

Vocabulary from Russian Revision Lists

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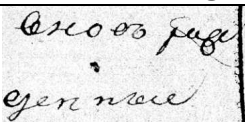
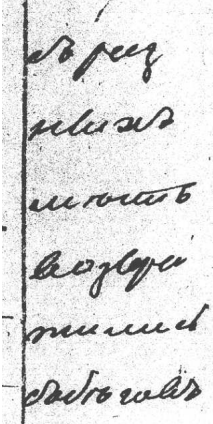
These words and phrases are drawn from the Russian Revision Lists for Kremenets District, Ukraine. The document has several sections:

- Text that needs translation
- Locational words and phrases
- Personal relationships
- Socio-economic classes

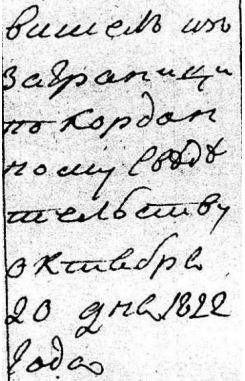
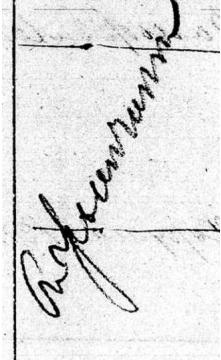
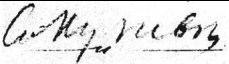
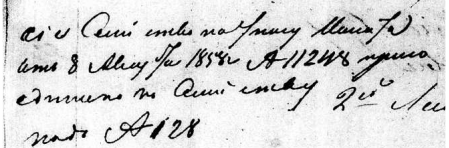

Each table is in Russian alphabetical order.

Note that this is a work-in-progress. We will improve and modify it as we translate more records.

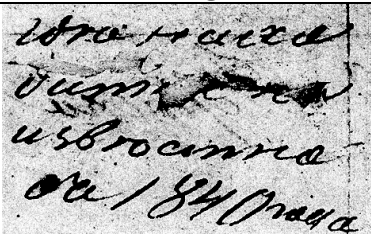
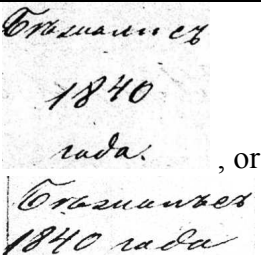
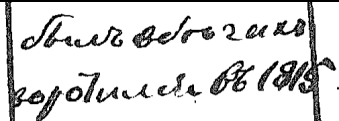
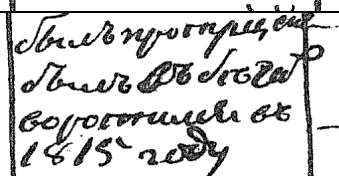

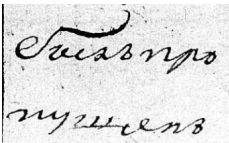

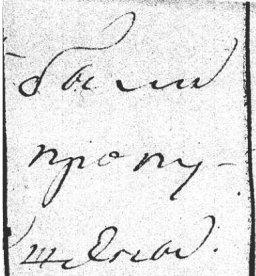
Text that needs translation

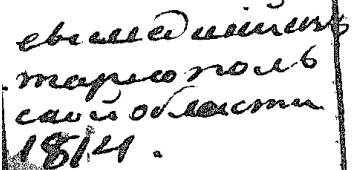
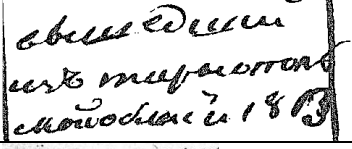
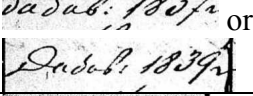
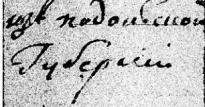
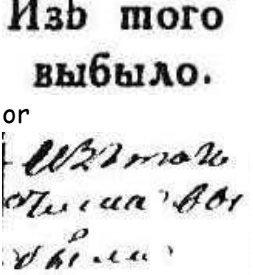
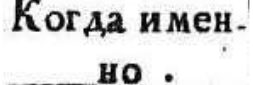
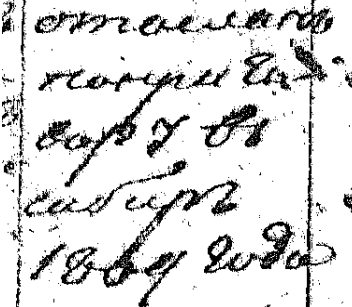
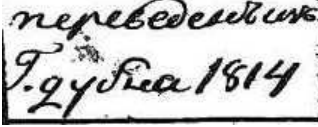
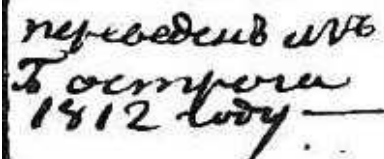
Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
??	??	??	 from Averbokh, Moshko Berkov, 1816
??	??	??	 from Averbokh, Gerts Mendeliov, 1818

Vocabulary from Russian Revision Lists

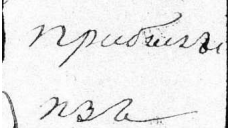
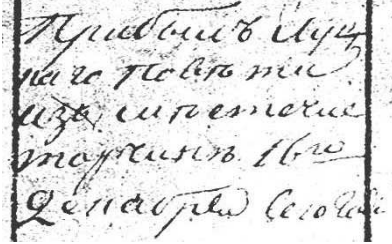
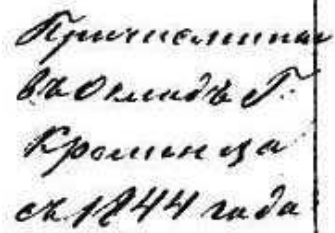
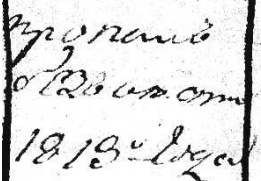
Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
??	??	??	 <p>from Averbokh, Lejzor Gershkov, 1823</p>
??	??	??	 <p>from Averbokh, Gersh Berkov, 1850</p>
??	??	??	 <p>from Averbokh, Khaim Moshkov, 1850</p>
??	??	??	 <p>from Averbukh Mordko Moshko Nakhman Volfov, 1850</p>
		??	 <p>from film 3480, file 0011, family 57</p>

Locational Words and Phrases

Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
?	?	location unknown in 1840	 <p>from Averbukh Mordko Moshko Nakhman Volfov, 1850</p>
Блѣжались (from бежалъ)	byezhalis'	fled (ran away, escaped) in year 1840	 <p>, or</p>
быль ... ?		was in hiding, returned in 1815	
быль про пущепъ ... ?	byl' pro pushchep'	was in hiding, returned in 1815	
быль про пущепъ or были про пу. or быль про пущены	byl' pro pushchep' or byli pro pu. or byl' pro pushcheny	was missed or missed in previous census	 <p>or</p>  <p>or</p>  <p>or</p> 

Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
вышедшій изъ ...	vychedshij iz' ...	arrived (?) from Tarnopol oblast in 1814	
вышедшій изъ ...	vychedshij iz' ...	arrived (?) from Tarnopol oblast in 1813	
дабов 1837 г.	dabov 1837 g.	added in 1837	
изъ подоль... губерніи	iz' Podol'... Gubernii	from Podolia Guberniya	
Изъ того выбыло	Iz' togo vybylo	departed	
когда именно	Kogda imenno.	specify when	
отъл??ъ понри е? вор ? ?? сибирь 1809 года	ot'ly??' ponri e? vor ? ?? Sibir' 1809 gorod'	was sent on sentence to Siberia in year 1809	
переведень изъ Г. Дубна 1814	pereveden' iz' G(orod). Dubna 1814	transferred from city of Dubno 1814	
переведень изъ Г. Острога 1814 году	pereveden' iz' G. Ostroga 1812 godu	transferred from city of Ostrog in year 1812	

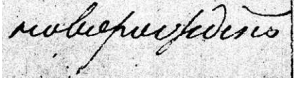


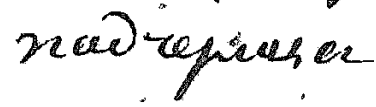

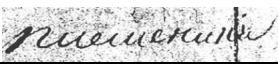
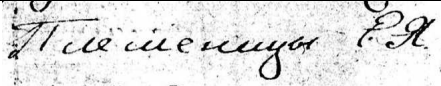
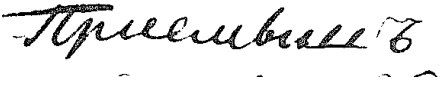
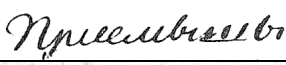
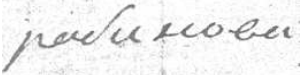
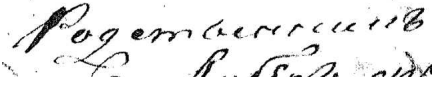
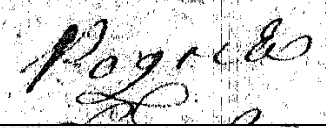
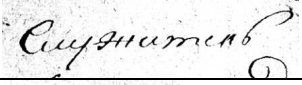
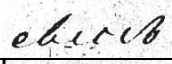
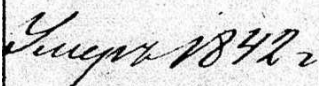
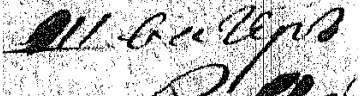
Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
переведень изъ М. Бережець 1814	pereveden' iz' M. Berezhets 1814	transferred from town of Berezhets 1814	
переведень по ...	pereveden' po	transferred from Podolia Gubernia, Proskurov Uyezd, the town of Satanov, 1811	
перевед отъ М. Горохувъ 1814	pereved ot' ? ? M(iasto) Gorokhuv' 1814	transferred to ? ? town of Gorokhuv, 1814	 from Averbukh, Khaim Yosiov, 1816
переведень Луцкого повіатаъ М. Боремел 1815	pereveden' Lutskovo pobytayev, M. Boremel' 1815	transferred to Lutsk powiat the town of Boremel, 1815	
перетель оъ купцы Херсоною Губерніи Г. Одесса ?? 1847 года	peretel' v' kuptsy, Kherson gubernii, G. Odessa, 1844 goda	was transferred to merchants of Kherson Guberniya, city of Odessa in 1847	
перешель изъ ?? стетла лановець 1809 года	pereshel' iz' ?? stetla Lanovets' 1811 goda	transferred from shtetl of Lanovets in year 1811.	
перешель жипельство ??? стетла катерьб??	pereshel' zhipel'ctvo ??? stetla Kater'bu??	transferred residence to Shtetl Katerburg (?)	

Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
прибылы изь ...	pribyly iz' ...	arrived from ...	
прибыль луц- каго повѣти изь мѣстечле торчины 16го Декабрь сего года	pribyl' luts- kavo pobyeti iz' myetechle torchinye 16th December 1810 goda	arrived from Lutsk ... 16th December 1810 (?) year	
при...	pri...	added to the tax list of the city of Kremenets in year 1844	
пропаль безъ оп ?? 1813 года	propal' bez' op ?? 1813 goda	missing since ?? 1813 year	

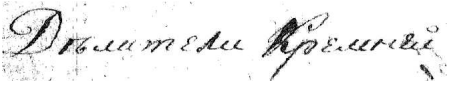
Personal Relationships

Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
брат	brat	brother	
внукъ	bnuk'	grandson	
вдова	vdova	widow	
выновъ рожденный see also новорождено	vnov' rozhdennyj	newly born see also newborn	
дѣти or дети	deti	children	
дочеры	dochery	daughters	
егоже дочери	yevozhe dochery	his daughters	
ЕЕ	Ye ye	his [nephews]	
Е.Я.	ye. ya.	his [nieces]	
же	zhe	the same, or, as above, or, ditto	no clear image available yet
жена	zhena	wife	 also, also,
зять	zyat'	son-in-law	 or or
мать	mat'	mother	

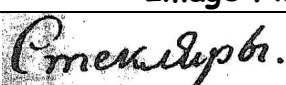
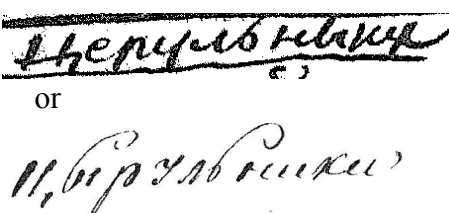
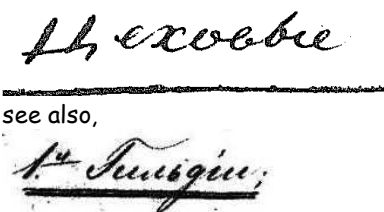
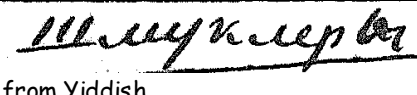
Vocabulary from Russian Revision Lists

Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
новорождено see also выновъ рожденныи	novorozhdeno	newborn see also newly born	
омъ 1 жены	ot' 1 st zheny	from 1 st wife	
онъ же Исай	on' zhe Isaj	also known as (a.k.a.) Icaj	
падчерица	padcheritsa	stepdaughter	
пасинокъ	pasinok'	stepson	 from Averbukh, Lejb Sruliov, 1816
племянникъ племеники	plemyanik' plemeniki	nephew nephews	
племянницы ЕЯ	plemenitsy	his nieces	
приемышь	priyemysht'	adopted child or foster child	 or 
рабинова	rabinova	bondwoman ?	 from Averbukh, Lejb Sruliov, 1816
родственник or родня	rodstvennik or rodnya	relative (of) or relation, relative, kinfolk	 or 
служатень	sluzhaten'	servant	
сынъ	syn'	son	
умерь 1842 г.	umer' 1842 g.	died 1842	
швагеръ	shvager' (from Polish)	brother-in-law (from Polish)	

Socio-economic Classes

Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
Гильдіи see also цеховые	Gil'dii see also tsekhovye	Guild (see explanation at end of this document)	 see also, 
дѣштели кремней	deshteli kremnej	flint worker or flint chipper	
земледѣльцы	zemledyeltsy	farmers	
итого	Itovo	total	
каминщики or каменьщики	kaminshchiki or kamen'shchiki	bricklayers	
кунеры	kushnery	furriers	
купцы	Kuptsii	merchants	
мѣдники or медники	medniki	tinkers	
мѣщане	myeshchane	townsman	
пекары	pekary	bakers	
плотники	plotniki	carpenter	
портный	portnyj	tailors	
рѣзники	rezniki	slaughterers butchers	
сапожники	sapozhniki	shoemakers	

Vocabulary from Russian Revision Lists

Russian	Transcription	Translation	Image File
стекляы	steklyairy	glazier	
церульныки or цырульники	tserul'niky	barbers	
цеховые abbreviation for цеховые ремесленники	tsekhovye abbreviation for tsekhovye remeslenniki	guild artisans	
шмуклеры	shmuklery	lacemakers	

The Russian Guild System

The Russian Revision Lists classify Russian subjects according to socio-economic class. In the 1850 Lists, merchants are further divided into "1st Guild", "2nd Guild", or "3rd Guild. The following document explains this Guild system.

Extracted from: OWEN, THOMAS C.. "Guilds." Encyclopedia of Russian History. The Gale Group Inc. 2004. Retrieved June 06, 2009 from Encyclopedia.com: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3404100542.html>

Organizations of merchants in groups called a "hundred" (*sto* or *sotnya*) existed in medieval Novgorod and in Muscovy. The first organization of merchants in guilds (*gildy*; singular *gildia*) occurred in December 1724, when Peter I divided the urban population into a first guild, composed of wealthy merchants, doctors, pharmacists, ship captains, painters, and the like; a second guild, comprising retail traders and artisans; and all others, called the "common people."

Although the word *guild* was borrowed from medieval European practice, guilds in Russia had purely administrative functions: to categorize merchants according to the extent of their economic activities and to collect fees from them. Merchants also bore heavy responsibilities of unpaid state service, such as tax collection and service on municipal boards, law courts, and other local institutions.

A decree issued on January 19, 1742, specified three merchant guilds. In a decree of March 17, 1775, Catherine II freed merchants from the soul tax and set 500 rubles of declared capital as the minimum requirement for enrollment in the merchant estate, subject to the payment of 1 percent of declared capital each year. A law issued on May 25, 1775, set specific minimum amounts: 10,000 rubles for the first guild, 1,000 rubles for the second, and 500 rubles for the third. In her Charter to the Cities, promulgated on April 21, 1785, Catherine II increased the minimum capital requirements to 5,000 rubles for the second guild and 1,000 rubles for the third. By abolishing the merchants' former monopoly on trade and industry, Catherine allowed the gentry and serfs to engage in ruinous competition with the merchants, free of the annual guild payment. Many enterprising merchants fled this precarious situation by rising into the gentry. The merchant estate therefore remained small and weak.

In 1839 a first-guild certificate, costing 600 rubles, entitled a merchant with at least 15,000 rubles in assets to own ships and factories, to offer banking services, and to trade in Russia and abroad. Second-guild certificates, sold for 264 rubles, entitled merchants whose stated wealth surpassed 6,000 rubles to manage factories and engage in wholesale or retail trade in Russia. Members of the third guild were permitted to conduct retail trade in the city or district where they resided, provided they owned assets worth 2,400–6,000 rubles and purchased certificates costing 1.25 percent of the declared amount.

The third guild was abolished in 1863 and a new fee structure established, but the link between largescale economic activity and membership in the merchant estate was already dissolving. Laws issued in 1807, 1863, and 1865 allowed non-merchants engaged in manufacturing and wholesale commerce to enroll in a merchant guild while maintaining their membership in another social estate as well. From 1863 onward, anyone, regardless of social status or even citizenship, could create and manage a corporation. Still, many industrialists and traders enrolled in merchant guilds, as their fathers and grandfathers had done, to demonstrate their commitment to a group identity separate from the gentry.

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