)
- Войтович (n.d.) : Way (1968)
- Олексяк (1907) : Oleksiak (1950)
Oles (1968): Олес (1968)
- Паславський (n.d.) : Paslo (1968)
- Шкварла (1937) : Skwarla (1937)
Squiller (1968) Шквилар (1968)
- Старошак (1907) : Staroschak (n.d.)
Starr (1968): Старп (1968) .

Apocope is further modified by the addition of letter to the new surname. The most utilized additions evidenced in the material are American-English -ek, -er, -ey, -is, and -ok:

<u>Павлішевський</u> (1910)	: <u>Pawlishek</u> (1950)
<u>Блажовський</u> (1937)	: <u>Blazowski</u> (1950) <u>Blazer</u> (1968)
<u>Демкович</u> (n.d.)	: <u>Demer</u> (1968)
<u>Куртинський</u> (n.d.)	: <u>Curtis</u> (1968)
<u>Корновський</u> (n.d.)	: <u>Korey</u> (1968)
<u>Машляк</u> (1907)	: <u>Maslak</u> (1950) <u>Masley</u> (1968)
<u>Пирожкий</u> (1907)	: <u>Perizok</u> (1950).

Aphaeresis, or the loss of letters in the prefix of the surname, is observed. The surname changes encountered in the material have shown the absorption or diaspiration of the first letter of the surname:

<u>Іванців</u> (1908)	: <u>Iwanciw</u> (1950) <u>Evancho</u> (1967) <u>Vancho</u> (1968)
<u>Халуца</u> (1909)	: <u>Chalupa</u> (1937-1955) <u>Halupa</u> (1968).

Modification of aphaeresis is seen in the initial syllable of the surname. Consonants, as well as vowels have been absorbed by the preceding letter:

<u>Сувадло</u> (1908)	: <u>Suwadlo</u> (1950) <u>Swadlo</u> (1968):	<u>Свадло</u> (1968)
<u>Тхорикъ</u> (1907)	: <u>Tchoryk</u> (1935) <u>Toryk</u> (1935) <u>Torrick</u> (1954) <u>Torick</u> (1968) :	<u>Торик</u> (1968)
<u>Совідрак</u> (1913)	: <u>Swidrak</u> (1950).	

Гудзик (1937) : Gudzyk (1937) Гузик (1968)
 Guzyk (1968)
 Недзельский (1915) : Nedilsky (1950).

Syncope, or the omission of a medial vowel or infix, created new surnames. Linguistic phenomena coordinated with personal interviews explain the following changes:

Валещак (1913) : Waleszczak (1950) Валчак (1968),
 Walczak (1968)

The Cyrillic letter Щ is two sounds: Ш and Ч. The sound Ч was more pronounced, and thus recorded in American-English. In accordance with phonetic spelling cz was changed to ch.

Єдинак (n.d.) : Jedinak (1950) Єднак (1968),
 Jednak (1968)

In American-English, the first syllable of the surname was stressed. The phoneme i was lost as a result of pronunciation of the surname. When the surname was re-transliterated into Ukrainian, the original Cyrillic и was lost.

Павеліш (1937) : Pavelish (1937) Павліш (1968),
 Pavlish (1968)

The stress on the first syllable of the surname produced the change in this surname. Also, in Western Pennsylvania there is a tendency to abbreviate the name with an apostrophe. Thus, at work, the surname often appeared in the following form: Pav'l'ish. As time went on, the apostrophe was lost.

Загацовский (1914): Zahaczowski (1914)
 Zahachovski (1937)
 Zahocowski (1961) Загоцовський (1968),

The phoneme a after the first h in the surname became the phoneme o. This is caused by the stress on the initial vowel in the surname suffix. Thus, Zahochowski appeared. The phoneme ch was simplified into c (The most likely reason for this is misspelling).

Стажецький (1909): Stazecki (1937)

Stieska (1968)

Стиска (1968)

The ж was most often transcribed as American-English z. On the time card at work, or on the credit account in the grocery store, the name was abbreviated. The difficult part of the surname was left out; and an apostrophe was used. Thus, the surname St'iecki appeared. People began pronouncing this form of the surname according to American-English. The e was interpreted as long; and, the c was pronounced as the c in the word "receive". The addition of the i before e was a desire to keep the pronouncement of e long. The resultant surname, through pronunciation, was St'ieska. The apostrophe has been dropped. The surname today in American-English modification is Stieska.

Variations of Syncope also exist. In combination with syncope is epenthesis.⁸ After syncope has occurred, the most commonly inserted letters are р, ч, and в :

Щербик (1937) : Scherbek (1937-1954)

Stepok (1955-1965)

Степек (1968)

Плишівський (1912) : Plechivsky (1937)

Pleshivsky (1937)

Plechivski (1955)

Pleslusky (1968) : Плелуський (1968).

Through illegible handwriting the phonemes -chiv- were reinterpreted as -slu-. Observation of this surname in the manuscripts upholds the above statement. The letter h was lazily written and looked like the letter l (*h*). The phonemes iv were run together; and the i was not dotted (*-ivsky*). Thus, iv was rendered as u.

Звіримовський (1911) : Zwirytsky (1950)

Капустик (1908) : Kapustnyk (1950)

⁸ Epenthesis -- The interpolation in a word or sound group of a sound or letter which has no etymological justification, but whose usual purpose it is to ease a difficult transition between two other adjacent sounds.

The analysis of the East Slavic surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio also points to other adjustments of the surname. Of the ninety two surnames which changed, nine per cent were adjusted according to "individual bilingualism". This term is used in reference to people who have changed their surnames, and use both forms of the surname. When the individual is within the primary ethnic group, he is known and freely uses the original and new surnames. The use of the new surname within the primary ethnic settlement has given the individual a sense of "being American", and somewhat apart from the "backwardness of the immigrants". And yet, when this same individual wants to identify with Russia, Ukraine, or Byelorussia, he uses the original surname. Outside the primary ethnic group he does not use the original surname. Examples of "individual bilingualism" are:

Ліґашевський (1930)	: Ligashewsky (1964)	Ліґашевський (1964)
	Ligash (1968):	
Чабанюк (1968)	: Czabaniuk (1968)	Чабанюк (1968)
	Czaban (1968) :	

There are instances where the surname bearer retains both American-English forms of the surname; and uses it in both groups:

Голутяк (1919)	Holutiak (1919)	
	Hallick (1937)	
	Holutiak-Hallick (1945-1968)	Голутяк-Галик
	Hallick-Holutiak (1945-1968)	Галлик-Голутяк (1969)

A most common form of adjustment into American-English is to translate the surname:

Андрейчин (1912)	:	Andrejczyn (1937)		Андерсон (1969)
		Anderson (1968)		
Солонина (pre-World War II)	:	Bacon (1968)		
Селезень (pre-World War II)	:	Drake (1968)		
Кравец (pre-World War II)	:	Taylor (1968)		

Extra linguistic factors played important roles in the choice of the following surnames. The people, whose surnames appear below, changed their surnames because of the entertainment business. As their "show business" name grew in popularity, the ethnic community-- and the entertainer, himself -- identified with the new name:

Вислоський (1910) : Winslow (1968) Вінслоу (1969)

The name Windslow was chosen from the name of Mr. Terry Winslow's musical group: "The Winds Low".

Гавчик (1923-1932) : Herrick (1968)

Mr. Fred Herrick was a noted musician in the Pittsburgh area. He entertained over the radio in the late 1930's.

3.4 Conclusion

The analysis of the East Slavic surname changes in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio has coordinated linguistic data with non-linguistic structural background. The difficulty in classifying the surnames shows that each individual, in his surname, upheld the basic concept of the American way of life: individualism. Working within the frame of reference of an East Slavic language (Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian), it is evident that the phonology of the original East Slavic surname was of primary concern. The orthographic-phonological changes of the surnames reveal that the first generation immigrant accepted the interpretation of American-

English. However, to the immigrant, the ethnic language was most important; and the correct orthography of his name in Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian was stressed. The bilingual children often considered the linguistic systems (Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian: American-English) as a merger in sound, instead of separate. The attempt to re-instate separate language systems by some of the bilinguals has resulted in an orthographic change of the Cyrillic form of the surname. This was most often a result of re-transliteration from American-English into Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian. The bilingual stressed American-English orthography first (transliteration); whereas, his parent stressed phonology (transcription). For the most part, these changes were unintentional.

Morphological surname changes have been motivated, to some extent, by psychological, sociological, and economic factors. The abbreviations and renditions of the East Slavic surnames are a result of illiteracy, contact with non-fellow countrymen, and the desire of the immigrant to become an American.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The scarcity of research works in the field of Slavic onomastics in the United States has prompted this study. The analysis of East Slavic surnames from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio has been conducted within an onomastic and socio-linguistic frame of reference. We must caution, however, that our data and their explanations cannot be viewed as an exhaustive work on East Slavic settlements in the United States. Quite the contrary, the analysis of the materials from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio was made with the desire of being a starting point for further such studies in the United States. In this connection, we can point to the Linguistic Atlas of the United States which, begun in 1930, is still incomplete.¹ The linguistic phenomena of the immigrants of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries have not been, as yet, completely recorded.

An interesting focal point of this study is the underlying desire to compare the results of this thesis with

¹ See Raven I. McDavid, Jr. and Virginia G. McDavid, "Regional Linguistic Atlases in the United States of America," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation, V, No. 2 (Louvain: Centre de Dialectologie Generale, 1956), pp. 349-386.

similar works on Slavic onomastics in other geographical areas of North America. However, such studies are rare. "The Canadianization of Slavic Surnames; A Study in Language Contact" by Robert B. Klymasz is the only extensive work which presents findings pertinent to East Slavs in Canada. Nevertheless, Klymasz works primarily within the framework of Canadian-English, and not American-English or the Cyrillic alphabet. The data of our thesis have been cross-checked with personal interviews, and with many church and civil records. Approximately thirty-three per cent of the surnames under study show numerous versions of the surnames in American-English and in their Cyrillic form (see Appendix I, Chapter II and III). In many instances the official church form of the surname is confronted with the individual's preferred spelling of his surname (see Chapter II and III). By this confrontation we are able to show that the American-English orthographic change does not necessarily constitute an East Slavic surname change in Cyrillic, as implied by R.B.Klymasz (see Chapter II). The East Slavic surname and its Cyrillic spelling must be considered primary. This is especially true when discussing the onomastics of the first East Slavic immigrants. A change of their surname can only be considered within the Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian languages. Out of the 1224 surnames investigated, few have lost their phonological form as

compared with their original East Slavic version. The material has shown that, as a result of American-English transcription, many changes in American-English were unintentional and produced no marked change upon the Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian surname.

The implied relevance of East Slavic onomatology to other disciplines has been made to provoke future sociological and psycholinguistic analysis of the East Slavic colonies in the United States. The present study offers a defined analysis of inter- and intra- language contacts envisaged through Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The historical and sociological discussion of the respective matter (see Chapter I) has shown relevant phenomena hitherto considered in a piecemeal fashion. The reason for the confusion of East Slavic onomastic data in the United States has been discussed. From the one hand, it has been viewed within the context of the loss of perspective in ethnic tradition and culture by the descendants of the early East Slavic immigrants (see Chapter I). On the other hand, American-English renditions of East Slavic terminology and names has prevailed. In addition, non-Slavic groups often consider all East Slavic peoples as Russians or Poles; and, ethnic identity as secondary.

The desire to uphold and maintain an ethnic identity by the East Slavic immigrants and their descendants resulted, in part, from the political and religious disputes which arose in the "old country" (see Chapter I). The surnames in the material show that a great percentage of the present day Russian-Americans and Byelorussian-Americans came from the territories of Western Ukraine.²

"Linguistic theory of recent decades has rarely touched on the rubrics of association and analogy."³ The analysis of East Slavic surname retentions in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio has concentrated on contrastive phonology, and on the fact that the Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian languages were primary. The study has further considered that the East Slav and his descendant retained the phonological character of the surname (see Chapter II). The material has shown that ninety-two per cent, of the surnames analyzed, were phonologically retained in American-English. The onomastic-linguistic categorization has shown the American-English orthography of the surname as secondary to Slavic phonology. The regularity of change of certain phonemes in

² See Jacob P. Hursky, The Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian (Ann Arbor: Doctoral Dissertation Series, No 20,793 University Microfilms, 1957).

³ Ibid., E.H. Sturtevant, Linguistic Change, p. ix.

the language contact situation (American-English: Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian) has been investigated (see Chapter II). The retention of East Slavic surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio shows other interesting facts. The intactness of the surname explains, to some extent, the degree of language interference and non-interference. Linguistic interference, as it exists in the East Slavic group, has been studied; and, numerous examples are presented (see Chapter II). In part, the resistance of the surname to linguistic interference is due to the sizeable concentration of Slavic peoples in the Pittsburgh and Cleveland areas.

The deliberate change of an East Slavic surname in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio was a rare occurrence. This thesis has analyzed 1224 surnames, of which ninety two are considered changed. A linguistic change in the Cyrillic form of the surname was encouraged by re-transliteration from American-English into Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian. The most characteristic orthographic changes encountered are: (1) Cyrillic X became Cyrillic F ; (2) Cyrillic X became Cyrillic K ; (3) Cyrillic Я became Cyrillic A ; and (4) Cyrillic A became Cyrillic O, E, И, or Y (see Chapter III). Other possible ways of surname changes also have been discussed. Morphological surname changes were

motivated by external and internal factors (see Chapter III). On the whole, however, surname changes in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio are not numerous or extensive.

The present study of East Slavic surnames has thrown light upon data of a theoretical supposition. In reference to surnames which originated from individual characteristics of the person, it has been observed that these characteristics have been retained or maintained (see Appendix I). This is remarkable since surnames were recorded in the East Slavic countries no later than the Seventeenth century.

APPENDIX I
DICTIONARY
OF
EAST SLAVIC
SURNAME
RETENTIONS

The Dictionary of East Slavic Surname Retentions contains 1132 items. All surnames are from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The surnames are arranged in alphabetical order according to the Cyrillic alphabet. Each entry contains: (1) the Cyrillic form of the surname ; (2) the American-English rendition or renditions of the surname; and, (3) the sources from which the surnames were taken.

The dates after all surnames serve as an evolutionary linguistic tabuloid (1907-1969). The date 1950 is considered the church form of the surname (dokumental'naja forma) in American-English; and, all dates from 1937 to 1969 are colloquial forms (razgovornaja forma).

The abbreviations of the sources of the surnames are as follows:

- BRB.UMR.*--The Baptismal Record Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church, Volume I: 1907-1915 (in Ukrainian), McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania (page number given, and it refers to the year after first Cyrillic form of the name);
- BRB.UMR(E).-- The Baptismal Record Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church, Volume I: 1907-1915 (English translation done in 1950), McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;
- MCB.UMR.-- The Master Collection Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church: 1937-1969, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;
- PL.St.MU.-- The Parish List of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church: 1968-1969, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;
- BRB.RMR.-- The Baptismal Record Book of St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church (1923-1968), McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;

- BROC.DBA. -- The personal Church Directory of Bishop Andrew
(Eparcial Cathedral: The Mother of God of
Zyrovicy Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox
Church, West 25th Street, Cleveland, Ohio);
- UNH.MR.-- The 50th Golden Anniversary: 1914-1964, The
Ukrainian National Home, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania
(McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania: Lemesh Press, 1964);
- ROGCC. -- The Yearbook and Church Directory of the Russian
Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in North America:1959
(New York: Metropolitan Council Publications
Committee, 1959);
- RBO.-- The 1956 Russian Almanac (The Russian Brotherhood
Organization of the United States of America, 1956);
- ORAC.-- Pravoslavni j russko-amerikanski j kalendar na 1932 god
(The Orthodox Russian-American Calendar for the year 1932),
Very Rev. Ioann Kraskevič, ed. (Wilkes-Barre,
Pennsylvania: The Mutual Aid Society of the Russian
Orthodox Catholic Church, 1931);
- INSCR.MR. -- Inscription, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania
(tombstone, building corner stones,
Christmas cards, football programs, and
letters);
- INT.Am.-- Interview, Ambridge, Pennsylvania;
- INT. Ar.-- Interview, Arnold, Pennsylvania;
- INT. Car.-- Interview, Carnegie, Pennsylvania;
- INT.C.-- Interview, Cleveland, Ohio;
- INT.MR.-- Interview, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;
- INT. P.-- Interview, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;
- INT. T.-- Interview, Troy, New York;
- INT. Y.-- Interview, Youngstown, Ohio.

АВИНОВ (1959)	Avinoff (1959)	ROGCC. 139
Адамецъ (1915)	Adamec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 170 BRB.UMR(E).
Адамик (1912)	Adamek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 107 BRB.UMR(E).
Адамко (1913)	Adamko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 125 BRB.UMR(E).
Альдук (1912)	Alduk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 115 BRB.UMR(E)
Андога (1911)	Andoga (1950) Andoga (1968)	BRB.UMR. 93 BRB.UMR(E) INT. MR.
Антонишин (1910)	Antonyshyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 85 BRB.UMR(E).
Антоновъ (1908)	Antonoff (1932)	BRB.UMR. 42 ORAC. 32
Асіпчак (1968)		BROC.DBA
Афтанас (1908)	Aftanas (1950)	BRB.UMR. 44 BRB.UMR(E)
Бабец (1912)	Babec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR(E).
Бабяк (1956)	Babiak (1956)	RBO. 159
Багній (1910)	Bahnij (1950)	BRB.UMR. 82
Багній (1969)	Bahney (1937-1954) Bahny (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT./INSCR.MR.
Багандзій (1910)	Bagandzij (1950) Bagandzy (1937)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Базар (1909)	Bazar (1950)	BRB.UMR. 67 BRB.UMR(E).
Бакал (1907)	Bakal (1950)	BRB.UMR. 25 BRB.UMR(E).

Бакаляр (1913)	Bakalar(1950)	BRB.UMR. 121 BRB.UMR(E).
Баландяць (1907)	Balandiat(1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 20
Баландят (1909)	Balandiat(1950)	BRB.UMR. 59
Баландят (1968)	Balandiat(1968)	BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT./INSCR.MR.
Балдович (1911)	Baldowycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 95 BRB.UMR(E).
Бандура (1913)	Bandura(1950)	BRB.UMR. 128
Бандура (1968)		BRB.UMR(E). INT. MR.
Баниш (1910)	Banysh(1950)	BRB.UMR. 73 BRB.UMR(E).
Баран (1907)	Baran(1950)	BRB.UMR. 18
Баран (1908)	Baran(1968)	BRB.UMR. 52
Баран (1968)		BRB.UMR(E). INT. MR. MCB.UMR.
Бараник (1937)	Baranik(1937) Baranek(1955)	
Бараній (1959)	Barany(1959)	ROGCC. 34
Баранов (1959)	Baranow(1959)	ROGCC. 33
Барна (1912)	Barna(1950)	BRB.UMR. 80
Барна (1959)	Barna(1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
Барна (1968)		ROGCC. 186 INT. MR.
Барник (1907)	Barnyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 18
Барник (1910)		BRB.UMR(E).
Баранок (1910)	Baranyk (1937)	BRB.UMR. 68
Баранок (1913)	Baranok (1950)	BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Барбат (1914)	Barbat(1950)	BRB.UMR. 160 BRB.UMR(E).
Барвік (1914)	Barwik(1950)	BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E).

Барар (1914)	Barar(1950)	BRB.UMR. 144 BRB.UMR(E)
Бартошевский (1908) Бартошевский (1910)	Bartoszewski(1950)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR. 68 BRB.UMR(E).
Барцішевский (1913)	Barcishewski(1950)	BRB.UMR. 130 BRB.UMR(E).
Барчешевский(1909) Барчешевский(1910)	Barczyszewski(1950) Berczeshewski(1950)	BRB,UMR. 56 BRB.UMR. 86 BRB.UMR(E).
Басалига (1956)	Basalyga(1956)	RBO. 158
Басара(1925)	Basara(1925)	BRB.RMR. 23
Батіг(1912) Батіг (1914)	Batih(1950)	BRB.UMR. 106 BRB.UMR(E).
Бачинський(1913)	Baczynski(1950) Bachinski(1968)	BRB.UMR. 128 BRB.UMR(E). INT.
Бексінський (1913)	Beksinski(1950)	BRB.UMR. 142
Бельчик (1909) Бельчик (1913)	Belczyk(1950) Belchyk(1956)	BRB.UMR. 134 BRB.UMR(E). RBO. 157
Бендзяк (1910)	Bendliak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 71 BRB.UMR(E).
Бенесь (1924)	Benes(1924)	BRB.RMR. 12
Бенко (1909)	Benko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E).
Бенцю (1907)	Bencio(1950) Bencio(1968)	BRB,UMR. 7 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Бенчо (1909)	Benczo(1950) Bencho(1968)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E). INT./INSCR.MR.
Бенько (1907)	Benko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 13 BRB.UMR(E).

Беньчак(1914)	Benczak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 168 BRB.UMR(E).
Беркош(1912)	Berkosh(1950)	BRB.UMR. 120 BRB.UMR(E).
Бесмертнюк(1959)	Besmertnuk(1959)	ROGCC. 97
Билек (1959)	Billik (1959)	ROGCC. 31
Бідей(1913) Бідей(1914)	Bidej(1950)	BRB.UMR. 138 BRB.UMR. 166 BRB.UMR(E).
Біла (1910)	Bila (1950)	BRB.UMR. 78
Білий (1908) Білий (1913) Білий (1968)	Bille(1937) Bilyj(1950) Billy(1968)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR. 120 BRB.UMR(E). MGB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT./INSCR. MR.
Біль (1914)	Bil (1950)	BRB.UMR. 149
Біщакъ (1907)	Bishczak(1950) Bischak(1968)	BRB.UMR. 34 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT. MR.
Блажовский (1909)	Blazowski(1950) Blaziosky(1964) Blazowski(1968)	BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. PL.St.MU.
Бланчовский (1907)	Blansowsky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 4 BRB.UMR(E).
Блонар (1914)	Blonar(1950) Blonar(1968)	BRB.UMR. 152 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Бобало (1909)	Bobalo(1950)	BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR(E).
Бобир (1956)	Bober(1956)	RBO. 157
Бобич (1914)	Bober(1959) Bobycz(1950)	ROGCC. 159 BRB.UMR. 166 BRB.UMR(E).
Богач(1915)	Bohacz(1950) Bohach(1963)	BRB.UMR. 173 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR. MR.

Богуш (1959)	Bohush(1959)	ROGCC. 30
Бодак (1909)	Bodak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 63 BRB.UMR(E).
Боднаръ(1907)	Bodnar(1950)	BRB.UMR. 35
Боднар (1908)	Bodnar(1968)	BRB.UMR. 48
Боднар (1968)		BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Бодзяк (1943)	Bodziak(1943)	BRB.RMR. 63
Болматовъ (1924)	Bolmatov(1924)	BRB.RMR. 12
Бонфа (1912)	Bonfa(1950)	BRB.UMR. 116 BRB.UMR(E).
Бордун (1913)	Bordun(1950)	BRB.UMR. 120 BRB.UMR(E).
Боричевскій (1959)	Borichevsky(1959)	ROGCC. 100
Борцкій(1923)	Bortsky(1923)	BRB.RMR. 4
Борщкій(1923)	Borschky(1923)	BRB.RMR. 5
Боян(1910)	Bojan(1950)	BRB.UMR. 81
Боян(1912)	Boyan(1937)	BRB.UMR. 112 BRB.UMR(E). MGB.UMR.
Братко (1909)	Bratko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 65 BRB.UMR(E).
Брицкий(1911)	Brickyj(1950)	BRB.UMR. 92
Брицкий(1968)	Britzki(1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT. MR.
Бритъ(1925)	Britt(1925)	BRB.RMR. 26
Бугайчикъ (1923)	Bugichik(1923)	BRB.RMR. 5
Букей(1914)	Bukej(1950)	BRB.UMR. 169 BRB.UMR(E).
Букор(1914)	Bukor(1950)	BRB.UMR. 146 BRB.UMR(E).

Бурак(1907)	Burak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR(E).
Бурдаш(1914)	Burdash(1950)	BRB.UMR. 150 BRB.UMR(E).
Бурдиков(1959)	Burdikoff(1959)	ROGCC. 30
Бурка(1913)	Burka(1950)	BRB.UMR. 30 BRB.UMR(E).
Бурякъ(1907) Буряк	Burjak(1950) Buriak(1968)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR(E). Pl.St.MU.
Бута(1910)	Buta(1950)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E).
Бухняк(1909)	Buchniak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 61 BRB.UMR(E).
Буховецкий(1959)	Buchovecky(1959)	ROGCC. 97
Бучко(1907)	Buchko(1907) Butchko(1968)	BRB.UMR. 8 BRB.UMR(E).
Бучок(1909)	Buczok(1950)	BRB.UMR. 67 BRB.UMR(E).
Бушак(1913)	Bushczak(1950) Buschak(1968)	BRB.UMR. 131 BRB.UMR(E).
Бялобок(1907)	Bialobok(1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR(E).
Ваварчак(1908)	Wawarczak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 47 BRB.UMR(E).
Вавжиньский (1909)	Wawzynsky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 66 BRB.UMR(E).
Вавриньчак(1913) Вавринчак (1914)	Wawrynczak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 123 BRB.UMR. 158 BRB.UMR(E).
Вавринюк(1928)	Vavriniuk(1928)	BRB.RMR. 36
Валецкий(1915)	Waleckyj(1950) Walecky(1963)	BRB.UMR. 177 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.

Валховіч (1968)	Walchowicz(1968)	BROG.DBA
Валько (1911)	Walko(1950) Walko(1968)	BRB.UMR. 997 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Ванат (1910)	Wanat(1950)	BRB.UMR. 35 BRB.UMR(E).
Вансух (1959)	Vansuch(1959)	ROGCC. 31
Варзалій (1959)	Varzaly(1959)	ROGCC. 126
Варлашкинъ (1926) Варлашкин (1968)	Varlashkin(1932) Varlashkin(1968)	BRB.RMR. ORAC. 39 ROGCC. 98 INT.MR.
Вархолякъ (1907) Вархоляк (1908) Вархоляк (1964)	Warchloak(1937) Warcholak(1950) Warcholak(1969)	BRB.UMR. 38 BRB.UMR. 53 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. UNH.MR PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Варчак (1908)	Warczak(1908)	BRB.UMR. 50 BRB.UMR(E).
Василишин (1913)	Wasylyshyn(1950)	BRB.UMR. 136 BRB.UMR(E).
Василько (1923) Василько (1955)	Wasilko(1923) Wasilko(1955)	BRB.RMR. 4 BRB.RMR. 87 INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Васько (1907)	Wasko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 20 BRB.UMR(E).
Васнескій (1963)	Wasnesky(1963)	BRB.RMR. 101
Вацло (1912)	Waclo(1950)	BRB.UMR. 112 BRB.UMR(E).
Вацак (1959)	Waschak(1959)	ROGCC. 100
Вацакѡвъ (1907)	Waschakiw(1950)	BRB.UMR. 14 BRB.UMR(E).
Велецкий (1913)	Weleckyj(1950) Welecky(1937-1950)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.

Велкій (1963)	Vellkey (1963)	BRB.RMR. 101
Взрабий (1968)	Wierabiy (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Вербіцкий (1913)	Werbicki (1950)	BRB.UMR. 137 BRB.UMR(E).
Весела (1910)	Wesela (1950)	BRB.UMR. 73 BRB.UMR(E).
Вигнанец (1913)	Wyhnanec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 141 BRB.UMR(E).
Видоцкий (1913)	Wydockyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 120 BRB.UMR(E).
Високій (1959)	Visocky (1959)	ROGCC. 35
Витичак (1910)	Wytyczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E).
Витязь (1915)	Wytiaz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 179 BRB.UMR(E).
Відавичь (1908)	Widawycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E).
Візничак (1914)	Wozniczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 149
Візнічак (1968)	Woznichak (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Війтик (1907)		
Вітекъ (1908)	Wityk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43
Війтик (1968)	Wetyk (1937)	BRB.UMR(E).
	Wijtyk(1937-1955)	MCB.UMR.
	Wijtyk (1950)	PL.St.MU.
	Wityk (1968)	INT.MR.
Вітошинський (1914)	Witoshynski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 163
Вітошинський (1968)	Wituszynski (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Вовк (1907)	Wowk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 23 BRB.UMR(E).
Вовковичь (1907)	Wowkowycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E).

Возняк (1914)	Wozniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 150.
Возняк (1968)	Wozniak (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Война (1910)	Wojna (1950)	BRB.UMR. 80 BRB.UMR(E).
Войніч (1956)	Wojnich (1956)	RBO. 159
Войтила (1959)	Voytilla (1959)	ROGCC. 31
Войтович (1908)	Wojtowycz (1950) Woytowich (1968)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR.
Вокъ (1907)	Wok (1950) Wack (1968)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Волошановський (1908)	Woloshanowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR(E).
Волошин (1914)	Woloshyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 151 BRB.UMR(E).
Волошиновский (1915)	Woloshynowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 170 BRB.UMR(E).
Волошиносский (1907)	Woloshynowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 5 BRB.UMR(E).
Вроник (1959)	Vronik (1959)	ROGCC. 198
Вужик (1914)	Wuzyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 165 BRB.UMR(E).
Вуйцік (1908)	Wujcik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 50
Вуйцік (1969)	Wujcik (1969)	BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. PL.St.MU.
Вярбіцкый (1968)	Wiarbicki (1968)	BROGDBA.
Гавала (1945)	Hawalla (1945) Hawala (1955-1965)	MCB.UMR.
Гавальчак (1910)	Hawalczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 69 BRB.UMR(E).

Гаваньчак (1912)	Hawanczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 113
Гаванчак (1910)		BRB.UMR. 85
		BRB.UMR(E).
Гадух (1913)	Haduch (1950)	BRB.UMR. 137
		BRB.UMR(E).
Гакош (1910)	Hakosh (1950)	BRB.UMR. 79
		BRB.UMR(E).
Галабан (1910)	Halaban (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81
		BRB.UMR(E).
Галевич (1908)	Halewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 49
Галевич (1912)		BRB.UMR(E).
Галенда (1907)	Halenda (1950)	BRB.UMR. 26
		BRB.UMR(E).
Галикъ (1924)	Galleck (1924)	BRB.RMR. 10
Галай (1910)	Halaj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 59
	Gallay (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.
Галушка (1910)	Halushka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 71
		BRB.UMR(E).
Галушак (1914)	Halushczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 160
	Haluschak (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		INT.Car.
Галь (1924)	Hall (1968)	BRB.RMR. 14
		INT.C
Галь (1924)	Gall (1924)	BRB.RMR. 14
Галь (1968)		
Гальчакъ (1907)	Halczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 17
Гальчак (1936)	Halchack (1964)	BRB.UMR(E).
		UNH.MR.
Ганчовский (1912)	Hanczowski (1912)	BRB.UMR. 118
		BRB.UMR(E).
Гарагуз (1908)	Harahuz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 53
		BRB.UMR(E).

Гарагук (1910)	Harahuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 79 BRB.UMR(E).
Гарох (1968)	Haroch (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Гарцер (1913)	Harcer (1950)	BRB.UMR. 122 BRB.UMR(E).
Гаськевич (1910)	Haskiewycz (1950) Haskewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 71 BRB.UMR. 96 BRB.UMR(E).
Гатала (1909)	Hatala (1950) Hatala (1968)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Гафичъ (1923)	Haffics (1968)	BRB.RMR. 5
Гафчак (1909)	Hafczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 64 BRB.UMR(E).
Гащиц (1909)	Hashczyc (1950)	BRB.UMR. 57 BRB.UMR(E).
Гевко (1910)	Hewko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E).
Гепак (1908)	Hepak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 51 BRB.UMR(E).
Гірняк (1910)	Hirniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 85 BRB.UMR(E).
Гладкий (1907)	Hladky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR(E).
Гладченко (1912)	Hladczenko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 108 BRB.UMR(E).
Гойсан (1910) Гойсан (1969)	Hojsan (1950) Hoysan (1969)	BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Головач (1959)	Holovach (1959)	ROGCC. 96
Голяр (1908) Голяр (1968)	Holar (1950)	BRB.UMR. 48 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.

Гомзяк (1915)	Homziak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 177 BRB.UMR(E).
Гопакъ (1907)	Hopak (1950) Hopak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 15 BRB.UMR(E). INSCRIMR.
Гопкоскій (1959)	Hopkosky (1959)	ROGCC. 188
Гошелик (1910) Гошелик (1914)	Hoshelyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 71 BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E).
Грабчак (1914)	Hrabczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 147 BRB.UMR(E).
Гречка (1914)	Hreczka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 147 BRB.UMR(E).
Григорчук (1913)	Hryhorczuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 138 BRB.UMR(E).
Гриндю (1910)	Hryndio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR(E).
Гриневич (1909)	Hrynewycz (1909)	BRB.UMR. 59 BRB.UMR(E).
Гриценко (1914)	Hrycenko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 169 BRB.UMR(E).
Гринчук (1911)	Hrynczuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 99 BRB.UMR(E).
Гробчак (1914)	Hrobczyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 158 BRB.UMR(E).
Грядковскій (1914)	Hradkowskyj (1950) Hradkowsky (1968)	BRB.UMR. 157 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Губіцкий (1909)	Hubicka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).
Губякъ (1907) Губяк (1968)	Hubiak (1950) Hubiak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 8 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. PL.St.MU.
Гуда (1907)	Huda (1950)	BRB.UMR. 33 BRB.UMR(E).

Гудакъ (1907)	Hudak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 17 BRB.UMR(E).
Гуменный (1907) Гуменний (1910)	Humenyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 6 BRB.UMR. 69 BRB.UMR(E).
Гунчак (1932)	Hunchak (1932)	ORAC. 41
Гунька (1907)	Hynka (1950) Hunka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR. 126 BRB.UMR(E).
Гусак (1907) Гусак (1968)	Husak (1950) Husak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 26 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Гуска (1924)	Huska (1924)	BRB.RMR. 13
Гаврик (1910)	Gawryk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E).
Галек (1912)	Galek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Голян (1913)	Golan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 139 BRB.UMR(E).
Гарко (1910)	Garko (1910)	BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E).
Гембіцкій (1907)	Gembicky (1950)	BRB.UMR. (13 BRB.UMR(E).
Георгоний (1910)	Georgony (1910)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E).
Герегач (1910)	Geregacz (1950) Geregach (1968)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Герич (1910)	Gerycz (1910)	INSCR.MR. BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E).
Герляхъ (1907) Герлях (1968)	Gerlack (1937) Gerlach (1950) Gerlach (1968)	BRB.UMR. 22 MCS.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.

Гимяк (1909)	Gymiak (1950) Gemiak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 55 BRB.UMR(E).
Глюз (1913)	Glioz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 134 BRB.UMR(E).
Гойдич (1959)	Goidich (1959)	ROGCC. 188
Голяр (1908)	Golar (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Гоцик (1912)	Gocyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR(E).
Гоцко (1910)	Gocko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR(E).
Гресяк (1911)	Gresiak (1950) Gresiak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 88 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Гресько (1907)	Gresko (1950) Greshko (1968)	BRB.UMR. 18 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Греско (1925)	Gresko (1925)	BRB.RMR. 25
Гринко (1925)	Grenko (1925)	BRB.RMR. 18
Гроврусик (1959)	Grovrusik (1959)	ROGCC. 99
Грохола (1911)	Grochola (1950)	BRB.UMR. 92 BRB.UMR(E).
Гругошь (1907)	Grugosh (1950)	BRB.UMR. 40 BRB.UMR(E).
Гула (1956)	Gula (1956)	RBO. 158
Гулембович (1912)	Golembowycz (1912)	BRB.UMR. 118 BRB.UMR(E).
Гулич (1910)	Gulicz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E).
Гурняк (1937) Гурняк (1968)	Gurniak (1937) Gurniak (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR.

Дабровський (1968)	Dabrowski (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Данилик (1910)	Danylyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 80 BRB.UMR(E).
Данило (1910)	Danylo (1950)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR(E).
Данкевич (1913)	Dankewycz (1950) Dankevich (1968)	BRB.UMR. 140 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.
Даньчак (1911)	Danczak (1950) Danchak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 93 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Дачей (1907)	Dacej (1907)	BRB.UMR. 19
Дашинець (1907)	Dashynec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 8 BRB.UMR(E).
Дашко (1911) Дашко (1968)	Dashko (1950) Dashko (1968)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Дворняк (1908)	Dwornak (1950) Dworniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 48 BRB.UMR(E).
Двулят (1913)	Dwulat (1950)	BRB.UMR. 141 BRB.UMR(E).
Декань (1907) Декан (1911)	Dekan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 4 BRB.UMR. 92 BRB.UMR(E).
Демай (1956)	Demay (1956)	RBO. 158
Демеденко (1923)	Demedenko (1923)	BRB.RMR. 6
Дембіцкий (1913)	Dembicki (1950)	BRB.UMR. 136 BRB.UMR(E).
Денасевич (1968)	Denasewicz (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Дерваль (1907) Дерваль (1968)	Derwal (1950) Derwal (1968)	BRB.UMR. 25 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.

Деркачъ (1907) Деркач (1968)	Derkacz (1950) Darkoch (1968)	BRB.UMR. 15 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR. BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E).
Джуган (1910)	Dzugan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Джула(1907) Джула(1968)	Dzula (1950) Dzula (1968)	BRB.UMR. 172 BRB.UMR(E).
Джулик(1915)	Dzulyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Джура(1908)	Dzura (1950)	BRB.RMR. 31
Дзѣмба (1927)	Dzemba (1950)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E).
Дзигош(1910)	Dzygosh (1950)	BRB.UMR. 100 BRB.UMR.179 BRB.UMR(E).
Дзік (1911) Дзік (1915)	Dzik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 68 BRB.UMR(E). BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR. 105 BRB.UMR(E).
Дзюпер(1910)	Dziuper (1950) Dzuper (1950)	BRB.UMR. 26 BRB.UMR.59 BRB.UMR(E).
Дзяба (1912)	Dziaba (1950)	ROGCC. 30
Дзяблякъ (1907) Дзябляк (1909)	Dziabjak (1950) Dziabiak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 122 BRB.UMR(E).
Дзяма (1959)	Dziama (1959)	BRB.UMR. 107 BRB.UMR(E).
Дикий (1913)	Dyki (1950)	BRB.UMR. 139 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. ROGCC. 99
Дилин (1912)	Dylyn (1950)	
Дідух (1913)	Diduch(1950) Diduch (1968)	
Дикун (1959)	Dikun (1959)	

Діль(1937)	Dill (1937-1965)	MCB.UMR.
	Dill (1968)	PL.St.MU.
Дітмаръ (1937)	Dittmar (1937-1965)	MCB.UMR.
	Dittmar (1968)	PL.St.MU.
Добда (1924)	Dobda (1924)	BRB.RMR. 10
Добрянський (1907)	Dobrzjansky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 29
Добрянський (1968)	Dobranski (1969)	BRB.UMR(E).
		INSCR.C.
Долинський (1907)	Dolynsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 36
		BRB.UMR(E).
Долок (1908)	Dolok (1950)	BRB.UMR. 49
		BRB.UMR(E).
Дорош (1908)	Dorosh (1950)	BRB.UMR. 48
Дорош (1968)	Dorish (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.
		INSCR.MR.
		INT.MR.
Доцяк (1910)	Dociak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 80
		BRB.UMR(E).
Дочич (1910)	Doczycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81
		BRB.UMR(E).
Дошинський (1914)	Doshczynski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 162
		BRB.UMR(E).
Драгек (1928)	Dragek (1928)	BRB.RMR. 38
Драгус (1910)	Drahus (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76
		BRB.UMR(E).
Драгушак (1909)	Drahuszczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 63
		BRB.UMR(E).
Дригайло (1915)	Dregajlo (1950)	BRB.UMR. 173
	Dregallo (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.
		INSRC.MR.
		INT.MR.
Драган (1907)	Dragan(1950)	BRB.UMR. 31
Драган (1968)	Dragan(1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU./INT.MR.
Дробняк (1907)	Drobniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 14
		BRB.UMR(E).

Дрофич (1913)	Drofycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 123 BRB.UMR(E).
Друкальский (1908) Друкальский (1968)	Drukalsky (1950) Drukalski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 53 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Дубов (1910)	Dubow (1950)	BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E).
Дублянський (1913)	Dublanskyj (1950) Dublansky (1968)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Дуда (1907)	Duda (1950) Duda (1968)	BRB.UMR. 4 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR
Дудек (1912) Дудек (1967)	Dudek (1950) Dudik (1967)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Дуковский (1913)	Dukowskyj (1950) Dukowsky (1968)	BRB.UMR. 135 BRB.UMR(E).
Дунак (1913)	Dunak (1950) Dunak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 122 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Дупей (1923)	Dupy (1923)	BRB.RMR. 7
Дурняк (1909)	Durniak (1956)	RBO.157
Дюк (1910)	Diuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E).
Дякобський (1914)	Diakowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR.148 BRB.UMR(E).
Евусяк (1909) Евусяк (1968)	Evushak(1968)	BRB.UMR. 66 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Елецкий (1912)	Jeleckyj (1950) Jelecky	BRB.UMR. 113 BRB.UMR(E).

Эма (1959)	Jemma (1950)	ROGCC. 188
Енстикъ (1907)	Jensyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 16 BRB.UMR(E).
Эрмаков (1959)	Ermakov (1959)	ROGCC. 28
Ешник (1907)	Jesznyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 16 BRB.UMR(E).
Жарыч (1968)	Zaryč (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Жвиринський (1915)	Zwirnyskyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 172 BRB.UMR(E).
Жевко (1914)	Zewko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 144 BRB.UMR(E).
Жеречанський (1907)	Zereczansky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 18 BRB.UMR(E).
Житинский (1932)	Zitinsky (1932) Zitinsky (1959)	ORAC. 30 ROGCC. 126
Жиско (1914)	Zisko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 167 BRB.UMR(E).
Жовпирчик (1908)	Zownirczyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Жолобанич (1910)	Zolobanycz (1950) Zolobanich	BRB.UMR. 80 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.
Жук (1911)	Zuk (1923) Zuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 93 BRB.UMR(E). BRB.RBR. 2
Забавский (1928)	Zabavsky (1928)	BRB.RMR. 38
Забіровський (1914)	Zabirowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 145 BRB.UMR(E).
Завада (1907)	Zawada (1950) Zawada (1968)	BRB.UMR. 24 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Завадович (1910)	Zawadowycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E).

Завалень (1907)	Zawalen (1950)	BRB.UMR. 70
Завалень (1910)	Zawalen (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
Завален (1968)		PL.St.MU.
Завінський (1909)	Zawinski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 61
Завінський (1968)		BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.
		INSCR.MR.
Завіска (1909)	Zawiska (1950)	BRB.UMR. 67
		BRB.UMR(E).
		BRB.UMR. 116
Завійський (1913)	Zawijskyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 133
		BRB.UMR(E).
Заділяк (1913)	Zadylak (1913)	BRB.UMR. 133
		BRB.UMR(E).
Зань (1907)	Zan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 11
		BRB.UMR(E).
Запотоцький (1912)	Zapotocky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 105
		BRB.UMR(E).
Запоточний (1915)	Zapotocznyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 176
	Zapotochny (1925)	BRB.UMR(E).
		BRB.RMR. 21
Зарашак (1914)	Zarashczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 158
		BRB.UMR(E).
Зарічанський (1912)	Zariczanski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 104
		BRB.UMR(E).
Зарічняк (1910)	Zariczniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76
		BRB.UMR(E).
Зарыцький (1923)	Zarecky (1923)	BRB.RMR. 6
Затварський (1913)	Zatwarski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 137
		BRB.UMR(E).
Затерач (1910)	Zatyracz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 78
		BRB.UMR(E).

Захаревич (1913)	Zacharewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 122 BRB.UMR(E).
Захарів (1914)	Zachariw (1950)	BRB.UMR. 162 BRB.UMR(E).
Заяц (1914)	Zajac (1950)	BRB.UMR. 146 BRB.UMR(E).
Збалишин (1913)	Zbalyshyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E).
Зварин (1913)	Zwaryn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 138 BRB.UMR(E).
Звальчак (1908)	Zwalczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 53 BRB.UMR(E).
Звариц (1911)	Zwarycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 99 BRB.UMR(E).
Зварун (1912)	Zwarun (1950)	BRB.UMR. 110 BRB.UMR(E).
Здриник (1914)	Zdrynyk (1914)	BRB.UMR. 166 BRB,UMR(E).
Зелина (1959)	Zelina (1959)	ROGCCR31
Зельонка (1907)	Zielonka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 35
Зелюнка (1910)	Zelonka (1964)	BRB.UMR. 77
Зяльонка (1912)	Zelonka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 107
Зелюнка (1964)		BRB.UMR(E).
Зельонка (1968)		UHN.MR. PL.S.F.MU. INSCR.MR.
Зельо (1907)	Zelio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 11 BRB.UMR(E).
Зембіцкий (1908)	Zembicky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E).
Зенись (1923)	Zenes (1923) Zanies (1963)	BRB.UMR. 2 INT.MR.
Зибликевич (1907) Зиблікевич (1911)	Zyblykewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 39 BRB.UMR(E).

Зик (1913)	Zyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 140 BRB.UMR(E).
Зуваль (1907)	Zuval (1950)	BRB.UMR. 25 BRB.UMR(E).
Зьвірик (1913)	Zwirnik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 135 BRB.UMR(E).
Изакъ (1907)	Ezak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 3 BRB.UMR(E).
Илькѡвъ(1907) Илькѡв (1914)	Ilkiw (1950)	BRB.UMR. 85 BRB.UMR(E).
Ипатѡвъ (1923)	Ipatiev (1923)	BRB.RMR. 5
Иванейко(1912)	Iwanejko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 118 BRB.UMR(E).
Иванович (1913)	Iwanowycz (1950) Ivanovich (1953)	BRB.UMR. 132 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Иваш(1909)	Iwash (1950)	BRB.UMR. 65 BRB.UMR(E).
Ильнѡцкѡй (1915)	Ilnickj (1950) Ilnicki (1968) Illnicki (1968)	BRB.UMR.#63 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Иошь (1907)	Ijosch (1950)	BRB.UMR. 40 BRB.UMR(E).
Кадиляк (1912)	Kadylak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 119 BRB.UMR(E).
Кажанѡвѡч (1968)	KaŹanievicz (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Кажура (1968)	KaŹura (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Казавѡда (1911)	Kazabda (1950)	BRB.UMR. 98 BRB.UMR(E).
Казѡмир (1908)	Kazymir (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).

Казнох (1913)	Kaznoch (1950)	BRB.UMR. 129 BRB.UMR(E).
Кайдрович (1910)	Kajdrowycz (1950) Kaydrovich	BRB. UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.
Калабай (1910)	Kalabaj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81 BRB.UMR(E).
Калинниковъ (1927)	Kalinov (1927)	BRB.RMR. 36
Каляда (1968)	Kaljada (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Калънъскій (1907)	Kalinski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 1
Кальницкий (1907)	Kalnycky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR(E).
Калька (1912)	Kalka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 103 BRB.UMR(E).
Камик (1913)	Kamyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 106 BRB.UMR(E).
Канагай (1915)	Kanahaj (1950) Kanahay (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 174 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Кантуляк (1910)	Kantulak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E).
Каня (1907) Каня (1936)	Kania (1950) Kania (1968)	BRB.UMR. 9 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Капирка (1909)	Kapyrka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).
Капрал (1959)	Kapral (1950)	ROGCC. 30
Капустинскій (1926)	Kapustinsky (1926)	BRB.RMR. 29
Караман (1911) Караман (1968)	Karaman (1950) Karaman (1968)	BRB.UMR. 94 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

Карапін (1912)	Karypin (1950) Karapin (1950)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Карасъ (1907) Карас (1968)	Karas (1950) Karas (1968)	BRB.UMR. 6 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR. INT.MR.
Карафа (1959)	Karaffa (1959)	ROGCC. 95
Карагут (1912)	Karhut (1950)	BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR(E).
Караман (1910)	Karman (1950) Karaman (1968)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Карпа (1909)	Karpa (1950) Karpa (1968)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Кароневич (1908)	Karonewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 50 BRB.UMR(E).
Карнілович (1929)	-	BROC.DBA.
Картачак (1909)	Kartaczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 57 BRB.UMR(E).
Картневич (1910)	Kartnewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Кархут (1913)	Karchut (1950)	BRB.UMR. 128 BRB.UMR(E).
Кастюкевич (1968)	Kastiukewicz (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Каршунъ (1926)	Karshun (1926)	BRB.RMR. 30
Катринякъ (1907)	Katryniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 23 BRB.UMR(E).
Кахнич (1908) Кахнич (1968)	Kachnycz (1950) Kachnych (1950) Kachnych (1968)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Кацакевич (1914)	Kacakewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 155 BRB.UMR(E).
Качала (1915)	Kaczala (1950)	BRB.UMR. 176 BRB.UMR(E).

Кацурц(1925)	Kachur (1925)	BRB.RMR. 24
Квік (1914)	Kwik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 153 BRB.UMR(E).
Келемеч (1907)	Kelemech (1950)	BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR(E).
Кендзерский (1910)	Kendziersky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E).
Кепель (1934)	Keppel (1934)	BRB.RMR. 54
Керепін (1910)	Kerepin (1950)	BRB.UMR. 73 BRB.UMR(E).
Киселик (1913)	Kyselyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 121
Киселик (1908)	Kiselik (1968)	BRB.UMR. 50
Киселик (1968)		BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Киляр (1914)	Kyllar (1950)	BRB.UMR. 158 BRB.UMR(E).
Киша (1959)	Kisha (1959)	ROGCC. 35
Кашка (1910)	Kashka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR(E).
Кібаш (1910)	Kibash (1950)	BRB.UMR. 71 BRB.UMR(E).
Кікуць (1907)	Kikus (1950)	BRB.UMR. 23 BRB.UMR(E).
Кінаш (1909)	Kinash (1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).
Кіра (1909)	Kira (1950)	BRB.UMR. 61 BRB.UMR(E).
Кітик (1910)	Kityk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 84
Кітик (1968)	Kitik (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Кіч (1908)	Kicz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 50
Кіч (1911)	Kitch (1969)	BRB.UMR(E). BRB.UMR. 93 PL.St.MU.

Кіякъ (1908) Кіак (1914)	Kijak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E).
Клебаньскій (1907)	Klebansky (1950) Klebansky (1968) Klebanski (1937-1968)	BRB.UMR. 23 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.MR. PL.St.MU.
Климковский (1908)	Klemkowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 55 BRB.UMR(E).
Клімчак (1913)	Klimczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 140 BRB.UMR(E).
Клований (1968)	Klowanyj (1968)	INT.C.
Клюка (1913)	Kluka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 123 BRB.UMR(E).
Кметик (1908)	Kmetyk (1950) Kmetyk (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 55 BRB.UMR(E).
Книш (1907)	Knysh (1950) Kness (1968)	BRB.UMR. 9 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Книшик (1914)	Knyshyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 148 BRB.UMR(E).
Ковалик (1914) Ковалик (1968)	Kowalyk (1937) Kowalik (1937) Kowalyk (1968) Kowalik (1968)	BRB.UMR. 152 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
Коваль (1907) Коваль (1968)	Kowal (1950) Kowal (1968)	BRB.UMR. 11 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Ковальчикъ (1907) Ковальчик (1908) Ковальчик (1968)	Kowalchyk (1950) Kowalchyk (1937-1954) Kowalchick (1968)	BRB.UMR. 9 BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.

Ковач (1915)	Kowacz (1950) Kovach (1963)	BRB.UMR. 179 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Ковба (1913)	Kowba (1950)	BRB.UMR. 123 BRB.UMR(E).
Козак (1912) Козак (1968)	Kozak(1950) Kozak(1968)	BRB.UMR. 109 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Козакевичъ (1927)	Kozakevich (1927)	BRB.RMR. 33
Козарович (1937) Козарович (1968)	Kosarowych (1937) Kozarovich (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Козлакусский (1968)	Kozlakouski (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Козловъ (1924)	Kozlov (1924)	BRB.RMR. 13
Козловский (1910)	Kozlowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E).
Козсловский (1907)	Kozslowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 16 BRB.UMR(E).
Козьол (1910)	Koziol (1950)	BRB.UMR. 68 BRB.UMR(E).
Кокоць (1911)	Kokoc (1950)	BRB.UMR. 99 BRB.UMR(E).
Кокра (1907)	Kokra (1950)	BRB.UMR. 39 BRB.UMR(E).
Колениковъ (1923)	Kolenikov (1923)	BRB.HMR. 3
Коленко (1907)	Kolenko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 23 BRB.UMR(E).
Коленчо (1909)	Kolenczo (1950)	BRB.UMR. 63 BRB.UMR(E).

Колінко (1913)	Kolinko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 125 BRB.UMR(E).
Колодійчик (1914)	Kolodijczyk (1950) Kolodichick (1964)	BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E).
Комань (1923)	Koman (1923)	BRB.UMR. 4 BRB.UMR(E).
Комарніцкий (1912)	Komarnicky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 103
Комарніцкий (1968)	Komernitski (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Комрада (1959)	Komrada (1959)	ROGCC. 28
Кондратенко (1927)	Kondratenko (1968)	BRB.RMR. 33 INT.C.
Кондратик (1932)	Kondratik (1932)	ORAC. 39
Коник (1913)	Konyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 127 BRB.UMR(E).
Коник (1959)	Konik (1959)	ROGCC. 31
Коницко (1953)	Konecko (1953)	BRB.RMR. 84
Копко (1908)	Kopko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 55 BRB.UMR(E).
Копчакъ (1907)	Kopczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 40
Копчак (1964)	Kopchak (1964)	BRB.UMR(E).
Копчак (1968)	Kopchak (1968)	UMH.MR. PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR. INT.MR.
Коравец (1928)	Koravec (1928)	BRB.RMR. 38
Корда (1908)	Korda (1950)	BRB.UMR. 53 BRB.UMR(E).

Корданъ (1907)	Kordon (1950)	BRB.UMR. 2
Кордан (1908)	Kordan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 55
		BRB.UMR(E).
Кордияк (1915)	Korylak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 171
		BRB.UMR(E).
Кордяк (1911)	Kordiak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 95
	Kordyak (1964)	BRB.UMR(E).
	Kordiak (1968)	UNH.MR.
		INT.MR.
Корнякъ (1907)	Korniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 28
		BRB.UMR(E).
Корйонъ (1907)	Corion (1950)	BRB.UMR. 5
		BRB.UMR(E).
Корольчина (1908)	Korolczyna(1950)	BRB.UMR. 43
		BRB.UMR(E).
Корпан (1914)	Korpan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 167
		BRB.UMR(E).
Коршунъ (1924)	Korshun (1924)	BRB.RMR. 8
Коршун (1925)		BRB.RMR. 20
Кос (1913)	Kos (1950)	BRB.UMR. 127
	Kosh (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.
Косарич (1910)	Kosarycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 73
Косарич (1968)	Kosarych (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.
		INT.MR.
Костик (1959)	Kostick (1959)	ROGCC. 30
Костикъ (1907)	Kostyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 38
	Kostyk (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.

Костишин (1910)	Kostyshyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 75 BRB.UMR(E).
Костиц (1913)	Kostycz (1950) Kostich (1937-1954) Kostic (1968)	BRB.UMR. 29 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU
Костів (1909)	Kostiw (1950)	BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR(E).
Кость (1911)	Kostj(1950) Kost (1968)	BRB.UMR. 93 BRB.UMR(E). INT.C.
Костовский (1937)	Kostovsky (1937) Kostowski (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
Костюкъ (1927)	Kostiuk (1927)	BRB.RMR. 31
Котикъ (1907) Котик (1968)	Kotyk (1950) Kotek (1968)	BRB.UMR. 39 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Котуля (1907)	Kotula (1950)	BRB.UMR. 27 BRB.UMR(E).
Костшевский (1910)	Kostshewsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81 BRB.UMR(E).
Косяк (1914) Косяк (1968)	Kosiak (1950) Kosiak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 159 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Кохляк (1915)	Kocklak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 175 BRB.UMR(E).
Коцан (1907)	Kocan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 13 BRB.UMR(E).
Кочирка (1914) Кочирка (1968)	Koczyrka (1950) Kochirka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 150 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

Кочержат (1956)	Kocherzat (1956)	RBO. 157
Кошей (1910)	Koshej (1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E).
Кравец (1909) Кравец	Kravec (1950) Kravitz (1968)	BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Кравчишинъ (1907) Кравчишин (1914) Кравчишин (1968)	Krawczyshyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 40 BRB.UMR. 160 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Кравчук (1910) Кравчук (1968)	Krawczuk (1950) Krawczuk (1968)	BRB.UMR. 68 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Крегел (1932)	Kregel (1932)	ORAC. 32
Кремінь (1912) Кремінь (1968)	Kremin (1950) Kremin (1968)	BRB.UMR. 118 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR.
Крета (1959) Крета (1968)	Kreta (1968)	ROGCC. 98 INT.MR.
Крижанівський (1908)	Kryzaniwskyj (1950) Kryzaniwsky (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Кріль (1907) Кріль (1909) Кріль (1969)	Kril (1950) Krill (1968)	BRB.UMR. 9 BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Крукъ (1907)	Kruk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 24 BRB.UMR(E).
Крупа (1940) Крупа (1968)	Krupa (1968)	INT.C.

Крупік (1913)	Krupik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 129 BRB.UMR(E).
Круты́й (1907)	Krutyj (1950) Kruty (no date)	BRB.UMR. 11 INSCR. MR. BRB.UMR(E).
Круц (1914)	Kruc (1950)	BRB.UMR. 152 BRB.UMR(E).
Кручек (1911)	Kruczek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 92 BRB.UMR(E).
Кручкевичь (1924)	Kruchkevich (1924)	BRB.RMR. 13
Кубант (1913)	Kubant (1950) Kubant (1968)	BRB.UMR. 125 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Кубинь (1907)	Kubyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 19 BRB.UMR(E).
Кугарскій (1932)	Kuharsky (1932)	ORAC. 34
Кударик (1911)	Kudaryk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 92 BRB.UMR(E).
Кудлачъ (1907) Кудлач (1912)	Kudlacz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR. 104 BRB.UMR(E).
Кудлік (1913)	Kudlik (1913)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E).
Куземка (1908) Куземка (1968)	Kuzemka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 42 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Куземко (1934)	Kuzemko (1934)	INT.MR. BRB.RMR. 54
Кузміцкий (1968)	Kuzmicki (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Кузьо (1907) Кузью (1907) Кузью (1968)	Kuzio (1950) Kuzio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 38 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Кузынка (1907)	Kuzynka (1950)	INT.MR. BRB.UMR. 13 BRB.UMR(E).

Кузьмиць (1923)	Kuzmich (1923)	BRB.RMR. 2
Кукало (1914)	Kukalo (1950)	BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E).
Кулиш (1968)	Kuleš (1968) Kulesh (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Кулик (1910) Кулик (1968)	Kulyk (1950) Kulick (1968)	BRB.UMR. 151 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Кулиняк (1912)	Kulyniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 100 BRB.UMR(E).
Кулматицкий (1959)	Kulmatitsky (1959)	ROGCC. 30
Кульчицкий (1907) Кульчицкий (1908)	Kulczycky (1950) Kulchyczky (1964)	BRB.UMR. 5 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. BRB.UMR. 52
Куник (1911)	Kunyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 99 BRB.UMR(E).
Кураш (1910)	Kurash (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81 BRB.UMR(E).
Куревич (1968)	Kurewicz (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Курило (1968)	Kuryllo (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Курівчак (1913)	Kuriwczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 138 BRB.UMR(E).
Куруц (1932)	Kurutz (1932)	ORAC. 41
Кучер (1910)	Kuczer (1950)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR(E).
Курчик (1913)	Kurczyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E).
Кучирка (1912)	Kuczirka (1950) Kuchirka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 115 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.

Кутра (1915)	Kutra (1950)	BRB.UMR. 170 BRB.UMR(E).
Кутулач (1908)	Kutulacz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 53 BRB.UMR(E).
Курчей (1907)	Kurczej (1950) Kurchay (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 22 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Кухта (1909)	Kuchta (1950)	BRB.UMR. 61 BRB.UMR(E).
Куч (1937) Куч (1968)	Kutez (1937-1964) Kucz (1937-1964)	MCB.UMR.
Кушик (1914)	Kushnyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E).
Кушнір (1908)	Kushnir (1950) Kusner (1968)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Кужа (1914)	Kuja (1950)	BRB.UMR. 103 BRB.UMR(E).
Кужан (1910)	Kujan (1950) Kujan (1937-1955)	BRB.UMR. 71 BRB.UMR(E).
Лабик(1914)	Labyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 155 BRB.UMR(E).
Лаврінок (1909)	Lawrinok (1950)	BRB.UMR. 61 BRB.UMR(E).
Лаврик (1911) Лаврик (1968)	Lawryk (1950) Lawryk (1968)	BRB.UMR. 89 BRB.UMR(E). INT.P.
Лазар (1968)	Lazar (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Лазор (1908)	Lazor (1959)	ROGCC. 9672 BRB.UMR.
Лазоршак	Lazoryshak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR(E).

Лазоршак (1910)	Lazorshak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 67 BRB.UMR(E).
Лазута (1913)	Lazuta (1950)	BRB.UMR. 136 BRB.UMR(E).
Ланчак (1910) Ланчак (1968)	Lanczak (1950) Lanchak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Лапiцкiй (1907) Лапiцкiй (1968)	Lapicky (1950) Lapicki (1937) Lapicki (1968)	BRB.UMR. 21 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Лациця (1910)	Lapycia (1950)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR(E).
Латако (1968)	Latako (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Ластавка (1968)	Lastaŭka (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Лацик (1909)	Lacyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 61 BRB.UMR(E).
Лебiця (1908)	Lybycia (1950)	BRB.UMR. 44
Левандовичъ (1925)	Levandovich (1925)	BRB.RMR. 26
Левандовский (1910)	Lewandowsky (1950) Levandowski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Ледвар (1959)	Levdar (1959)	ROGCC. 30
Левицкiй (1925)	Levitsky (1925)	BRB.RMR. 21
Левканич (1932)	Levkanich (1932)	ORAC. 34
Лейко (1912)	Lejko (1912)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Лелановъ (1923)	Lelanov (1923)	BRB.RMR. 3

Леню (1909)	Lenio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 67 BRB.UMR(E).
Ленчицкий (1910)	Lenczycky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E).
Лепёв (1925)	Lepcv (1925)	BRB.RMR. 25
Лепецякъ (1907)	Lepeciak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 24 BRB.UMR(E).
Лешунов (1959)	Leszunov (1959)	ROGCC. 100
Лисак (1913)	Lysak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E).
Лицишин (1930) Лицишин (1968)	Leshchyshyn (1968)	INT.Ar.
Либертин (1959)	Libertin (1959)	ROGCC. 31
Лівоскій (1959)	Livosky (1959)	ROGCC. 31
Лігашевський (1930) Лігашевський (1964)	Ligashewsky (1968)	MCB.MR. UNH.MR. INT.MR. BROC.DBA.
Лічко (1968)	Ličko (1968)	
Личковъ (1927)	Lichkov (1927)	BRB.RMR. 31
Лішак (1913)	Lishak (1950) Lishak (1937-1950)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Лобан (1956)	Loban (1956)	RBO. 158
Лоїш (1913)	Lojish (1950) Loish (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 3 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Ломакин (1959)	Lomakin (1959)	ROGCC. 125
Ломніцкий (1913)	Lomnicki (1950)	BRB.UMR. 55 BRB.UMR(E).
Лопат (1907)	Lopat (1950)	BRB.UMR. 13 BRB.UMR(E).

Лопатовский (1913)	Lopatowski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 128 BRB.UMR(E).
Лопечак (1908)	Lopeczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 51 BRB.UMR(E).
Луговой (1914)	Luhowyj (1950)	BRB.UMR 167 BRB.UMR(E).
Лукиянчук (1909)	Lukjanczuk (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Лупань (1910) Лупан (1968)	Lupan (1950) Lupan (1968)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E). INT.C.
Луча (1959)	Lucza (1959)	ROGCC. 98
Лучка (1911)	Luczka (1950) Luchka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 98 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Любка (1912)	Lubka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 115 BRB.UMR(E).
Люташ (1913)	Lutash (1950)	BRB.UMR. 139 BRB.UMR(E).
Ляховичь (1907) Ляхович (1909) Ляхович (1964)	Liachowycz (1950) Lachowicz (1964)	BRB.UMR. 19 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. BRB.UMR. 57
Ляш (1911)	Liash (1950)	BRB.UMR. 135 BRB.UMR(E).
Мазур (1914) Мазур (1968)	Mazur (1950) Mazur (1968)	BRB.UMR. 148 BRB.UMR(E). INT.P.
Мазурик (1914)	Mazuryk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 167 BRB.UMR(E).
Мазурокъ (1907)	Mazurok (1950)	BRB.UMR. 10 BRB.UMR(E).

Майка (1909)	Majka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E).
Майкович (1911) Майкович (1968)	Majkowycz (1950) Mikovitz (1968)	BRB.UMR. 88 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Майрич (1959)	Mayrich (1959)	ROGCC. 190
Макар (1909) Макар (1968)	Makar (1950) Makar (1968)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Макаревич (1968)	Makarewicz (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Мала (1907)	Mala (1950)	BRB.UMR. 13 BRB.UMR(E).
Малецкий (1912)	Maleckyj (1950) Malecky (1968)	BRB.UMR. 103 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Малюк (1950) Малюк (1968)	Maluk (1968)	INT.P.
Мальй (1907)	Malyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR(E).
Мамрош (1956)	Mamrosh (1956)	RBO. 157
Мандзяк (1909)	Mandziak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 57 BRB.UMR(E).
Манко (1959)	Manko (1959)	ROGCC. 190
Маринич (1907)	Marynycz (1950) Marynich (1968)	BRB,UMR. 19 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Маркієвіч (1968)	Markievicz (1968)	BROC.DBA.

Марко (1950)	Marko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 134 BRB.UMR(E).
Мармура (1911) Мармура (1968)	Marmura (1950) Marmura (1968)	BRB.UMR. 87 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR. INT.MR.
Марценюк (1959)	Marceniuk (1959)	ROGCC. 33
Марциняк (1959)	Marciniak (1959)	ROGCC. 30
Марців (1953) Марців (1968)	Marchiew (1953) Marciw (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Марціков (1912)	Marcikow(1950)	BRB.UMR. 103 BRB.UMR(E).
Марціновский (1910)	Marcinowsky (1950) Marcinowsky (1964)	BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR.
Маталькі(1898)	Matalyckj (1966)	BROC.DBA.
Мастіляк(1910)	Mastylak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E).
Матковский (1909) Матковский (1910)	Matkowskyj(1950) Matkowsky (1937-1944)	BRB.UMR. 57 BRB.UMR. 75 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Матлага (1907)	Matlaga (1950)	BRB.UMR. 12 BRB.UMR(E).
Мах (1913)	Mach (1950)	BRB.UMR. 140 BRB.UMR(E).
Махникъ (1907)	Machnyk (1950) Machnyk (1937)	BRB.UMR. 8 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Маховіч (1911)	Machowicz(1950)	BRB.UMR. 98

Маціринський (1913)	Maciryński (1950)	BRB.UMR. 123 BRB.UMR(E).
Мацко (1959)	Macko (1959)	BROCC. 31
Мацуска (1907)	Macuska (1950)	BRB.UMR. 30 BRB.UMR(E).
Мацачій (1907)	Maczaczej (1950) Maczaczi (1937)	BRB.UMR. 21 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Мацита (1909)	Maczyta (1950)	BRB.UMR. 59 BRB.UMR(E).
Мацковський (1956) Мацковський (1968)	Maczkowski (1968)	INT.C.
Мацак (1909)	Maszczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 57 BRB.UMR(E).
Медвѣдь (1924)	Medwid (1924) Medvid (1968) Medwid (1968)	BRB.RMR. 9 PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Мединьска (1912)	Medynska (1950)	BRB.UMR. 120 BRB.UMR(E).
Мелюх (1914)	Meluch (1950) Meluch (1937)	BRB.UMR. 148 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Мельникъ (1907) Мельник (1910)	Melynyk (1950) Melnyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 33 BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E).
Мелчнѣк (1961)	^ч Melnick (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Мельнішѣк (1914)	^ч Melnishek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 152 BRB.UMR(E).

Мервяк (1910)	Merwiak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81
Мервяк (1965)	Merviak (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR.
Меценко (1925)	Mecencko (1925)	BRB.RMR. 19
Мигаль (1914)	Myhal (1950)	BRB.UMR. 153 BRB.UMR(E).
Мигасюк (1912)	Mygasiuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR(E).
Мигдал(1932)	Migal (1932)	ORAC. 33
Микитикъ(1924)	Mikitik (1924)	BRB.RMR. 13
Микуликъ (1923)	Mekulek (1924)	BRB.RMR. 3
Мисикъ (1907)	Mysyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR(E).
Митрович (1914)	Mytrowych (1950)	BRB.UMR. 143 BRB.UMR(E).
Михалишин (1937)	Mychalyszyn(1937) Michaliszyn(1955-1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
Мишак(1909)	Myshak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E).
Мишиха (1909)	Myshczycha (1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).
Мицишинъ (1907)	Myshczyshyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 29
Мицишин (1965)	Michizen (1937) Mishizen (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR. BROC.DBA.
Мігай (1968)	Migay (1968)	
Мікльошъ (1907)	Miklosh (1950) Miklosh (1937)	BRB.UMR. 6 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Мікуляк (1912)	Mikulak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 118

Мінкієвіч (1968)	Minkievich (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Мінко (1914)	Minko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E).
Місяйло (1913)	Misiajlo (1950)	BRB.UMR. 129 BRB.UMR(E).
Місько (1913)	Micko (1950) Misko (1950) Mishko (1968)	BRB.UMR. 130 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Міхалчук (1968)	Michalczuk (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Міхнавіч (1968)	Michnawiec (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Міхнюк (1968)	Michniuk (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Міцкієвіч (1968)	Mickievich (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Модряньский (1909)	Modriansky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 66 BRB.UMR(E).
Мольдованъ (1907)	Moldawan (1950) Moldovan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 38 BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR(E).
Молчановъ (1928)	Molchanov (1928)	BRB.RMR. 36
Молчанъ (1908)	Molczan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E).
Мондик (1913)	Mondyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 136 BRB.UMR(E).
Морозъ (1927)	Moroz (1927) Moroz (1968)	BRB.RMR. 31 INT.MR.
Морозович (1909)	Morozowycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 63
Морозович (1968)	Morozovich (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). INT.C.
Мосаленко (1925)	Mosalenko (1925)	BRB.RMR. 23
Мосора (1908)	Mosora (1950)	BRB.UMR. 55 BRB.UMR(E).

Мотько (1910)	Motko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 80 BRB.UMR(E).
Моцяк (1910) Моцяк (1913)	Mociak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR. 139 BRB.UMR(E).
Мошора (1907)	Mosora (1950) Moshora (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 33 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Мудрикъ (1908) Мудрик (1968)	Mudryk (1950) Mudryk (1968)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Музик (1914)	Muzyk (1950) Muzik (1968)	BRB.UMR. 149 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Музика (1908)	Muzyka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Муль (1911)	Mul (1950)	BRB.UMR. 87 BRB.UMR(E).
Мургучъ (1907)	Murguch (1950)	BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR(E).
Мышакъ (1907)	Mishak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 36 BRB.UMR(E).
Мыщенко (1924)	Mishchenko (1933)	BRB.RMR. 50
Налесникъ (1908) Налисник (1914) Налесник (1968)	Nalesnyk (1950) Nalisnyk (1950) Nalesnik (1968)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR. 165 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Надзюк Наўтчук (1968)	Naddziuk (1968) Naŭmczyk (1968)	BROC.DBA. BROC.DBA.
Негребецкий(1959)	Nehrebecki (1959)	ROGCC. 198
Непша (1923)	Nepsha (1923)	BRB.RMR. 2
Нестір (1913)	Nestir (1950)	BRB.UMR. 141 BRB.UMR(E).

Нестор (1956)	Nestor (1956)	RBO. 158
Нестор (1910)	Nestor (1950)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E).
Несторовский (1907)	Nestorowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 6 BRB.UMR(E).
Німців (1913)	Nimciw (1950)	BRB.UMR. 141 BRB.UMR(E).
Новосад (1911)	Nowosad (1950)	BRB.UMR. 93 BRB.UMR(E).
Норик (1968)	Noryk (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Носик (1959)	Nosik (1959)	ROGCC. 190
Няслуховский (1968)	Niasluchowski (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Обливанцев (1932)	Oblivantzeff (1932)	ORAC. 34
Обришко (1912)	Obryshko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 112 BRB.UMR(E).
Овад (1911)	Owad (1950)	BRB.UMR. 93
Овад (1968)	Owad (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Огурок (1913)	Ogurok (1950)	BRB.UMR. 123 BRB.UMR(E).
Олекса (1910)	Oleksa (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81 BRB.UMR(E).
Олексяк (1914)	Oleksiak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 153 BRB.UMR(E).
Оленич (1909)	Olenycz (1950) Olenich (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 58 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Олійник (1932)	Oleynik (1932)	ORAC. 35

Олійник (1911) Олійник (1966)	Olijnyk (1950) Olenik (1968)	BRB.UMR. 88 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Ольшевский(1909)	Olshewsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 57 BRB.UMR(E).
Омілян (1910)	Omilan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E).
Онисько (1913)	Onysho (1950)	BRB.UMR. 139 BRB.UMR(E).
Онушакъ (1907) Онушак (1911)	Onushczak (1950) Onuschak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 40 BRB.UMR(E). BRB.UMR. 98 INSCR.MR.
Опалка (1907)	Opalka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR(E).
Опушакъ (1927)	Opuschak (1927)	BRB.RMR. 34
Орлов (1924)	Orlov(1967)	BRB.RMR. 10 INT.P.
Оросак (1913)	Orosak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 140 BRB.UMR(E).
Островска (1912)	Ostrowska (1950)	BRB.UMR. 108 BRB.UMR(E).
Отмат (1924)	Otmat (1950)	BRB.RMR. 15
Павлак (1956)	Pawlack (1956)	RBO. 158
Павліш (1912)	Pawlish (1950) Pawlish (1968)	BRB.UMR. 104 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Павук (1930) Павук (1968)	Pawuk (1968)	INT.C.
Падліпский (1968)	Padlipski (1968)	BROC.DBA.

Пажин (1959)	Pazin (1959)	ROGCC. 35
Пазиняк (1913)	Pazyniak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 129 BRB.UMR(E).
Пакош (1937)	Pakosh (1937) Pakosh (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
Палоньский (1968)	Palonski (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Палчий (1913)	Palczaj (1950) Palcza (1963)	BRB.UMR. 139 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Паленчак (1914)	Pelenczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 80 BRB.UMR(E).
Пальчин (1913)	Palczyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 126 BRB.UMR(E).
Палух (1910)	Paluch (1950) Paluch (1937)	BRB.UMR. 79 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Панамаров (1908)	Panamarow (1950)	BRB.UMR. 47 BRB.UMR(E).
Пап (1914)	Pap (1950)	BRB.UMR. 144 BRB.UMR(E).
Папинчак (1956)	Papinchak (1956)	RBO. 158
Папінчак (1909) Папінчак (1968)	Papinczak (1950) Papinchak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 58 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Папко (1925)	Papko (1925)	BRB.RMR. 18
Параньчик (1910)	Paranczyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 68 BRB.UMR(E).
Паригузиць (1907)	Paryhuzycz (1950) Paryhuzich (1937)	BRB.UMR. 22 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.MR.

Пархоленко (1927)	Parcholenko (1927)	BRB.RMR. 36
Паслоскій (1956)	Pasloskey (1956)	RBO. 158
Пастирчак (1910)	Pasterczak (1950) Pasterchak (1960)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Патак (1910)	Patak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 79 BRB.UMR(E).
Паталяк (1911)	Patalak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 92 BRB.UMR(E).
Патейчук (1959)	Pateychuk (1959)	ROGCC. 125
Пацанъ (1907)	Pacan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 29 BRB.UMR(E).
Пашкевич (1910)	Paskewycz (1950) Pashkevich (1968)	BRB.UMR. 78 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Пелех (1910)	Pelech (1910)	BRB.UMR. 69 BRB.UMR(E).
Пелешик (1911)	Peleshyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 98 BRB.UMR(E).
Пелешикъ (1908)	Peleshczyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E).
Пелищакъ (1924)	Pelishak (1924)	BRB.RMR. 10 BRB.UMR(E).
Пелзак (1912)	Pelzak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 104 BRB.UMR(E).
Пельц (1910)	Pelz (1950) Peltz (1968)	BRB.UMR. 73 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.Ar.
Пепикъ (1941)	Pepik (1941)	BRB.RMR. 61
Петакъ (1923)	Petak (1923)	BRB.RMR. 6
Петрик (1909)	Petryk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).

Петричка (1911)	Petryczka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 95 BRB.UMR(E).
Петришак(1913)	Petryshak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E).
Петришин (1959)	Petrisin (1959)	ROGCC. 35
Петрів (1910)	Petriw (1950)	BRB.UMR. 75 BRB.UMR(E).
Петровский (1910)	Petrowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E).
Петрушевич (1908)	Petrushewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR(E).
Петрушкевич (1908)	Petrushkewycz (1950) Petrushkevich (1937)	BRB.UMR. 47 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Пецкович (1915)	Peckowycz (1950) Peckovich (1964)	BRB.UMR. 170 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR.
Пирч (1956)	Pyrch (1956)	RBO. 157
Письо (1907)	Pysio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 32 BRB.UMR(E).
Пищик (1913)	Pyshezyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E).
Підлужаний (1912)	Pidluzanyj (1950) Pidluzany (1937)	BRB.UMR. 117 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Пізур (1922)	Pizur (1922)	BRB.UMR. 118 BRB.UMR(E).
Пікен (1909)	Piken (1950)	BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR(E).
Пікель (1910)	Pikel (1950)	BRB.UMR. 75 BRB.UMR(E).

Пілат (1959)	Filat (1959)	ROGCC. 35
П'янсь (1907)	Pinianz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 18 BRB.UMR(E).
Пітух (1910) Пітух (1968)	Pituch (1950) Pituch (1968)	BRB.UMR. 78 BRB.UMR(E). INT.Ar
Піцик (1907)	Picyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 25 BRB.UMR(E).
Платко (1907)	Platko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 33 BRB.UMR(E).
Плекан (1913)	Plekan (1950)	BRB.UMR. 126 BRB.UMR(E).
Плечій (1923)	Flechi (1923)	BRB.RMR. 7
Плішка (1908)	Plishka (1950) Plishka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Подлуска (1924)	Podlucka (1924)	BRB.RMR. 9
Подоляк (1910)	Podolak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81 BRB.UMR(E).
Подолячик (1908) Подолячик (1968)	Podolaczek (1950) Podolachek (1968)	BRB.UMR. 44 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Подубний (1968)	Poddubny (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Покей (1912)	Pokej (1950)	BRB.UMR. 103
Полевой (1932)	Polevoy (1932)	ORAC. 36
Половінко (1968)	Polowinko (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Полюга (1907)	Paluha (1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR(E).

Польна (1910)	Polna (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E).
Померибах (1910)	Pomyrybach (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E).
Попейко (1912)	Popejko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 107 BRB.UMR(E).
Порада (1907) Порада (1968)	Porada (1950) Porada (1968)	BRB.UMR. 10 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Поривъ (1907)	Poriw (1950)	BRB.UMR. 3 BRB.UMR(E).
Посаківський (1956) Посаківський (1968)	Posakiwsky (1968)	INT.C.
Пославский (1908)	Paslowskyj(1950) Paslawski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 49 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Похна (1907)	Pochna (1950)	BRB.UMR. 12 BRB.UMR(E).
Правлочакъ (1924)	Pravlochak (1966)	BRB.RMR. 13 BRB.RMR. 106
Пренкевичъ (1907) Пренкевич (1911)	Prenkewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 30 BRB.UMR(E). BRB.UMR. 93
Прислопскій (1959)	Prislopsky (1959)	ROGCC. 30
Прислупский (1912)	Pryslupsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 100 BRB.UMR(E).
Присташъ (1907) Присташ (1911) Присташ (1968)	Prystash (1950) Pristash (1968)	BRB.UMR. 133 BRB.UMR. 94 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

Приступа (1913)	Prystupa (1950)	BRB.UMR. 131 BRB.UMR(E).
Притка(1915)	Prytka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 172 BRB.UMR(E).
Пришляк (1908) Пришляк (1968)	Preslak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 52 PLS.UMR INT.MR.
Прінкевичь(1907)	Prinkewich (1950)	BRB.UMR. 4 BRB.UMR(E).
Прогінські (1909)	Prohinsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 63 BRB.UMR(E).
Прожералик (1910)	Prozeralek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E).
Прокоповіч (1888)	Prokopowicz (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Прокопчак (1907)	Prokopchak (1950) Prokopchak (1940)	BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR.
Пронька (1908)	Pronka (1950)	
Процак (1907) Процак (1968)	Procak (1950) Proczak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 32 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Пруца (1910)	Pruca (1950)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR(E).
Пужик(1908)	Puzyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 47 BRB.UMR(E).
Пукало (1912)	Pukalo (1950)	BRB.UMR. 119 BRB.UMR(E).

Пукач (1911)	Pukacz (1950) Pukach (1968)	BRB.UMR. 1100 BRB.UMR(E).
Пупа (1947) Пупа (1968)	Pupa (1968)	INT.Y.
Пупиц (1910)	Pupucz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E).
Путас (1911)	Pytas (1950)	BRB.UMR. 86 BRB.UMR(E).
Пустяк(1908)	Pustiak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 51 BRB.UMR(E).
Пукаи (1907) Патровський (1968)	Pushkaj (1950) Pushkay (1937-1954) Piatroŭski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 19 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. BROC.DBA
Раковіч(1968)	Rakovich (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Рапач (1910)	Rapacz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 73 BRB.UMR(E).
Рапчак(1908)	Rapczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 49 BRB.UMR(E).
Ратич (1913)	Ratycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 134 BRB.UMR(E).
Рагица (1959)	Ratica (1959)	ROGCC. 192
Рачко (1935)	Rachko (1952) Rachko (1968)	INT.C.
Ребеня (1907)	Rebenia (1907) Rebenia (1950)	BRB.UMR. 22 BRB.UMR(E).
Редмерский (1908)	Redmerski (1950) Redmerski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.

Репін (1913)	Repin (1950)	BRB.UMR. 142 BRB.UMR(E).
Репіцкій (1907)	Repicky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 14 BRB.UMR(E).
Репцікъ (1907)	Repik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 23 BRB.UMR(E).
Рибка (1908)	Rybka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E).
Риболович (1911)	Rybolowycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 87 BRB.UMR(E).
Розделскій (1959)	Rozdelsky (1959) Rozdelsky (1967)	ROGCC. 30 INT.P.
Роман (no date)	Roman (1968)	INT.MR.
Романов (1959)	Romanov (1959)	ROGCC. 98
Романович (1937)	Romanowych (1937-1955) Romonovich (1968)	MCB.MR. PL.St.MU.
Романъчик (1910)	Romanczak (1950) Romanchak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Рудаускій (1907)	Rudawsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 10
Рудауський (1968)	Rudawski (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Рудзінський (1914)	Rudzinski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 167 BRB.UMR(E).
Русиник (1959)	Rusynyk (1959)	ROGCC. 99
Сабан (1908)	Saban (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Сабать (1907)	Sabat (1950) Sabat (1968)	BRB.UMR. 16 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.

Саборъ (1907) Сабор (1910)	Sabor (1950)	BRB.UMR. 21 BRB.UMR. 79 BRB.UMR(E).
Сава (1910)	Sawa (1950)	BRB.UMR. 78 BRB.UMR(E).
Саверко (1910)	Sawerko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 68 BRB.UMR(E).
Савінський (1910)	Sawinskyj (1950) Sawinsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR. 117 BRB.UMR(E).
Савіцкий (1968)	Savicki (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Савка (1909)	Sawka (1950) Sawka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 59 BRB.UMR(E).
Савчишак (1907)	Sawchyshak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 8 BRB.UMR(E).
Садлик (1914)	Sadlyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 158 BRB.UMR(E).
Садовский (1968) Саџиц (1968) Салакъ (1907) Салак (1964) Салак (1968)	Sadoucki (1968) Sazyč Salak (1950) Salak (1968)	BROC.DBA. BROC.DBA. BRB.UMR. 29 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. PL.St.MU.
Саля (1913)	Sala (1950)	BRB.UMR. 121 BRB.UMR(E).
Самовиць (1923)	Samovich (1923)	BRB.RMR. 7
Самогела (1909) Самогела (1968)	Samogela (1950) Samogala (1968)	BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

Самогера (1907)	Samogra (1950)	BRB.UMR. 9 BRB.UMR(E).
Самосюк (1928)	Samosiuk (1928)	BRB.RMR. 37
Сарахман (1909)	Sarachman (1950) Sarachman (1968)	BRB.UMR. 59 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Сарніцкий (1909)	Sarnicky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 57 BRB.UMR(E).
Сегерич (1915)	Sygerycz (1950) Segerycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 172 BRB.UMR(E). BRB.UMR. 128
Сейкалук (1968)	Sejkaluk (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Секелик (1913) Секелик (1968)	Sekelyk (1950) Sekelik (1968)	BRB.UMR. 133 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Секула (1907) Секула (1968)	Sekula (1950) Sekula (1964) Sekula (1968)	BRB.UMR. 24 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. INSCR.MR. INT.MR.
Семаніцкій (1932)	Semanitzky (1932)	ORAC. 41
Семилетов (1963)	Semiletow (1963)	BRB.RMR. 101
Семко (1908)	Semko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Семянчук (1898)	Semjanchuk (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Семкулет (1912)	Semkulet (1950)	BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR(E).
Сенчишин (1910)	Senczyshyn (1950)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E).
Сеньків (1913)	Senkiw (1950)	BRB.UMR. 141 BRB.UMR(E).

Сеньчак (1908)	Senczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 50 BRB.UMR(E).
Сербу (1910)	Serbu (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81 BRB.UMR(E).
Сердула (1913)	Serdula (1950)	BRB.UMR. 125 BRB.UMR(E).
Сердула (1924)	Serdulla (1924)	BRB.RMR. 11
Сердулякъ (1925)	Serduliak (1925)	BRB.RMR. 27
Серединьский (1914)	Seredynsky (1950) Seredenicky (1968)	BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Сиванич (1910)	Sawanycz (1950) Sevanich (1968)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Сивьлй (1907)	Sywyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 8
Сивий (1908)	Syvyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 47
Сивий (1968)	Sivy (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Сивий (1940)	Sywy (1968)	INT.Y.
Сивий (1968)		
Сивулич (1935)	Sivulich (1968)	INT.C.
Сивулич (1968)		
Сигерич (1911)	Sygerycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 97 BRB.UMR(E).
Сидір (1909)	Sydir (1950) Sydir (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 64 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Сидовар(1953)	Sedovar (1953)	MCB.UMR.
Сидовар(1968)	Sydavar (1968)	PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Сидоренко (1945)	Sydorenko (1968)	INT.C.
Сидоренко (1968)		

Симочко(1912)	Symoczko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 105 BRB.UMR(E).
Синета(1942) Синета(1968)	Seneta (1968)	INT.P.
Синявскій (1932)	Siniavsky (1932)	ORAC. 32
Сирко(1910)	Syrko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 78 BRB.UMR(E).
Сисак(1909)	Sysak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E).
Сичакъ(1907) Сичак (1922)	Sychak (1950) Sichak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 12 BRB.UMR(E). BRB.RMR. 31 INT.MR.
Сікора(1910)	Siroka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR(E).
Сірко (1956) Сірко (1968)	Sirko (1968)	INT.Am.
Сквіра(1908)	Skwira (1950)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR(E).
Скірник (1913)	Skirnyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 120 BRB.UMR(E).
Скорупа (1912)	Skorupa (1912)	BRB.UMR. 106 BRB.UMR(E).
Скубішь(1907)	Skubish (1950)	BRB.UMR. 28 BRB.UMR(E).
Слива(no date)	Sliva (1937-1965) Sleva (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Слопак (1914)	Slopak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 160 BRB.UMR(E).
Сльонжка (1908) Сльончка (1910) Слонжка (1968)	Slonzka (1950) Slonczka (1950) Slonchka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 54 BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

Сміль (1909)	Smil (1950)	BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR(E).
Смолій (1907)	Smolij (1950)	BRB.UMR. 40 BRB.UMR(E).
Сморшток (1968)	Smoršt ^v ok (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Сніжко (1913)	Snizko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 130 BRB.UMR(E).
Собота (1910)	Subota (1950)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E).
Созанський (1910)	Suzansky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E).
Сокач (1910)	Sokacz(1950) Sokatch(1968)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Соколъ (1907) Сокол (1968)	Sokol(1950) Sokol(1968)	BRB.UMR. 24 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Соловасво (1923)	Solovasvo (1923)	BRB.RMR. 3
Соловьевъ (1924)	Solovev (1924)	BRB.RMR. 8
Соломанъ (1907) Соломан (1911)	Soloman (1950)	BRB.UMR. 37 BRB.UMR. 99 BRB.UMR(E).
Соляревич (1909)	Solarewycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 64 BRB.UMR(E).
Сорока (1925) Сорока (1968)	Soroka (1968)	BRB.RMR. 26 ROGCC. 35
Сорокач (1910)	Sorokacz (1950) Sorokach (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E). MGB.UMR.
Соско (1959)	Sosko (1959)	ROGCC. 99

Сполський (1907)	Spolskyj (1950)	BRB.UMR. 26
Спольский (1909)	Spolsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 62
	Spolski (1937-1955)	BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Станець (1907)	Stanec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 27 BRB.UMR(E).
Станко (1907)	Stanko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 25
Станко (1968)	Stanko (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR. INT.MR.
Станчакъ (1907)	Stanczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 20
Станьчакъ (1907)	Stanchak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 27 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Станчик (1907)	Stanchyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 9 BRB.UMR(E).
Старобранський (1913)	Starobronsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 128 BRB.UMR(E).
Старошчакъ (1910)	Staroschak (1937)	BRB.UMR. 29
Старошак (1968)	Staroschak (1950)	BRB.UMR(E).
	Staroschak (1968)	MCB.UMR. INT.MR.
Старунок (1915)	Starunok (1950)	BRB.UMR. 170 BRB.UMR(E).
Старченко (1923)	Starchenko (1923)	BRB.RMR. 5
Стебницький (1907)	Stebicki (1950)	BRB.UMR. 15 BRB.UMR(E).
Степаньчак (1914)	Stepanczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 145
	Stepanchak (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Стефанка (1913)	Stefanka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 130 BRB.UMR(E).
Стефко (1907)	Stefko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 14 BRB.UMR(E).
Стодник (1959)	Stodnick (1959)	ROGCC. 35

Стольский(1908)	Stolskyj(1950) Stolsky(1968)	BRB.UMR. 51 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Стрипка(1911)	Strypka(1950)	BRB.UMR. 96 BRB.UMR(E).
Стрихар (1915)	Strychar(1950)	BRB.UMR. 174 BRB.UMR(E).
Стрїлка (1913)	Strilka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 127 BRB.UMR(E).
Струсъ (1907)	Struce(1937)	BRB.UMR. 30
Струс (1913)	Struss(1937-1955)	BRB.UMR. 129
Струс (1964)	Strus(1950)	BRB.UMR(E).
	Stroos(1937-1955)	UNH.MR.
	Strus(1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR.
Сулима (1908)	Sulyma (1950)	BRB.UMR. 50 BRB.UMR(E).
Сумерда (1913)	Sumerda (1950)	BRB.UMR. 128 BRB.UMR(E).
Супїнка (1907)	Sopinka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 24
Сопїнка (1907)	Supinka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 36
Сопїнка (1968)		BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR.
Сурма (1907)	Surma (1968)	UNH.MR. BRB.UMR. 25 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Сух (1912)	Such (1950)	BRB.UMR. 110 BRB.UMR(E).
Сухецкий (1912)	Suchecky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 106 BRB.UMR(E).
Суходольский (1930)	Suhodolsky (1968)	INT.C.
Суходолський (1968)		

Суць (1907)	Sucz(1950) Such(1950)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR. 11 BRB.UMR(E).
Сушинський (1907) Сушинський (1964)	Suszynski(1937) Suszynski(1950) Suszynski(1968)	BRB.UMR. 38 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. UNH.MR. PL.St.MU. BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).
Сушко (1909)	Sushko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).
Табіш(1912)	Tablish (1950)	BRB.UMR. 105 BRB.UMR(E).
Тал (1912)	Tal (1950)	BRB.UMR. 116 BRB.UMR(E).
Тамулець (1907)	Tamulec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR(E).
Таньчак (1912)	Tanczak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Тачак (1959)	Taczak (1959)	ROGCC. 194
Тезьбір (1912)	Tezbir(1950)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Телехъ (1925)	Telech(1950)	BRB.RMR. 21
Теличка (1910)	Telyczka(1950)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E).
Телішек (1913)	Telishak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 132 BRB.UMR(E).
Телъшакъ (1907) Телішак (1910)	Telishczak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 28 BRB.UMR. 78 BRB.UMR(E).
Телявскій (1928)	Telyavsky (1928)	BRB.RMR. 39
Темник (1912)	Temnyk(1950)	BRB.UMR. 105 BRB.UMR(E).

Теребенець (1925)	Terebenec (1925)	BRB.RMR. 27
Терлецкий (1907)	Terleckyj (1950) Terlecky (1937)	BRB.UMR. 33 BRB.UMR (E). MCB.UMR.
Терпакъ (1907)	Terpak (1950) Terpack (1968)	BRB.UMR. 33 BRB.UMR (E). INT.MR.
Тидик (1932)	Tidick (1932)	ORAC. 36
Тиміньський (1908) Тимінський (1968)	Timinsky (1937) Tyminsky (1937-1955) Tyminski (1937-1955) Tyminski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 52 BRB.UMR (E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR.
Тимук (1913)	Tymuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 131 BRB.UMR (E).
Тимцю (1910) Тімцю (1968)	Timcio (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Тимчак (1915)	Tymczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 179 BRB.UMR (E).
Тинік (1909)	Tynik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR (E).
Тинча (1959)	Tincha (1959)	ROGCCMP98
Тисовский (1907)	Tysowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 39 BRB.UMR (E).
Ткачъ (1959)	Tkach (1959)	ROGCC. 126
Ткалчик (1943)	Tkalchick (1943)	MCB.UMR.
Томашек (1913)	Tomashek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 136 BRB.UMR (E).

Томецек (no.date) Томецек (1967)	Tomeczek(1967)	BRB.RMR. 107
Томулецъ (1907)	Tomelec(1950)	BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR(E).
Томчак (1940)	Tomchak(1968)	INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Тотин (1959)	Totin(1959)	BOGCC. 98
Трембач (1909)	Trembacz(1950)	BRB.UMR. 66 BRB.UMR(E).
Треско (1924)	Tresko(1930)	BRB.RMR. 14 BRB.RMR. 46
Третьак (1932) Третьак (1957)	Tretiak(1932) Tretiak(1957)	ORAC. 41 INT. 6.
Тришила (1908)	Tryshczylo(1950) Triscila(1968)	BRB.UMR. 41 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Трошевский (1912)	Troshewsky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 118 BRB.UMR(E).
Троян (1909)	Trojan(1950) Trojan(1968)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Тугай (1914)	Tuhaj(1950) Tuhay(1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 144 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Тудоровский (1910)	Tudorowsky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 75 BRB.UMR(E).
Тупяк (1910)	Tupiak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR(E).

Турко (1907)	Turko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 38 BRB.UMR(E).
Уьота (1907)	Wylota(1950) Volota(1968)	BRB.UMR. 29 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Уляновъ (1923)	Ulianov(1923)	BRB.RMR. 2
Уніят (1912)	Unijat(1950) Uniate(1960)	BRB.UMR. 114 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Уравецъ (1907)	Urawec(1950)	BRB.UMR. 28 BRB.UMR(E).
Урамъ (1907) Урам (1910) Урам (1968)	Uram(1950) Uram(1968)	BRB.UMR. 14 BRB.UMR(E). BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Урбан (1912)	Urban(1950) Urban(1957-1960)	BRB.UMR. 116 BRB.UMR(E). INT.C.
Урдяник (1914)	Urdianyк(1950)	BRB.UMR. 147 BRB.UMR(E).
Урод (1913)	Irod(1950)	BRB.UMR. 138 BRB.UMR(E).
Учень (1910)	Uczen(1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E).
Фаль (1907)	Fal(1950) Fall(1968)	BRB.UMR. 38 BRB.UMR(E).
Фарбітник (1915)	Farbitnyк(1950)	BRB.UMR. 178 BRB.UMR(E).
Фарило (1913)	Farylo(1950)	BRB.UMR. 131 BRB.UMR(E).
Фарізан (1907)	Ferizan(1950)	BRB.UMR. 507 BRB.UMR(E).
Фатальскій (1927)	Fatalsky(1927)	BRB.RMR. 33

Федак (1909)	Fedak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 62 BRB.UMR(E).
Федаш (1910)	Fedash(1950)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR(E).
Феденко (1932)	Fedenko(1932)	BRB.RMR. 49
Федец (1959)	Fedetz(1959)	ROGCC. 96
Федина (1910)	Fedyna(1950) Fedena(1968)	BRB.UMR. 73 BRB.UMR(E). INT.Y.
Федорук (1938) Федорук (1967)	Fedoruk(1967)	INT.K.
Федуняк (1935) Федуняк (1968)	Feduniak(1968)	INT.P.
Федишин (1908) Федишин (1968)	Fedyshyn(1944) Fedission(1944) Fedyshyn(1950) Fedyshyn(1968)	BRB.UMR. 50 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Федорко (1925)	Fedorko(1950) Fedorko(1963)	BRB.RMR. 23 INT.MR.
Федоронько (1910)	Fedoronko(1910)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR(E).
Федорчак (1959)	Fedorchak(1959)	ROGCC. 29
Федорця (1907)	Fedorcia(1950)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR(E).
Федуню (1910)	Fedunio(1910)	BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E).
Федьо (1937)	Fedio(1944) Faydo(1944) Fedio(1968)	BRB.RMR. 57 INT.MR.

Фейка (1907)	Fejka(1950)	BRB.UMR. 19 BRB.UMR(E).
Феленчак (1959)	Felenchak(1959)	ROGCC. 98
Фелк (1909)	Felk(1956)	RBO. 157
Ферезанъ (1907) Ферезан (1909)	Ferezan(1950)	BRB.UMR. 7 BRB.UMR. 63 BRB.UMR(E).
Ференць (1907)	Ferenc(1950) FERENCE(1968)	BRB.UMR. 35 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Фецаковьяк (1913)	Fecakowiak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 136 BRB.UMR(E).
Фецъов (1908)	Feciw(1950)	BRB.UMR. 47 BRB.UMR(E).
Феш (1959)	Fesh(1959)	ROGCC. 186
Фиг (1943)	Fig(1943)	BRB.RMR. 63
Фидорович (1956) Фидорович (1968)	Fedorovich(1968)	INT.P.
Фацаковьяк (1915)	Fecakowiak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 171 BRB.UMR(E).
Фичок (1910)	Fechik(1937-1954) Fychok(1944-1955) Fetchik(1955) Fetczyk(1965) Fyczok(1950) Fychik(1968)	BRB.UMR. 83 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
Фечук (1907)	Feczuk(1950)	BRB.UMR. 18 BRB.UMR(E).
Фирко (1913)	Firko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 131 BRB.UMR(E).

Франчокъ (1907)	Franczok (1950)	BRB.UMR. 34 BRB.UMR (E).
Фридер (1912)	Fryder (1950)	BRB.UMR. 102 BRB.UMR (E).
Фридерик (1913)	Fryderyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 122 BRB.UMR (E).
Фрыльзъ (1907) Фриз (1908)	Fryz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 31 BRB.UMR. 53 BRB.UMR (E).
Фризора (1923)	Frezora (1923)	BRB.RMR. 4
Фургова (1908)	Furhowa (1908)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR (E).
Фурдига (1911)	Furdyga (1950)	BRB.UMR. 97 BRB.UMR (E).
Хававчек (1914)	Chawawczyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 149 BRB.UMR (E).
Хвостик (1911)	Chwostyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 90 BRB.UMR (E).
Хмелиньский (1913)	Chmelynski (1913)	BRB.UMR. 123
Хойнякъ (1925)	Hoyniak (1925)	BRB.RMR. 22 INT.MR.
Холева (1913)	Cholewa (1950)	BRB.UMR. 125 BRB.UMR (E).
Хома (1907) Хома (1968)	Choma (1950) Choma (1968)	BRB.UMR. 12 BRB.UMR (E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Хомич (1909)	Homycz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR (E).
Хомітский (1937) Хомітський (1968)	Homitski (1937) Homitski (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

Хомякъ (1907)	Chomiak (1937-1954) Homiak (1955)	BRB.UMR. 29 MCB.UMR. BRB.RMR. 5
Хорошакъ (1907) Хорошак (1910)	Chorosheczak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 24 BRB.UMR (E). BRB.UMR. 68
Хохла (1915)	Chochla (1950)	BRB.UMR. 174 BRB.UMR (E).
Храпко (1913)	Chrapko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 122 BRB.UMR (E).
Храпицю (1909)	Chrapcio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 61 BRB.UMR (E).
Хромчак (1953) Хромчак (1968)	Chromczak (1953) Chromczak (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL. St. MU. INT. MR.
Хруний (1912)	Chrunyj (1950) Chruny (1937-1954)	BRB.UMR. 112 BRB.UMR (E). MCB.UMR.
Хрущъ (1924) Хрущ (1968)	Hrusch (1924)	BRB.RMR. 13 INT. MR.
Художена (1907)	Chudozna (1950)	BRB.UMR. 16 BRB.UMR (E).
Цабантъ (1923) Цабант (1968)	Sabant (1968)	BRB.RMR. 4 INT. MR.
Цагута (1968)	Caguta (1968)	BROC.DBA.
Цапъ (no date) Цап (1914)	Cap (1950) Sop (no date)	BRB.UMR. 143 INT. MR.
Цапъ (1959)	Czap (1959)	ROGCC. 125
Цаповчак (1914)	Capowczak (1914)	BRB.UMR. 165 BRB.UMR (E).
Царешко (1925)	Tsaresko (1925)	BRB.RMR. 27

Цеклінський (1914)	Ciklinskyj(1950) Ciklinsky(1937)	BRB.UMR. 162 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Цибуляк (1912)	Cybulak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 101 BRB.UMR(E).
Циктор (1914)	Cyktor(1950)	BRB.UMR. 143 BRB.UMR(E).
Цізак (1912)	Cizar(1950)	BRB.UMR. 105 BRB.UMR(E).
Цомпель (1913)	Compel (1950)	BRB.UMR. 134 BRB.UMR(E).
Цуцура (1932) Цуцура (1968)	Cucura(1968)	ORAC. 33 INT.MR.
Цюнкала (1915)	Cunkala(1950)	BRB.UMR. 170 BRB.UMR(E).
Чабарук (1910)	Czabarek(1950)	BRB.UMR. 160 BRB.UMR(E).
Чавінський Чалина (1911)	see: Чавінський Czalyna(1950) Chalyna(1937)	BRB.UMR. 93 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Чарсанко (1959)	Charsanko(1959)	ROGCC. 35
Черевко (1910)	Czerewko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR(E).
Череп (1910)	Czerep(1950)	BRB.UMR. 92 BRB.UMR(E).
Чернецкий (1912)	Czernrcky(1950) Chernrcky(1937)	BRB.UMR. 114 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Чєрнік (1968)	Czernik(1968)	BROC.DBA.
Чернявскій (1932)	Cherniavsky(1932) Cherniavsky(1959)	ORAC. 40 ROGCC. 125

Черхавский (1911)	Czerchawsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 89 BRB.UMR (E).
Чесаринъ (1925)	Chesarin (1925)	BRB.RMR. 19
Чиж (1912)	Czyz (1950) Chyz (1937)	BRB.UMR. 119 BRB.UMR (E).
Чижовичъ (1907)	Chyzowych (1950)	BRB.UMR. 6 BRB.UMR (E).
Читанец (1913)	Czytanec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 120 BRB.UMR (E).
Чопко (1913)	Czopko (1950) Chopko (1937)	BRB.UMR. 112 BRB.UMR (E). MCB.UMR.
Чубик (1910)	Czubyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR (E).
Чубік (1908)	Czubik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 48 BRB.UMR (E).
Чуквіньский (1908)	Czukwinsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 53 BRB.UMR (E).
Чундак (1910)	Czundak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR (E)
Чучман (1930) Чучман (1968)	Czuczman (1964) Czuczman (1969)	UNH.MR. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Шабатура (1910) Шабатура (1968)	Shabatura (1950) Shabatura (1964) Shabatura (1968)	BRB.UMR. 76 BRB.UMR (E). UNH.MR. INT.MR.
Шабля (1913)	Shala (1950)	BRB.UMR. 120
Шагай (1909) Шагай (1966)	Shahaj (1950) Shahay (1966)	BRB.UMR. 64 BRB.UMR (E). INSCR.MR.

Шайда (1912)	Shajda(1950)	BRB.UMR. 117 BRB.UMR(E).
Шакъ (1907)	Shak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 19 BRB.UMR(E).
Шалага (1910)	Shalaga(1950)	BRB.UMR. 70 BRB.UMR(E).
Шалюга (1915) Шалюга (1968)	Shaluga(1950) Sheluga(1968)	BRB.UMR. 176 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Шалайко (1910)	Shalajko(1950)	BRB.UMR. 73 BRB.UMR(E).
Шанта (1911)	Shanta(1950) Shanta(1968)	BRB.UMR. 93 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Шарик (1910)	Sharyk(1950)	BRB.UMR. 79 BRB.UMR(E).
Шарякъ(1908) Шаряк (1913) Шаряк (1968)	Sharjak(1950) Shariak(1968)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR. 129 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Шатковский (1908)	Shatkowsky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 49 BRB.UMR(E).
Шевчикъ (1907) Шевчик (1965)	Shewczyk(1950)	BRB.UMR. 33 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR.
Шевчук (1910) Шевчук (1968)	Shewczuk(1950)	BRB.UMR. 82 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
Шедний (1910)	Shednyj(1950) Shedny(1950)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E).

Шемердякъ (1907)	Shemerdiak(1925) Shemerdiak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 29 BRB.RMR. 24 BRB.UMR(E).
Шерекъ (1907)	Szerek(1950)	BRB.UMR. 15 BRB.UMR(E).
Шестелюкъ (1923)	Shesteliuk(1923)	BRB.RMR. 4
Шимончекъ (1907)	Shemonchak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 12 BRB.UMR(E).
Шимонякъ (1907)	Shymoniak (1907)	BRB.UMR. 8 BRB.UMR(E).
Шипаньский (1910)	Shypansky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E).
Шишак (1911)	Shyshak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 85 BRB.UMR(E).
Шиян (1914)	Szyjan(1914) Sheyan(1950)	BRB.UMR. 144 BRB.UMR(E).
Шкарада (1910) Шкарада (1964) Шкарада (1968)	Skarada(1950) Skarada(1964) Skarada(1968)	BRB.UMR. 75 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. PL.St.MU. INCE.MR. INSCR.MR.
Шкварла (1910) Шкварла (1964) Шкварла (1968)	Skwarla(1950) Skwarla(1964) Skwarla(1968)	BRB.UMR. 74 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. PL.St.MU. INSCR.MR.
Шкирпан (1937)	Skerpan(1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
Шкурко (1968)	Shkurko(1968)	BROC.DBA.
Шкурашковъ (1924)	Shkurashkov(1924)	BRB.RMR. 8

Шкуркай (1959)	Skurkay (1959)	ROGCC. 99
Шнурер (1945) Шнурер (1968)	Shnurer (1968)	INT. But.
Шорек (1911)	Shorek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 99 BRB.UMR(E).
Шпак (1920) Шпак (1968)	Spak (1968)	INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Шпилька (1924)	Shpilka (1924)	BRB.RMR. 99
Шпиталь (1912)	Shpytal (1950)	BRB.UMR. 115 BRB.UMR(E).
Шпирка (1910)	Shpyrka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E).
Шпук (1908)	Shpuk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 44 BRB.UMR(E).
Штекля (1909)	Shtekla (1956)	RBO. 157
Штефюра (1911)	Stefura (1950)	BRB.UMR. 86 BRB.UMR(E).
Шуга (1959)	Shuga (1959)	ROGCC. 98
Шукаль (1927)	Shukal (1927)	BRB.RMR. 31
Шульковский (1907)	Shulkowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 3 BRB.UMR(E).
Шумовский (1911)	Shumowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 86 BRB.UMR(E).
Шавіньский (1909) Чавіньский (1914) Шавіньский (1937) Шавінський (1968)	Shczawinski (1950) Schawinski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 56 BRB.UMR. 155 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.

Щепаняк(1913)	Shczepaniak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 124 BRB.UMR(E).
Щепаньский (1911)	Shczepansky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 100 BRB.UMR(E).
Щерба (1908) Щерба (1968)	Scherba(1968)	BRB.UMR. 42 INT. Sh.
Щербат (1910)	Shczebat(1950) Scherbat(1950)	BRB.UMR. 75 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Щербикъ (1907)	Shczerberbyk(1950)	BRB.UMR. 37 BRB.UMR(E).
Щипчик(1959)	Schichik (1959)	ROGCC. 192
Щура (1940)	Szura(1960) Szura(1968)	INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Юдиц (1959)	Udics (1959)	ROGCC. 33
Юла (1956)	Jula (1956)	RBO. 157
Юриста (1907) Юриста (1967)	Jurysta(1950) Urista(1967)	BRB.UMR. 9 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Юркасъ (1927)	Urkas(1927)	BRB.RMR. 32
Юркевич (1909)	Jurkewycz(1950)	BRB.UMR. 63
Юрчакъ (1924) Юрчак (1968)	Urchak(1924) Urczyk(1968)	MCB.UMR. BRB.RMR. 11 INT.MR.
Юрчик (1948) Юрчик (1968)	Yurchick(1968)	INT.Y.

Юс (1937)	Joos (1937)	MCB.UMR.
Юс (1967)	Joos (1955)	INSCR.MR.
	Joos (1967)	PL.St.MU.
	Joos (1968)	
Ющак (1910)	Jushczak (1950)	BRB.MR. 76
Ющак (1959)	Yuschak (1959)	ROGCC. 30
Яблонський (1907)	Jablonsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 4
Яблонський (1912)	Yablonsky (1950)	BRB.UMR(E).
		BRB.UMR. 108
Яворский (1913)	Jaworski (1950)	BRB.UMR. 122
Яворський (1966)		INT.MR.
Явний (1948)	Yawny (1964)	UNH.MR.
Явний (1964)		
Ядловский (1909)	Jadlowsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 62
		BRB.UMR(E).
Якимец (1909)	Jakymec (1950)	BRB.UMR. 66
		BRB.UMR(E).
Якубік (1907)	Jakubek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 7
Якубек (1912)		BRB.UMR. 113
		BRB.UMR(E).
Якубік (1907)	Jakubik (1950)	BRB.UMR. 6
		BRB.UMR(E).
Якубовский (1932)	Yakubovsky (1932)	ORAC. 39
Якутович (1968)	Jakutowicz (1968)	BROC.DBA
Янда (1915)	Janda (1950)	BRB.UMR. 178
		BRB.UMR(E).
Яніцкий (1909)	Janicky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 59
	Yanicki (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
		PL.St.MU.

Янк (1908)	Jank(1950)	BRB.UMR. 51 BRB.UMR(E).
Янкура (1925)	Yankura(1925) Yankura(1968)	BRB.RMR. 27 INT.MR.
Яновіч (1968)	Janowicz(1968)	BROC.DBA
Яновский (1909)	Jankowsky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).
Яноха (1964)	Janocha(1964)	UNH.MR.
Янус (1935)	Janus(1935) Janus(1968)	INSCR.MR. INT.MR.
Яраховіч (1925)	Jarachowich(1968)	BROC.DBA.
Ярий (1915)	Jaryj(1950) Yary(1968)	BRB.UMR. 179 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Яринякъ (1907)	Jaryniak(1950)	BRB.UMR. 37 BRB.UMR(E).
Ярошь (1907) Ярошь (1968)	Jarosh(1912) Yarosh(1950) Yarosh(1968)	BRB.UMR. 1 BRB.UMR. 114 BRB.UMR(E). INT. Am. INSCR. Am.
Ясеніцкий (1911)	Jasenicky(1950)	BRB.UMR. 98 BRB.UMR(E).
Ясінский (1914) Ясінський (1968)	Jasinskyj(1950) Yasinski(1968)	BRB.UMR. 152 BRB.UMR(E). INT.C.
Яскієвиц (1968) Яхван (1908)	Jaskievič (1968) Jachwan(1950)	BROC.DBA. BRB.UMR. 46 BRB.UMR(E).
Яцишин (1911)	Jacyshyn(1950)	BRB.UMR. 96 BRB.UMR(E).
Яцишин (1910)	Jasczyshyn(1950)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E).

APPENDIX II
DICTIONARY
OF
EAST SLAVIC
SURNAME
CHANGES

The Dictionary of East Slavic Surname Changes contains 92 items. All surnames are from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Dictionary is divided into three sections, and is in accordance with the discussion headings in Chapter III. The scheme presentation and abbreviations follow the method established in Appendix I. In this Dictionary each item contains: (1) the original Cyrillic form of the surname; (2) the American-English renditions of the surname; (3) the new Cyrillic forms of the surname, whenever possible; and, (4) the sources of the surnames.

Surname Change: Linguistic Interference of American-English

Батюк (1937) Ботюк (1968)	Batiuk (1937) Botiuk (1968)	MCB.UMR.
Бажицький (no date) Базики (1969)	Bazycki (1968)	INT.T.
Баган (no date) Бугган (1969)	Buggan (1969)	INT.T.
Драгайло (1937) Дрегайло (1968)	Dragilo (1937) Dregallo (1965)	MCB.UMR.
Дунда (1907)	Dunn (1968)	INT.P. BRB.UMR. 22
Герляк (1908) Герлак (1968)	Herlach (1950) Gerlack (1968)	BRB.UMR. 43 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Зикрачъ (1907) Зикречъ (1907)	Zykracz (1950) Zykrecz (1950)	BRB.UMR. 20 BRB.UMR. 27 BRB.UMR(E).
Катюк (1937) Кутюк (1968)	Katiuk (1950) Kutiuk (1962)	MCB.UMR.
Качмар (1912) Казмар (1962)	Kaczmar (1950) Kosmar (1968)	BRB.UMR. 114 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. INSGR.MR.

<u>Холодюк</u> (1932) <u>Колодюк</u> (1968)	Kolodiuk (1932)	ORAC. 36
<u>Кориляк</u> (1910) <u>Кириляк</u> (1950)	Kyrylak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 45 BRB.UMR(E).
<u>Лехіцкый</u> (1910) <u>Легітський</u> (1968)	Lechitcka(1937-1955) Lehitski (1968)	BRB.UMR. 77 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
<u>Луган</u> (1937) <u>Лугин</u> (1968)	Lugin (1968)	BRB.RMR.
<u>Лукац</u> (1929) <u>Лукас</u> (1968)	Lucas(1929)	BRB.RMR. 45
<u>Мацалик</u> (1910) <u>Мацалак</u> (1914)	Macalyk(1950) Macalak (1950)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR. 158
<u>Майхрич</u> (1907) <u>Майкрич</u> (1960)	Maykrych (1950)	BRB.UMR. 3 BRB.UMR(E).
<u>Мігалик</u> (1913)	Michalyk (1950)	BRB.UMR 130 BRB.UMR(E).
<u>Манастирський</u> (1913) <u>Монастирський</u> (1968)	Monastyrskyj(1950)	BRB.UMR. 138 BRB.UMR(E).
<u>Муха</u> (1907) <u>Муґа</u> (1968)	Muha (1950) Muha (1968)	BRB.UMR. 2 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.

Патрош (1937) Патрос (1968)	Patrosh (1937-1955) Patross (1968)	MCB.UMR. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Процик (1937) Процак (1964)	Procyk (1937) Procak (1965)	MCB.UMR.
Соляк (1910) Солак (1967)	Solak (1967)	BRB.UMR. 80 BRB.UMR(E). INT.P.
Саванич (no date) Севанич (1968)	Savanich (no date) Sevanich (no date)	MCB.UMR.
Степанчук (1937) Степанчак (1955)	Stepanchuck (1937) Stepanchack (1955)	MCB.UMR.
Надяк (1908) Надік (1968)	Nadiak (1950) Nadik (1937-1968)	BRB.UMR. 51 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Піхота (1910) Пігота (1968)	Pichota (1950) Pihota (1968)	BRB.UMR. 72 BRB.UMR(E). INT.P.
Стецько (1924) Стеко (1968)	Stecko (1968)	BRB.RMR. 11
Хаць (1913)	Chac (1950) Hutch (1937) Chac-Hutch (1964)	BRB.UMR. 125 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. MCB.UMR.
Кихтон (1930) Киштон (1968)	Kishton (1968)	INT.T.

<u>Хоменекъ</u> (1927) <u>Гоменек</u> (1968)	Homenek (1927)	BRB.RMR. 36
<u>Хомінчак</u> (1937)	<u>Kominchak</u> (1937)	MCB.UMR. INSCR.MR.
<u>Хоміщак</u> (1908) <u>Хомічак</u> (1968)	Komiczak (1950) <u>Komichak</u> (1968)	BRB.UMR. 46 BRB.UMR(E). UNH.MR. INT.MR.
<u>Хомякъ</u> (no date) <u>Гомяк</u> (1967)	Homyak (1967)	BRB.RMR. 107 INT.MR.
<u>Шагайло</u> (1937) <u>Шугайло</u> (1968)	Shahaylo (1937) <u>Shuhilo</u> (1968)	MCB.UMR. INT.MR.

Surname Change: East Slavic Orthography

Вовчко (1937) Волско (1968)	Wowchko (no date) Volsko (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
Грошко (1909)	Horoshko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 60 BRB.UMR(E).

Гладченко (1912)	Hladczenko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 108
Глад <u>ч</u> инко (1914)	Hladczynko (1950)	BRB.UMR. 157 BRB.UMR(E).
За <u>х</u> арпатцкий (1912)	Zacharpacky (1950) Zakarpatsky (1937)	BRB.UMR. 108 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.MR.
Жаровъ (1924)	Zyroll (1968)	INT.MR.
Кар <u>ш</u> ень (1907)	Karten (1950)	BRB.UMR. 22 BRB.UMR(E).
Кот (1914)	Kott (1937-1955)	BRB.UMR. 156
К <u>і</u> т (1950)	Kitt (1968)	BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. INT.MR. INSCR.MR.
Кек <u>ц</u> ю (1910)	Kekcio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 81
К <u>і</u> к <u>ц</u> ю (1912)	Kikcio (1950)	BRB.UMR. 116 BRB.UMR(E).
Кесел <u>и</u> ця (1908)	Kyselycia (1950)	BRB.UMR. 43
К <u>и</u> с <u>и</u> лиця (1911)	Kyselycia (1950)	BRB.UMR. 97 BRB.UMR(E).
Курекъ (1907)	Kurek (1950)	BRB.UMR. 16
Курик (1913)	Kuryk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 126 BRB.UMR(E).
Мот <u>ь</u> ко (1910)	Motyka (1950)	BRB.UMR. 69
Мот <u>и</u> ка (1950)		BRB.UMR(E).

Срока (1912)	Soroka (1950) Soroka (1968)	BRB.UMR. 118 BRB.UMR(E). INSCR.MR.
<u>Шпинда</u> (1911) <u>Спинда</u> (1967)	Spinda (1967)	BRB.UMR.88 BRB.UMR(E). INT.Car.

Surname Change: A Deliberate Change

Андрейчин (1912) Андерсон (1968)	Andrejczyn(1950) Anderson(1968)	BRB.UMR.102 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. PL.St.MU.
-------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--

Андрусин (no date) Андрус (1968)	Andrus-yshyn(no date) Andrus (1968)	INT.Am.
-------------------------------------	--	---------

<u>Блажовский</u> (1937)	Blazowski (1950) Blazer (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
--------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------

	Boroczewski (1937) Boro (1968)	MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU.
--	-----------------------------------	-----------------------

Валещак (1913) <u>Валчак</u> (1968)	Waleszczak (1950) Walchak (1968)	BRB.UMR. 134 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
--	-------------------------------------	---

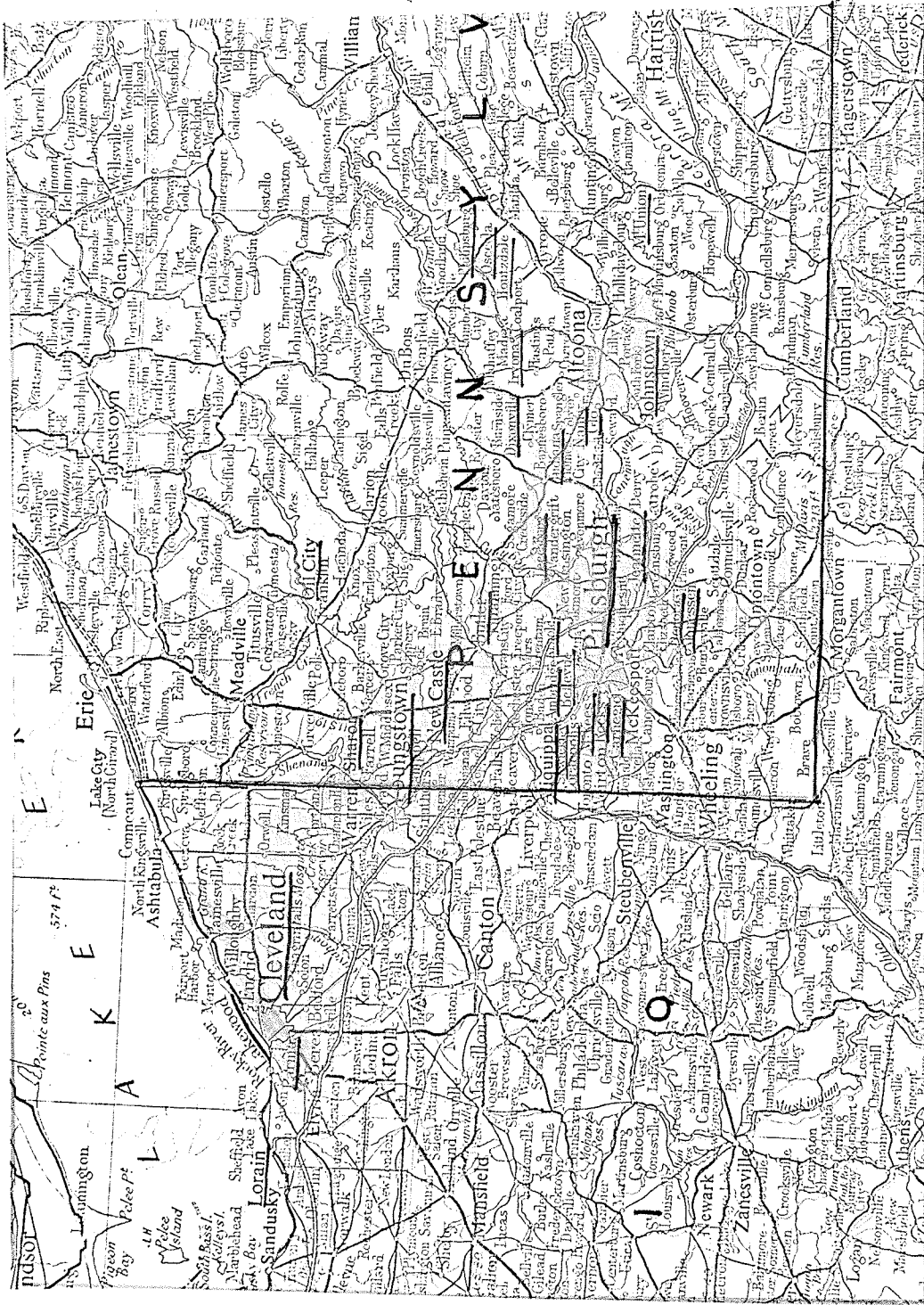
Вислоський (1910)	Wyslocki(1950) Winslow(1968)	BRB.UMR. 84 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Візничак (1909)	Wozniczak(1950) Woznichak (1968) Woz (1968)	BRB.UMR. 64 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Войтович (no date)	Way (1968)	INT.T.
Гавчак(1923-1932)	Herrick (1968)	INT.MR.
Голота (1907)	Holot(1950)	BRB.UMR. 6 BRB.UMR(E).
Голутяк (1919)	Holutiak (1919)	INT.MR.
Галик (1937)	Hallick (1937)	
Голутяк-Галик (1945-1968)	Holutiak-Hallick (1945-1968)	
Галлик-Голутяк(1969)	Hallick-Holutiak (1969)	
Гудзик (1937)	Guzyk (1937)	MCB.UMR.
Гузик (1968)	Guzyk (1968)	PL.St.MU.
Демкович (no date)	Demer (1968)	INT.C.
Демер (1968)		
Дворецький (no date)	Dworecki(1968) Daymon(1968)	BROC.DBA.
Єдинак(no date)	Jedinak (1950)	INT.MR.
Єднак (1968)	Jednak (1968)	

Загачовский (1914) Загоковський (1968)	Zahaczowski (1914) Zahachowski (1937) Zahocowski (1961)	BRB.UMR. 156 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Звиримовский (1911)	Zwirynshy (1950)	BRB.UMR. 91 BRB.UMR(E).
Іванців (1908)	Evancho (1967) Iwanciw (1950) Vancho (1968)	BRB.UMR.50 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. PL.St.MU.
Капустик (1908)	Kapustnyk (1950)	BRB.UMR. 51 BRB.UMR(E).
Касперик (1932)	Kasperyk (1932) Kasper (1960)	INT.MR.
Корносский (no date) Корій (1969)	Korey (1968)	INT.MR. PL.St.MU.
Кравец (pre World War II)	Taylor (1968)	INT.Am.
Кречковский (1915) Кай (1968)	Kraczkowski (1950) Kaye (1968)	BRB.UMR. 174 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR. PL.St.MU.
Куртинський (no date)	Curtis (1968)	INT.MR.
Лігашевський (1930) Лігаш (1968) Лігашевський (1968)	Ligashewsky (1964) Ligash (1968)	UNH.MR. INT.MR.

Мартиняк (1912) Мартин (1968)	Martyniak (1950) Martin (1968)	BRB.UMR. 106 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Машляк (1907)	Maslak (1950) Masley (1968)	BRB.UMR. 4. BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Недзельский (1915)	Nedilskyj (1950) Nedilsky (1950)	BRB.UMR. 173 BRB.UMR(E).
Олексяк (1907) Олес (1968)	Oleksiak (1950) Oles (1968)	BRB.UMR. 30 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU.
Павеліш (1937) Павліш (1968)	Pavelish(1937) Pavlish (1968)	MCB.UMR. INT.MR.
Павлішевский (1910) Павлішек (1968)	Pawlishek (1950)	BRB.UMR.71 BRB.UMR(E). INT.MR.
Пирожкий (1907)	Perizok (1950)	BRB.UMR. 17 BRB.UMR(E).
Плишівский (1912) Плеслуський (1968)	Plyshiwsky (1950) Plechiwsky(1937) Pleshiwsky (1937) Plechiwski(1955) Plesluský(1968)	BRB.UMR.114 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR. PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

Прислупский (1914) Прислуп (1950)	Pryslup (1950)	BRB.UMR.155 BRB.UMR(E).
Пширадовский (1911)	Pshyradowsky (1950) Shyradowsky (1937)	BRB.UMR.73 BRB.UMR(E). MCB.UMR.
Селезень (pre World War II)	Drake (1968)	INT.T.
Совідрак (1913) Свідрак (1950)	Swidrak (1950)	BRB.UMR.141 BRB.UMR(E).
Стажецкий (1909) Стиска (1968)	Stazecki (1937) Stieska (1968)	BRB.UMR.61 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.
Станґрейчук (no date) Станґрей (1968)	Stangrey (1968)	INT.MR.
Старощак (1907) Старр (1968)	Staroschak (no date) Starr (1968)	UNH.MR. INT.MR.
Сувадло (1908) Свадло (1968)	Suwadlo (1950) Swadlo (1968)	BRB.UMR.53 BRB.UMR(E). PL.St.MU. INT.MR.

<u>Тхорик</u> (1907)	<u>Tchoryk</u> (1935)	BRB.UMR.54
<u>Торик</u> (1968)	<u>Toryk</u> (1935)	BRB.UMR(E).
	<u>Torrick</u> (1954)	MCB.UMR.
	<u>Torick</u> (1968)	PL.St.MU.
		INT.MR.
<u>Халуца</u> (1909)	<u>Chalupa</u> (1950)	BRB.UMR.58
<u>Галуца</u> (1968)	<u>Halupa</u> (1968)	BRB.UMR(E).
	<u>Chalupa</u> (1937-1955)	PL.St.MU.
		MCB.UMR.
<u>Чабанюк</u> (1968)	<u>Czabaniuk</u> (1968)	INT.C.
	<u>Czaban</u> (1968)	
<u>Шкварла</u> (1937)	<u>Skwarla</u> (1937)	MCB.UMR.
<u>Шквилар</u> (1968)	<u>Squiller</u> (1968)	PL.St.MU.
		INT.MR.
<u>Шербик</u> (1937)	<u>Scherbek</u> (1937-1954)	MCB.UMR.
<u>Степек</u> (1968)	<u>Stepek</u> (1955-1965)	



A MAP OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

The Times Atlas of the World, Volume V ed. John Bartholomew (London: Times Publishing House, [1957])

PLATE 104

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Published Material

The Yearbook and Church Directory of the Russian Orthodox
Greek Catholic Church of North America: 1959.
New York: Metropolitan Council Publications
Committee, 1959.

The 50th Golden Anniversary: 1914-1964, The Ukrainian
National Home, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania: Lemesh Press, 1964.

The 1956 Russian Almanac. The Russian Brotherhood
Organization of the United States of America, 1956.

Kraškevič, Very Reverend Ioann. (ed.). Pravoslavnij
russko-amerikanskij kalendar na 1932 god (The
Orthodox Russian-American Calendar for the year
1932). Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: The Mutual
Aid Society of the Russian Orthodox Catholic Church,
1931.

Unpublished Material

The Baptismal Record Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church,
Volume I: 1907-1915 (in Ukrainian). McKees Rocks,
Pennsylvania.

The Baptismal Record Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church,
Volume I: 1907-1915 (English translation done
in 1950). McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

The Master Collection Book of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church:
1937-1969. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

The Parish List of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church: 1968-1969.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

The Baptismal Record Book of St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox
G.C. Church: 1923-1968. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

The personal Church Directory of Bishop Andrew. Eparcial
Cathedral: The Mother of God of Zyrovičy
Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church,
West 25th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Interviews

- _____. Personal interview with Bishop Andrew, Hierarch of the Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church in the United States of America. Cleveland, Ohio. July 20, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Peter Andrus of Ambridge, Pennsylvania. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. September 2, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Peter Bahney. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. December 22, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Stanley Bazycki. Troy, New York. December 15, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Michael Choma. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. June-August, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mrs. Helen Conrad. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. December 22, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Peter Darkoch. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. September 5, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Very Reverend Stephen Holutiak - Hallick, Pastor, St. Mary's Ukrainian Church, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. June-August, 1968; December 19-26, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Very Reverend Father Iwanyshyn. Troy, New York. December 15, 1968.

- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Michael Komichak.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. December 19, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Peter Krill.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. June-August, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mrs. Katerine Kraczkowski.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. December 19, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mrs. Mary Kukura.
Brooklyn, New York. December 30, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mrs. Ann Maluk.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. September 6, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
Maczkowski. Cleveland, Ohio. August 1, 1968.
- McKees Rocks Municipal Building. Personal interviews with
clerks and policemen. McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.
December 20, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mrs. Kate Sekara.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. May 22, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Nicholas Timcio, Jr.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. January 5, 1969.
- _____. Personal interview with Very Reverend Father
Varlashkin, Pastor, St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox
G.C. Church, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.
December 19, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mrs. Sofie Warcholak.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. December 22, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Terry Winslow.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. January 5, 1969.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Emil Wituszynski.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. December 22, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Alex Wujcik.
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. June-August, 1968.
- _____. Personal interview with Mr. Walter Yedlinsky.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. September 6, 1968.

Inscriptions

Greater Pittsburgh Area. Inscriptions were taken from the corner stones of buildings, store signs, tomb stones, high school football programs, and Christmas cards.

Secondary Sources

Books

- Adamic, Louis. What's Your Name? . New York: Harper and Brothers Publications, 1942.
- Alexander, Henry. The Place Names of Oxfordshire: Their Origin and Development. London: Clarendon Press, 1912.
- Bardsley, Charles. Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature. London: Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly, 1888.
- Benson, Morton. Dictionary of Russian Personal Names. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964.
- Berry, Brewton. Race and Ethnic Relations. 3rd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1965.
- Bowman, William. The Story of Surnames. London: G. Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1931.
- de Bray, R.G.A. Guide to the Slavonic Languages. re; pp35-191. New York: E.P. Dutton and Co. Inc., 1951.
- Duncan, Hannibal Gerald. Immigration and Assimilation. Boston: D.C. Heath and Co., 1933.
- Fekula, Anna A. The Russian Orthodox Baptismal Names. 1st ed. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: The Svit (The Light), 1949.
- Fishman, Joshua A., et al. Language Loyalty in the U.S.A., The Maintenance and Perpetuation of Non-English Mother tongues by American Ethnic and Religious Groups. The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1966.

- Halych, Wasyl. Ukrainians in the United States. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1937.
- Haugen, Einar. Bilingualism in the Americas: A Bibliography and Research Guide. ("Publication of the American Dialect Society, No.26") University of Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1956.
- Metropolitan Ilarion, Nasa literaturna mova (Our Literary Language). re: pp. 205-216. Winnipeg, Canada: Christian Press Ltd., 1959.
- Klepko, V. A Practical Handbook on Stress in Russian. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, n.d.
- Klymasz, Robert B. A Classified Dictionary of Slavic Surname Changes in Canada. ("Onomastica 22") Winnipeg, Canada: Ukrainian Free Academy of Free Sciences, 1961.
- Kolatch, Alfred J. These are the Names. New York: The Jonathan David Co., 1948.
- Korolenko, Volodymyr. Bez Jazyka (Without a Language). New York: Kul'tura (Culture Publishers, East 5th Street), 1920.
- Mencken, H.L. The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of the English in the United States. 4th ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962. 1945
- Petrovskij, N.A. Slovar' russkix-ličnyx imen (A Dictionary of Russian Personal Names). Moscow: Sovetskaja Enciklopedija (Soviet Encyclopedia), 1966.
- Searle, William George. Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum. Cambridge: The Cambridge University Press, 1897.
- Smith, Elsdon C. Dictionary of American Family Names. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1956.
- Sturtevant, E.H. Linguistic Change: An Introduction to the Historical Study of Language. 3rd impression (Phoenix Books). Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1965.

Weinreich, Uriel. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. New York: Publications of the Linguistic Circle of New York, 1953.

Weekley, Ernest. The Romance of Names. 4th ed. New York: E.P. Dutton and Co. Inc., 1928.

Articles and Periodicals

Alatis, James E. "The Americanization of Greek Names," Names: Journal of the American Name Society, III (1955), 137-156.

Anon. "A Uniform System of Russian Transliteration," Nature: A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, XLIII (February 27, 1890).

Brauner, Bohuslav. "Transcription of Russian Names," Nature: A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, CIX (April 29, 1922).

Brauner, Bohuslav. "Transcription of Russian Proper Names," Nature: A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, CXI (March 3, 1923).

Borkowski, Thomas S. "Some Patterns in Polish Surname Changes," Polish American Studies, XX (January-June, 1963), 14-16. (* inaccessible for this thesis)

Brzezinski, Jerome A. "History of Polish Name Changes in America," Polish American Studies, XX (January-June, 1963), 4-7. (* inaccessible for this thesis)

Byelorussian Canadian Alliance. "A Fifteen Year Record: 1948-1963," Toronto: By the Byelorussian Canadian Alliance, 1963.

Chyz, Yaroslav. "Čyso i rozmišćennja ukrajinciv u spolučenyx deržavax" (The Number and Settlement of Ukrainians in the United States), Ukrainian Workingman's Association: Calendar for 1937, 117-126.

Chyz, Yaroslav. "The Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States," The Almanac of the Ukrainian Workingman's Association for 1940.

- Dubas, Paul. "Počatky ukrajis'koji imigraciji do ameryky"
(The Beginnings of the Ukrainian Emigration to
America), Sixty Years of the Ukrainian Community in
Philadelphia, (1944), 5-16.
- Dudek, J.B. "Czech Surnames in America," The American
Mercury, XXI, No. 21 (September, 1925).
- Dudek, J.B. "The Americanization of Czech Given Names,"
American Speech, I, No. 1 (October, 1926), 18-22.
- Dudek, J.B. "The Americanization of Czech Surnames,"
American Speech, III (December, 1926), 161-166.
- Druce, J.G.F. "Transcription of Russian Names," Nature:
A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, CIX
(June 17, 1922).
- Druce, J.G.F., and Glaznov, A. "Transcription of Russian
Names," Nature: A Weekly Illustrated Journal of
Science, CX (October 14, 1922).
- Gibbons, Josephine. "The Second Generation -- The Bridge,"
1956 Svoboda Calendar, (1956), 117-118.
- Gleichen, E. "Transcription of Russian Names," Nature:
A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, CX
(July 15, 1922).
- Gleichen, E. "Transcription of Russian Names," Nature:
A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, CIX
(May 20, 1922).
- Gleichen, E. "Transcription of Russian Names," Nature:
A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, CX
(November 11, 1922).
- Halych, Wasyl. "Ukrainians in Western Pennsylvania,"
The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, XVIII
(1935), 139-146.
- Helmreich, Ernst C. "Ukrainians in the United States,"
Slavonic Encyclopedia, ed. J.S. Roucek, (1949), 1330-1333.
- Hoare, Cecil A. "Transcription of Russian Names," Nature:
A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science, CX (August 26,
1922).

- Hodgson, Barbara., et al. "The Spelling of Russian Names," The New Statesman, XXIX (May 28, June 4, June 11, June 25, July 9, 1927).
- Horbač, O., and Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "The Dialects of the Ukrainian Language," Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, ed. V. Kubijovič, (1963), 470-480.
- Klymasz, Robert B. "Bilingualism in Slavic Surnames," Proceedings of the Linguistic Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota, I, No. 2 (1959), 29-31.
- Klymasz, Robert B. "The Canadianization of Slavic Surnames; A Study in Language Contact," Names: Journal of the American Name Society, XI (June, September, December, 1963), 81-105, 182-195, 229-253.
- Koenig, Samuel. "Russians in the U.S.A.," Slavonic Encyclopedia, ed. J.S. Rousek, (1949), 1096-1100.
- Kökeritz, H. "Spelling Pronunciation in American English," in In Honor of Daniel Jones: Papers contributed on the occasion of his 80th Birthday, ed. D. Abercrombe. Great Britain: Green and Co., 1964. 137-145.
- Korunec', I.V. "Ukrajins'ka mova u SSA i Kanadi" (The Ukrainian Language in the United States and Canada), Movoznavstvo, No. 2 (1968), 64-95.
- Kotlarz, Robert J. "Writings about the Changing of Polish Names in America," Polish American Studies, XX (January-June, 1963), 1-4. (* inaccessible for this thesis)
- Lev, Vasyl'. "Mova amerykans'kyx ukrajinciv" (The Language of Ukrainian - Americans), Writings of The Ševčenko Scientific Society (NTS: New York), (1956), 21-30.
- Lyra, Franciszek. "Polish Surnames in the United States," American Speech, XLI, No. 1 (February, 1966), 39-44.
- Maass, Ernest. "Integration and Name Changing among Jewish Refugees from Central Europe in the United States," Names: Journal of the American Name Society, VI (1958), 129-171.

- Manning, Clarence A. "Ukrainian Influence on American Culture," 1956 Svoboda Calendar, (1956), 115-117.
- Mathews, W.K. "The Latinization of Cyrillic Characters," The Slavonic and East Europe Review, XXX (June, 1952), 531-548.
- McDavid, Raven I., and McDavid, Virginia G. "Regional Linguistic Atlases in the United States," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, V, No. 2 (1956), 349-386.
- Pauls, J.P. "Surnames of Soviet Russian and other Communist Celebrities," Names: Journal of the American Name Society, III (1960), 220-239.
- Pavlyk, Myxajlo. "Počatky ukrajins'koji organjizacji na čužyni" (The Beginnings of Ukrainian Organizations in a Foreign Land), Calendar of the Ukrainian National Aid Association: 1920, (1919), 52-54.
- Repen, Mykola (ed.). "Ukrajinci v Zlučenyx Deržavax" (Ukrainians in the United States), Calendar of of the Ukrainian Workingman's Association: 1924, (1923), 29-34.
- Reviuk, Omeljan. "Rozvij polityčnoho svitohljadu ukrajins'koho imigranta" (The Development of the Political Outlook of the Ukrainian Immigrant), Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association: In Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of its Existence, (1936), 300-323.
- Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "Slavic Linguistic Atlas of Canada and U.S.A.," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, I, No. 1 (1952), 109-112.
- Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "Remarks on Literary Ukrainian and Dialects in Canada," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, III, No. 1 (1954), 58-61.
- Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "Canadianization of Slavic Names as a Linguistic Problem," Slavistica 30, (1957), 39. (Paper delivered at the convention of Canadian Linguistic Association, University of Ottawa, June 13, 1957).
- Nakonečnyj, M.F. "Pro kul'turu vymovy" (About Cultured Pronunciation), Ukrajins'ka mova i literatura v školi, No. 5 (1967), pp. 20-24.

- Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "Anthroponymic Changes in Canada and the United States," VI th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, (1961), 663-671.
- Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "Phonological Innovations in Canadian Ukrainian," Proceedings of the IV th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences; Helsinki, 1961, (Mouton and Co., 1962), 753-756.
- Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "Ukrainian Literary Language and Dialects in Diaspora," Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique, XI, No. 2 (1962), 491-494.
- Rudnyc'kyj, J.B. "The Typology of Namelore," Proceedings of the VIII th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, ed. D.P. Blok. The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1966. 433-441.
- Shapiro, M. "On Distinctive Voicing in Russian," Journal of Linguistics, II, No. 2 (October, 1966), 199-193.
- Slavutyč, Yar. "Typical Surnames in the East Slavic languages," Proceedings of the VII th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, (1961), 295-307.
- Slavutyč, Yar. "Ukrainian Surnames in -enko," Names: Journal of the American Name Society, X (1962), 181-186.
- Slavutyč, Yar. "The Russian Deformation of Ukrainian Surnames," Proceedings of the VIII th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, ed. D.P. Blok. The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1966. 488-491.
- Smith, Elsdon, "The Significance of Name Study," Proceedings of the VIII th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, ed. D.P. Blok. The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1966. 492-499.
- Stachiw, Matvij. "Naše mynule i majbutne v ameryci" (Our Past and Future in America), Calendar of the Ukrainian Workingman's Association: 1951, (1950),

- Stankevich, Jan. "Belorussian Christian Names," Annals of The Whiteruthenian (Belorussian) Institute of Arts and Sciences, II (1963), 95-127.
- St. Clair-Sobell, James. "Some Remarks on the Pronunciation of Russian Surnames in the English-Speaking World," Three Papers in Slavonic Studies, (1958), 21-34. (These papers were presented at the Fourth International Congress of Slavists held in Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1958).
- St. Clair-Sobell, James., and Carlsen, Irina. "The Structure of Russian Surnames," Canadian Slavonic Papers, IV (1959), 42-60.
- Strzalka, Kenneth M. "An Approach to Research in Name Changing," Polish American Studies, XX (1963), 7-8. (* inaccessible for this thesis)
- Swanson, Roy W. "The Swedish Surname in America," American Speech, III, No. 6 (August, 1928), 468-477.
- Wells, H.B. "The Russian Language in the United States," The American Mercury, XV, No. 100 (April, 1932).
- Woycenko, Ol'ha. "Zmina prizvyšč" (The Change of Names), Word on Guard, No. 4 (1967), 20-21.
- Zagraniczny, Stanley, J. "Some Reasons for Polish Surname Changes," Polish American Studies, XX (January-June, 1963), 12-14. (* inaccessible for this thesis).

Reports

- Ukrainian National Association. History of Ukrainian Communities and Branches of the U.N.A. (in Ukrainian), in Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association: In Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of its Existence, ed. L. Myshuha. Jersey City, New Jersey: Svoboda Press, 1936. 529-747.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA). The 1968 population figures of Ukrainian-Americans are given in The Ukrainian Orthodox Word, II, No. 5 (October, 1968), 3. (English)

Other Sources

- Hursky, Jacob P. The Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1957. (Doctoral Dissertation Series: Publication No. 20,793. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan).
- Klymasz, Robert, B. The Canadianization of Slavic Surnames; A Study in Language Contact. Master of Arts Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1960.