Ukrainian Onomastics I[1]

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COMPARING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SLAVIC ONOMASTICS with similar achievements of Western Europe, one finds that the field is less developed and shows smaller results. The reason is that such studies progressed at a slower pace and did not always attract respected and serious scholars.

Scholars generally agree that Slavic onomastics began in 1860. In this year in Vienna its founder, Franz Miklosich, published his monumental work *Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen- und Ortsnamen*.[2] It seems, however, that the beginning of Slavic onomastics can be traced to a much earlier date, namely to *Leksikonъ slavenorosskij i imenъ tlъkovanije* (Slavenorosskij Lexicon and Explanation of Names) by Pamvo Berynda,[3] published in 1627 in Kiev.[4]

Let us quote one example of the interpretation of the name Andrew: "Andrej – mužestvenъ, smělyj, namocnějšij ..."[5] (courageous, bold, strongest). It is definitely a first attempt to explain names used by Slavs, especially by the Ukrainians, to whom Berynda belonged and among whom he lived and worked. These interpretations do not have scholarly foundations or deep philological explanations, but they constitute daring attempts with reasonably accurate explanations taken in some cases from other

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[1] This paper in essentially its present form was read at the Annual Meeting of the American Name Society in New York, December 30, 1964.

[2] Franz Miklosich, *Die Bildung der Slavischen Personen- und Ortsnamen*, Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Vienna, 1860, reprinted in "Sammlung Slavischer Lehr- und Handbücher," ed. A. Leskien *et al.*, Heidelberg, 1927.

[3] Pamvo Berynda, a prominent Ukrainian cultural leader of the 17th century. He was not only a gifted scholar-lexicographer, but a poet, translator, printer and engraver. There is very limited information about his life. The main source in the study of his biography is his preface and his concluding remarks to the *Leksikonъ*.

[4] Reprinted by the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Philological Institute of Potebnja, ed. V. V. Nimčuk, Kiev, 1961.

[5] Berynda, *Leksikonъ*, p. 176.

Slavic languages, or from Greek, Hebrew or Latin.[6] Thus this lexicon deserves to be considered as a starting point in Slavic onomastics, especially in the field of personal names.

In no instance does this thesis undermine the foundations of Slavic onomastics. It also does not belittle the importance of Miklosich whose works forever will remain the cornerstones in the development of Slavic personal and place-names. The work by Miklosich proceeded in a different sphere; he gave Slavic onomastics a scholarly basis. Miklosich worked out an entire system of research and gave his criteria for name classification. For example, he considered personal names to have originated with appelatives, or with names which later became personal names. He considered Slavic personal names in general independent of their ethnic origin, which conclusion increased the value of his works and made them acceptable to all Slavic nations.

Miklosich's work was followed by a number of onomastic publications by German, Czech, Serb, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian scholars. They wrote about the development of Slavic Christian names and surnames. All this was a great achievement in the field of Slavic onomastics, but it contributed mostly to the field of philology. Scholars began to use names in order to explain the development of the language, especially its early stage which is well preserved in names.

The development of Ukrainian onomastics, however, advanced slower and achieved smaller scholarly results than that of other Slavic nations. In his article "Z doslidiv nad ukrajins'kym nazvoznavstvom" (Research in Ukrainian Onomastics),[7] M. Semčyšyn divided Ukrainian onomastics into two periods. The old period which lasted through the 19th century and at least through three decades of the 20th century is characterized by works produced by onomasts who were not specialists in philology. Their approach and treatment of surnames was ethnographical-heraldic and cultural-historical, devoted to the research of the meanings of surnames with little attention to problems of linguistics and phonology. Ivan Franko was the first Ukrainian scholar to treat Ukrainian names and surnames scientifically from the linguistic point of view. According to

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[6] *Ibid.*, p. XIX.

[7] *Ridna mova* (Native Language), linguistic periodical, ed. I. Ohijenko, July, 1934, pp. 282–286.

Semčyšyn the new period began with the works of V. Simovyč and others who approached surnames as valuable linguistic and phonological materials. However, this division of Ukrainian onomastics does not truly represent its development. J. B. Rudnyćkyj in his work "Ivan Franko as an Onomatologist," Louvain, 1956–1957, does not connect Ivan Franko with the old period, but considers him a representative of the pioneer period of Ukrainian anthroponymics and toponymics.

Considering all the factors in the development of Ukrainian onomastics the following periodization of its growth and gradual expansion seems most adequate: (1) the preparatory period which lasted until Ivan Franko; (2) the pioneering period which continued until 1939; and the modern period in which Ukrainian onomastics became more independent and more universal in its approach.

The preparatory period began in 1882 when A. Stepovyč published his "Zamětka o proisxoždenii i sklonenii malorusskixъ familij" (Notes on the Origin and Declension of Little Russian Family Names) in *Filologičeskija zapiski* (Philological Records), in Voronež. The author, having dealt briefly with the Ukrainian surname developed from the name of the father or the place of origin, also discussed the declension endings of the most common Ukrainian surnames. He wrote:

> "Glavnoe lico, dajuščee po sebě imja domu, sem'ě i vsěmъ eja členamъ, èto, konečno, otecъ, 'bat'ko.' Po ego imeni otličaetsja sem'ja otъ vsěxъ drugixъ, i ono možetъ byt' kakъ ličnymъ, takъ i narycatel'nymъ; vъ poslědnemъ slučaě čašče vsego oboznačaetsja zanjatie glavy semejstva. Bat'ko Ivanъ, žena ego, 'maty vъ sem'ě' – Ivanyxa, inogda Ivanycja, Kovalycja." [8]

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[8] The main person who supplies the name for the house, the family and all its members is the father. The family is distinguished from others by his name which may be individualized or used nominally. It may denote the occupation of the head of the family. Father Ivan, his wife "mother of the family" – Ivanyxa, sometimes Ivanycja, Kovalycja.
In order to prove his point Stepovyč quotes in the same article a folk song:

    ... Staroho Kovalja posadyly na vola,

    A staruju Kovalycu posadyly na volycju.   (p. 3.)

(From *Zbirnyk ukrajins'kyx pisen'*, collected and provided with music by M. Lysenko, second issue, song No. 29).

As far as other members of the family are concerned, Stepovyč motivates that:

> "Dočeri obyknovenno daetsja prozvišče, prjamo sootvětstvu-juščee nazvaniju, 'po batjuškě': Ivanivna, Kovalivna, Jurevna. Synъ, obyknovenno vъ vyššemъ soslovii Ivanovičъ (osobenno podъ vlijaniemъ sbliženija sъ Velikorussami), vъ obyčnomъ bytu Malorussovъ zovetsja obyknovenno: Ivanénko, Ste-cénko, Petrénko, Kovalénko." [9]

Stepovyč wrote with great pride about surnames with the suffix -enko.

> "Èto xarakternoe prozvišče (na ko, v častnosti na enko) osoblivo ljubimo malorussami i sostavljaetъ ixъ nacional'nuju osobennost'." [10]

The basic work on Ukrainian surnames was written in the 19th century by M. F. Sumcov "Malorusskija famil'nyja prozvanija" (Little Russian Surnames).[11] For the first time an author attempted to compile a table of suffixes common to Ukrainian surnames. In all he listed thirty-four suffixes and gave two or three related examples of each. In addition, for the first time M. F. Sumcov classified these surnames, dividing them into eleven different groups according to their origin and meaning.

In 1894 V. Ščerbyna wrote "K istorii malorusskixъ famil'nyxъ prozvanij" (On the History of Little Russian Surnames)[12] in which he further discussed surnames of 18th century commoners besides those examined by Sumcov. Ščerbyna divided surnames into three groups: surnames of Kozaks and townsfolk who moved from the

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[9] The daughter generally gets her name according to her father's name: Iva-nivna, Kovalivna, Jurevna. The son in the higher social class (under Russian influence) is called Ivanovič; according to Ukrainian customs he is called Ivanénko, Stecénko, Petrénko, Kovalénko.
At this point he quotes the same folk song:

> Oj, nen'ko, nen'ko,
> Zacvilo serden'ko;
> Nixtož mene tak ne ljubyt',
> Jak toj Kovalénko.

[10] This is a special surname loved by Ukrainians which forms their national distinguishing characteristic.

[11] *Kievskaja starina* (Kievan Antiquity), XI, Kiev, 1885, pp. 215–228.

[12] *Ibid.*, VIII, Kiev, 1894, pp. 278–282.

left bank of the Dnieper to the right; surnames of the nobility (šljaxta); and surnames of christened Jews. Thus to the study of surnames he introduced a new social approach which he consistently supported and developed.

New ideas were also projected into this field by Volodymyr Oxrymovyč in his work "Pro sils'ki prozvyšča" (Village Surnames).[13] His studies of the surnames of Ukrainian dwellers in the Carpathian Mountains were brought out according to five different systems by which the surnames were established: the maternal system; the system following the surname of the eldest family member; the individual system; the paternal system; and the place system based on the environment and occupation of the individual. Oxrymovyč showed that these systems could appear in a pure from or in a form involving different combinations. He considered two types of surnames:

> "Meškanci Verxovyny majut' dvojaki prozvyšča: urjadovi, kotrymy pyšutsja v metrykax i vsiljakyx urjadovyx knyhax i pys'max, i prozvyšča sils'ki, kotrymy 'klyčutsja' miž soboju. Ne koždyj Verxovynec', malo kotra Verxovynka znaje svoje urjadove prozvyšče; natomis' sils'ke prozvyšče znaje kožde v hromadi."[14]

Ivan Franko doubted the validity of this statement, saying that in his own village people felt offended when being called by a nickname;[15] they wanted to be called by their legal names. Franko was very critical of Sumcov's work, considering his approach not scholarly since he did not quote the sources of his information. Again, Oxrymovyč's work was limited in scope since he collected materials from two villages only.[16] Thus the dominant features in the study of Ukrainian surnames of the preparatory period were represented by a constant search for adequate patterns of classification and for a semantic interpretation of surnames.

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[13] *Žytje i slovo* (The Life and the Word), III, L'viv, 1895, pp. 302–307.

[14] The dwellers of the Mountains have double surnames: legal names by which they are registered in official Register Books, and village nicknames by which they call themselves. Not each dweller knows his legal surname, but nicknames are well known by all in the village.

[15] I. Franko, *Nazvoznavči praci* (Contributions to Onomastics), Winnipeg, 1957, p. 13.

[16] *Ibid.*, p. 16.

The pioneering period commenced with Ivan Franko and continued into the 20th century. In the last decade of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century Ivan Franko investigated surnames in Galicia through a study of documents from the second half of the 16th century and the first half of the 17th century. He arrived at the conclusion that noblemen and landowners of the 16th century developed hereditary surnames which could be passed down to their sons. Common people were identified only by their Christian names or by individual surnames which were not commonly inherited or passed on to an heir.[17]

In his "Pryčynky do ukrajins'koji onomastyky" (Contributions to Ukrainian Onomastics),[18] Franko studied archaic surnames like *Romanča, Hrycevja* (*Hryc'*, adjective *Hrycev + ja*, similarly to *husja, telja*) and surnames in the genitive form, for example, *Ivan Kryvoho*, or *Maksym Voz'noji*. These surnames were once popular in Galicia, but they went out of use and were preserved only among the Lemkians and the Bojkians, the dwellers of the Carpathian Mountains. His analysis of these surnames proceeded from the point of language development. In the surnames he saw old language forms which had survived centuries and were valid documents for the future.

For the first time Franko's studies made Ukrainian onomastics a truly scholarly subject in the fields of semantics and philology. Franko considered that only such studies would contribute to the development of the Ukrainian language and would show its historical background. Perhaps, he went too deeply into the philology of names at the expense of onomastics. However, at that time this neglect was less essential. It was of paramount importance to study names in a scholarly manner according to all the requirements of research. Franko contributed a great deal in this respect, and it is for this reason that he is considered the initiator of the pioneer period in Ukrainian onomastics.[19]

In 1925 appeared "Ohljad narodnyx rodovyx prizvyšč na Xolmščyni i Pidljašši" (A Review of Folk Surnames of Xolmščyna and

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[17] *Ibid.*, p. 42.

[18] *Ibid.*, pp. 11–44.

[19] J.B.Rudnyćkyj, "Ivan Franko as Onomatologist," *Onoma*, VII, 1956–1957, 2, Louvain, p. 194.

Pidljaššja)[20] by N. Kornylovyč. In this review the author showed the characteristic features of local folk surnames of a comparatively small ethnographic area of Ukrainian settlement located in the northwest.

The most important contributions of this period were made by Vasyl Simovyč who approached Ukrainian onomastics from the philological angle. According to Simovyč onomastics was a part of philology and as such was of definite value to research on the Ukrainian language, its characteristic features and properties. Simovyč wrote a number of scholarly works in this area such as "Ukrajins'ki čoloviči imenja osib na -no" (Ukrainian Male Names with Suffixes ending in -no),[21] "Ukrajins'ki prizvyšča z xresnyx imen" (Ukrainian Surnames Derived from Christian Names).[22] In 1929 during the Congress of Slavic Philologists which took place in Prague, Simovyč read a paper, "Istoryčnyj rozvytok zdribnilyx ta zhrubilyx čolovičyx imen iz okremišnoju uvahoju na zavmerli sufiksy" (Historical Development of Diminutive and Flagrant Masculine Names with Particular Attention to Dead Suffixes). This paper was later printed in the materials of the Congress.[23] In addition, Simovyč researched the structure and the morphological features of Ukrainian names and surnames. In these works he proved that Ukrainian names and surnames went their individual ways of development even though Ukrainian surnames are morphologically formed in the same manner as those in the majority, if not all, of the other Slavic languages. Moreover, the names show different processes in language development. On the negative side, Simovyč did not respect onomastics as an independent branch of study and therefore neglected true onomastic problems in his works.

Also into this period falls the beginning of the onomastic activity of J. B. Rudnyćkyj who gained his formal preparation in onomastics from Witold Taszycki, one of the leading Slavic onomasts and philologists. In 1938 Rudnyćkyj participated in the First Inter-

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[20] *Etnohrafičnyj visnyk* (The Ethnographical Herald), II, Kiev, 1925, pp. 11 to 123.

[21] *Zbirnyk komisiji dlja doslidžennja istoriji ukrajins'koji movy* (A Collection of Works by the Committee for the Research of History of the Ukrainian Language), I, Kiev, 1931.

[22] "Naši dni" (Our Time), No. 8, L'viv, 1943.

[23] *Collection of First Congress of Slavic Philologists in Prague, 1929*, Prague, 1931.

national Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Paris where he presented a paper, "Interlingual Contacts in the Feld of Toponomastics," published in the *Actes et Memoires* of the Congress.[24]

This period shows all the significant properties of pioneering in the field of onomastics. The pioneers were true scholars with academic preparation. Their purpose was a broad scholarly study of names, surnames and place-names in the field of phonology, morphology and onomastics. The works were scholarly documented, written in a scholarly language, and printed in specialized scholarly publications.

The modern period of Ukrainian onomastics is twofold in its development. The older undertaking flourishes abroad under the guidance of J. B. Rudnyćkyj, and the younger under K. K. Cilujko in the Ukraine. The Ukrainian emigré onomastics and toponomastics has already gained a reputation among scholars. Since the Fourth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in 1952, it has been represented at each congress, where scholarly papers covering Ukrainian problems are often read and discussed. For example, during the last congress in 1963, three papers were read from the field of Ukrainian names, surnames and place-names.[25] Soviet Ukrainian scholars are not allowed to come abroad to attend such congresses. Soviet onomastic publications do not mention the works done abroad. They officially ignore all research and all publications in this area. Unlike Soviet Ukrainian onomasts, Ukrainian emigré onomasts carefully follow all progress in the Ukraine. They quote, discuss, and evaluate the results of Soviet scholars. This does not mean that Ukrainian onomasts abroad want to associate themselves with the Marxist scholarly approach; they are pursuing the true requirement of scholarship and are trying objectively to see the Soviet achievements.

Characterizing Soviet Ukrainian achievements in onomastics and toponomastics A. I. Popov from Leningrad wrote: "V Kieve, povidimomu, rabota po toponimike – pod rukovodstvom K. K. Cilujko – postavlena najbolee sistematično" (In Kiev the work in toponymics under the direction of K. K. Cilujko is probably the

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[24] J. B. Rudnyćkyj, *Studies in Onomastics*, Winnipeg, 1958, p. 5.

[25] "Programme VIIIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Amsterdam, 27–31. VIII, 1963."

most systematic).[26] Let us now see what has been done in Kiev that attracted the attention of Popov and prompted him to praise Cilujko and his group. From November 30 until December 2, 1959, the First Republican Conference devoted to onomastics and toponomastics took place in Kiev. This conference attracted many Soviet scholars from other republics and laid the foundation for further progress. Much credit should be given to Cilujko himself, a leading scholar and at the same time a capable organizer with perspective for the future.

To promote onomastics and toponomastics the conference established a Committee on Toponomastics and Onomastics composed of sixteen Ukrainian scholars, some of them well-known in the field of onomastics, philology, and phonology. Also, there have appeared many publications devoted to this field; for example, *Movoznavstvo* (Philology), XIV (1957), an official publication of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev, was entirely devoted to toponomastic problems. In 1962 the Academy published *Pytannja toponimiky ta onomastyky* (Problems of Toponomastics and Onomastics) comprising the materials of the First Republican Conference mentioned above.

The aims of Ukrainian onomasts are to complete the onomastic study of the Ukraine; to prepare a hydronymic atlas of Ukraine; to normalize Ukrainian toponymic terminology; to normalize the orthography and transcription of geographic names; and to cooperate with other Slavic onomasts in the study of the ethnogenesis of Slavs and in the study of their country of origin and in the preparation of an All-Slavic toponymic dictionary covering the territory from the Rhine to the Volga and from the Baltic Sea to northern Greece. Furthermore, they stress the preparation of special courses in onomastics and toponomastics at the university level in order to prepare trained scholars in this field.[27] Their activities center in the Philological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and they have branches in other research

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[26] A. I. Popov, "Osnovnye zadači istoričeskogo izučenija toponimiki SSSR" (The Main Problems of the Historical Study of Toponymics in the USSR), *Pytannja toponimiky ta onomastyky*, Kiev, 1962, p. 19.

[27] K. K. Cilujko, "Ukrajins'ka toponimika naperedodni V mižnarodnoho z'jizdu slavistiv" (Ukrainian Toponymics on the Eve of the 5th International Congress of Slavists), *Pytannja toponimiky ta onomastyky*, pp. 5–16.

institutions, universities, pedagogical institutes, the Ukrainian Geographical Society, and museums. It is obvious that much of this work is in the planning stage. However, there is no doubt that each year something more is done in this field and also their many new publications appear which are worthy of our attention and consideration.

The studies of L. L. Humećka covering Ukrainian male and female personal names in the language of the 14th and 15th centuries,[28] the study of O. B. Tkačenko covering Ukrainian surnames with the suffix -enko,[29] and the works in toponomastics of K. K. Cilujko[30] are only a few of the works which are the direct result of thorough research and proper preparation in this field. Probably the most important contribution to the study of Ukrainian surnames was made by Ju. K. Red'ko "Osnovni slovotvorči typy sučasnyx ukrajins'kyx prizvyšč u porivnjanni z inšymy slov'-jans'kymy" (A Comparison of Basic Word Building Types of Contemporary Ukrainian Surnames with Other Slavic Surnames),[31] and "Vzajemozv'jazok miž ukrajins'kymy prizvyščamy i toponimičnymy nazvamy" (The Relationship between Ukrainian Surnames and Toponymics).[32] Red'ko's greatest achievement is his large collection of Ukrainian surnames in manuscript; they amount

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[28] L. L. Humećka, "Slovotvorča budova čolovičyx osobovyx nazv v ukrajins'kij aktovij movi XIV–XV st. st." (Word Building of the Male Personal Names in the 14th–15th Centuries Ukrainian Legal Language, *Movoznavstvo* (Philology), X (1952), pp. 98–109 and "Žinoči osobovi nazvy v ukrajins'kij aktovij movi XIV–XV st." (Female Personal Names in the 14th–15th Centuries Ukrainian Legal Language), *Naukovi zapysky Instytutu Suspil'nyx Nauk AN USSR* (Scientific Writings of the Institute of Social Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR), III, Kiev, 1954, pp. 116–122.

[29] O. B. Tkačenko, "Ukrajins'ki prizvyšča z sufiksom -enko ta sporidneni utvorennja (pytannja poxodžennja)" (Ukrainian Surnames with the Suffix -enko and Related Formations [Questions of Origin]), *Slov'jans'ke movoznavstvo* (Slavic Philology), Kiev, 1958, pp. 38–53.

[30] K. K. Cilujko, "Toponimika Poltavščyny jak džerelo istoriji kraju" (Toponymics of Poltava Region as a Source to the Study of the History of the Land), *Poltavs'ko-kyjivs'kyj dialekt – osnova ukrajins'koji nacional'noji movy* (Poltava-Kievan Dialect – the Foundation of the Ukrainian Language), ed. L. A. Bulaxovs'kyj *et al.*, Kiev, 1954, pp. 148–150.

[31] *Filolohičnyj zbirnyk* (Philological Collection), Kiev, 1958, pp. 112–129.

[32] *Voprosy slavjanskogo jazykoznanija* (The Questions of Slavic Philology), L'vov, 1958, pp. 227–239.

to thirty thousand surnames and represent all parts of Ukraine.[33]
He has also prepared another scholarly work for future publication,
Ukrajins'ki prizvyšča: Etymolohija i slovotvorennja (Ukrainian Sur-
names: Etymology and Word Building). Only a few sections have
been published in scholarly magazines thus far.

Let us now briefly consider Ukrainian onomastics and topono-
mastics abroad. Its center is located in Winnipeg, Canada, sponsored
by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences. It has its own publica-
tion in the series *Onomastica*, which during the last fourteen years of
existence has attracted the attention of outstanding world scholars
such as Gutiere Tibón of Mexico, Watson Kirkconnell of Canada, a
Boris Unbegaun of Oxford, England, and many others.

Furthermore, J. B. Rudnyćkyj is a permanent Canadian represen-
tative at the International Center of Onomastics in Louvain. In this
capacity he performs a dual function, representing Canada and the
Ukraine, the latter having no official representation in this body.
Also of great importance is J. B. Rudnyćkyj's co-operation with
world onomastic publications and his participation in world ono-
mastic congresses.

The problems of Ukrainian onomastics on the North American
continent are being brought to light in doctoral dissertations,[34] in
master of arts theses,[35] and in other publications.[36] All these works

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[33] *Ibid.*, p. 228.

[34] J. P. Hursky, *Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian*, which is probably the most
complete work in this field in the Ukraine and abroad. A part of this dissertation
was published as "The Origin of Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian," *The Annals
of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States*, New York, 1960,
pp. 169–190.

André de Vincenz, "Le nom de famille houtzoule," *The Annals of the Ukrainian
Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States*, New York, 1960, pp. 191–205.

[35] R. B. Klymasz, *Canadianization of Slavic Surnames: A Study in Language
Contact*. An Excerpt of this thesis was published as *A Classified Dictionary of Slavic
Surname Changes in Canada*, Winnipeg, 1961.

W. T. Zyla, *An Analytical Study of the Surnames in the Xarkov Register (Census)
of 1660* [Unpublished.]

Iraida Irene Tarnawecky, *Anthroponymy in the Pomianyk of Horodyšče of 1484*,
Names, vol. 13, No. 2, June 1965, pp. 73–102 and No. 3, September 1965, pp. 169
to 214.

[36] J. B. Rudnyćkyj, *Kanadijs'ki miscevi nazvy ukrajins'koho poxodžennja*
(Canadian Place-Names of Ukrainian Origin), Winnipeg, 1951.

I. Velyhors'kyj, *Slovo i nazva "Kanada,"* (The Term and Name "Canada"),
Winnipeg, 1955.

are unique in character, illuminating problems which were un-noticed for years. Since these works are written mostly in English and since some of them are partly published they stand open for wide consideration and study.

Unfortunately, there is no available major work on Ukrainian surnames and place-names. The tendency had been to publish items dealing with some specific aspect of surnames and place-names which deserves closer study because of the etymology, the historic process of name building or some other specialized aspect of the subject. Furthermore, the Ukrainians do not have a systematic dictionary of names and surnames.[37]

There is at present one positive characteristic in the modern period of Ukrainian onomastics and toponomastics: the scholars involved in research are prepared for their work, their findings and conclusions are documented, and they use broad source material. Therefore, their studies throw substantial light on the history of the Ukraine and perhaps of civilized man himself. With history as the axis of the study, and with analysis and scientific appraisal, personal and place-names will more and more demonstrate the extraordinary wealth of their present hidden cultural information.

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Yar Slavutych, "Typical Surnames in the East Slavic Languages," *Atti e Memorie del VII Congresso Internazionale di Scienze Onomastiche*, Firenze-Pisa, 1961, vol. III, pp. 295–307 and "Ukrainian Surnames in -enko," *Names*, 1962, vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 181–186. Yar Slavutych is also preparing a dictionary of Ukrainian surnames with the suffix *-enko*. The dictionary will contain about 10,000 surnames scholarly explained.

[37] Some of the onomastic material is found in *An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language* by J. B. Rudnýckyj (of which four parts have appeared).