

**Naming System of Kėdainiai Women in Local Register Books
of the 17th–18th Centuries**

**Sistema nomeador das mulheres de Kėdainiai nos livros de registros locais
dos séculos XVII e XVIII**

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Abstract. Municipal register books, inventories, and church registers are among the key historical anthroponymic sources of Lithuanian townspeople. The most notable among these sources are 24 register books of Kėdainiai written in the Latin and Polish languages. The data of research are 148 recordings of Kėdainiai women. The article aims to establish and compare the naming system (of women) used in Kėdainiai of the 17th–18th centuries, underlining more characteristic Polonisation events of their personal names. The Polonisation of Lithuanian anthroponyms are among the main factors affecting their records. The following major research methods are used to discuss the data of historical anthroponymy: descriptive, reconstructive and comparative. In the 17th century, women were mostly recorded using four anthroponyms, and in the 18th century, only two personal names (i.e., a first name and a surname or replacing the latter with an anthroponym) were used. Traditional Christian names were predominant among the studied recordings.

Keywords: women of Kėdainiai; register books; historical anthroponymy; Lithuanian historical anthroponym; naming; word-formation.

Resumo: Livros de registros municipais, inventários e registros de igreja fazem parte das fontes históricas antropônicas mais importantes de cidadãos lituanos. Entre essas fontes, a mais notável é o conjunto de 24 livros de registro de Kėdainiai escritos na língua latina e na língua polonesa, no qual há 148 registros de nomes de mulheres desta localidade. O objetivo deste artigo é identificar e comparar os sistemas de nomeação de mulheres utilizados no município nos séculos XVII e XVIII, enfatizando-se os fenômenos mais característicos da polonização de seus nomes pessoais, haja vista ser um dos principais fatores que influenciaram o registro desses nomes. Nesta pesquisa para a discussão dos dados antropônimo históricos, foram adotados, majoritariamente, os métodos de pesquisa descritivo, reconstrutivo e comparativo. Os resultados mostram que, nos registros estudados, enquanto, no século XVII, a maioria das mulheres era registrada com quatro antropônimos, no século XVIII, elas eram registradas com apenas dois nomes (um prenome e um sobrenome ou um antropônimo usado no lugar do sobrenome), os dados também mostram que nomes cristãos tradicionais predominaram.

Palavras-chave: mulheres de Kėdainiai; livros de registros; antropônimo histórica; antropônimos históricos lituanos; nomeação; formação de palavras.

Introduction

In the Grand Duchy of Lithuania¹ of the 17th–18th centuries, Kėdainiai, with its protected and fostered multicultural traditions, was among the few private towns owned by the aristocratic family of the Radziwills. In the 17th century, Kėdainiai was a multi-religious and multinational town, an important centre of the Evangelical Reformat and the written Lithuanian language. Investigations have already commenced into the old multinational onomastics of Kėdainiai. First, the discussion focused on trends of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, particular to the recording of Scottish nationals. The greater variety was particular to the personal names of Scottish women of Kėdainiai. Their Latinised and Slavicised names could be modified differently in various inscriptions of record files of the magistrate, consequently resulting in a significant quantity of graphical variations of surnames. The personal names of Scottish women of Kėdainiai had Slavic suffixes *-ova* and *-ovna*.² In about 1628–1629, people of Scottish origin had arrived at Kėdainiai already possessing surnames; however, the recording of their hereditary anthroponyms in register books of the town varied. This situation can be explained by the absence of a uniform mandatory naming system and the writing tradition of the time. Nevertheless, the conclusion was made that the recordings of names of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries clearly attest to the functioning of Scottish hereditary anthroponyms of Kėdainiai residents in local historical documents (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2016a: 56–57).

¹ A description of Lithuanian anthroponymic system can be found in English in: Ragauskaitė (2008; 2021); Seide & Petrulione (2018); in Spanish in Seide & Petrulionė (2020) and in Portuguese in Amaral & Seide (2020).

² 1652 *pani Czapmanowa mieszcanka kiejdańska*; 1659 *pani Forbeżowa*; 1679 *Halszka Hallibortonowna*; 1679 *P(ani) Gertruda Kiuckowa*; 1679 *P(ani) Katarzina Krechtonowna*; 1688 *Janowa Heiowa a teraznieyfa Jerzyna Mollefonowa*; 1659 *panni Margareta Simsonowna*; 1750 *Domina Anna Forsejowa vidua*; 1736 *Pani Elzbieta z Barklaiow Halibortonowa*; 1731 *Katarzyna z Arnetow primi voti Eliziużowa Reiowa ad praesens Rofzowa*; 1717 *Anna Mozeniużowa Jerzyna Sumerwiłowa*.

It is believed that in 1629, Kristupas Radvila invited Germans (artisans, merchants etc.) to Kėdainiai. The inscription of their names lacked uniformity. This phenomenon was affected by the specificity of investigated register books and the context of inscriptions. The personal names of German women of Kėdainiai also had Slavic suffixes *-ova* and *-ovna*³ (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2016b: 117–120). The analysis of trends specific to female names of Kėdainiai Germans determined that registers of christenings, marriages and deaths of the town's Lutheran church recorded female German names rather authentically. Besides, female German names were recorded without the Slavic suffixes *-ova*, *-ovna*, which is different from Kėdainiai administrative sources of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries⁴ (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2018a: 180). As evidenced, several ethnic groups⁵ of the community that resided in Kėdainiai had different attributes of the naming system, surname origin and structure, hence confirming the relevance and the need to continue further investigations into the historical anthroponymy of Kėdainiai residents of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

This article aims to establish and compare the naming trends of local Kėdainiai community members (mostly Lithuanian and Polish women) in the 17th–18th centuries, underlining more characteristic phenomena and the most important factors particular to the

³ 1782 *Honesta Eufrosina primi voti Rytbergerowa*; 1786 *Anna Marianna z Lemmow Gusmanowa Wdowa Obyw(atelka) Miasta Kieydan*; 1795 *Rozalia Guttszteynowa*; 1752 *Sławetna Katarzyna Margarita Mejerowa Maystrowa Kunsztu Tokarskiego*; 1743 *Pani Plecowa*; 1767 *Rydbergerowa*; 1795 *Panni Anna Szulcowna*.

⁴ 1840 *Katharina Bigang*; 1840 *Karolinę Bodendorf*; 1840 *Johanna Feltz*; 1870 *Emilie Fucks*; 1840 *Maria Golz*; 1840 *Friderica Grau*; 1840 *Elisabeth Grimm*; 1853 *Adeline Heckendorf*; 1840 *Carolinę Helwich*; 1858 *Anna Herrmann*; 1866 *Annette Keller*; 1840 *Wilhelminę Lackner*; 1862 *Bertha Laune*; 1868 *Adolphina Leinart*; 1842 *Anna Susanna Ludwig*; 1848 *Catharine Luther*; 1840 *Katharinę Meynę*; 1840 *Katharina Riegel*; 1869 *Dorothea Schlüter*; 1840 *Amalię Schoenborn*; 1851 *Louise Schönborn*; 1840 *Christina Straus*; 1840 *Dorothea Weimar*; 1873 *Emma Zoch*.

⁵ For more information about the ethnic and religious composition of the population of Kėdainiai in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, see e.g. ŠINKŪNAS, 1928: 21–36; TWOREK, 1966: 193–194; 1969: 213; ŽIRGULIS, 2002a: 130–134; RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2016a: 47–49; 2016b: 113–115; 2017: 54–56; 2018a: 175–176.

Polonisation of Lithuanian personal names, which impacted the recording of Kėdainiai residents in local administrative sources.

The anthroponymic material for the article was mostly collected from historical town documents of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.⁶ With a major part of Kėdainiai Magistrate books of the seventeenth century lost in a fire, the early inscriptions are greatly missed (ŽIRGULIS, 2002b: 24). The Office of the Chief Archivist of Lithuania is in possession of 24 register books of Kėdainiai written in Latin and Polish languages. These books are among the most significant sources of historical anthroponymy of Kėdainiai residents (TYLA, 2002: 27; RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2008: 29). A major part of the register books involves inscriptions reflecting various town events and matters of the local community (inheritance, mortgage, sales and purchase agreements, debt documents, guild statutes etc.). Protocol books of magistrate sessions, meetings and town courts date back to 1759, in several sets of 1759–1763, 1767–1773, 1777–1792 (TYLA, 2000: 65). The volume of books varies. The largest register book dates back to 1756–1758 and contains 627 pages, while the smallest has only 84 pages and contains inscriptions of 1732–1740. Clerks responsible for town register books had sets of formulas they partly followed to record different people and court-case decisions (JABLONSKIS, 1979: 222). It was calculated that the documents were written by seventeen clerks (TYLA, 2000: 73–75), e.g. 1665 *Woyciech Kalinowski Pisarz Kieydanski* KAK₁ 51v⁷; 1744 *Melcher Bowk Pisarz Magdeburgij Kieydanskiy* KAK₇ 2v; 1769 *P(an)*⁸ *Adam Ciołkiewicz Pisarz* KAK₁₅ 78; 1724

⁶ See the list of archival sources at the end of the article.

⁷ All anthroponyms presented in the article are registered. Every name has the indication of the year of recording, the abbreviation of the historical source and the page number. The presentation of anthroponyms of Kėdainiai residents aims to preserve the original writing, which is different to the tradition of historical source publication (based on LEPSZY, 1953: 7–15; WOLFF, 1957: 155–181).

⁸ Abbreviations recorded in historical documents were supplemented. The insertion indicated in brackets.

Symona Czyzewskiego Pisarza Magdeburyi Kieydan(skiei) gen. sg.⁹ KAK₄ 107; 1759 *Pan Jozeff Dumaszewicz ktory podziękowawszy Miastu za Elekcyą Mieysce Pisarskie* KAK₁₀ 1; 1762 *Marcinem Grybassem Pisarzem* abl. sg. KAK₉ 23; 1770 *Szlachetny <...> P(an) Jan Gulbin Pisarz* KAK₁₅ 90; 1763 *Stanisławem Lubenem Protunc Pisarzem y Całym Szlachetnym Magistratem* abl. sg. KAK₁₄ 23; 1771 *Pan Ignacy Łukaszewicz Pisarz* KAK₁₆ 7; 1765 *Mikołajem Judabanem Markowskim Pisarzem y Całym Szlachetnym Magistratem* abl. sg. KAK₁₄ 221; 1704 *Pana Adriana Miłoszewskiego Pisarza <...> Kieydanskiego* gen. sg. KAK₃ 4v; 1762 *Stefanem Mixiewiczem Protunc Pisarzem* abl. sg. KAK₁₃ 41; 1794 *Benedykt Rudelewicz Pisarz Magistratu Miasta <...> wolnego Kieydan* KAK₂₄ 142; 1756 *Jozefem Antonim z Bończa Rutkowskim przysięgłym Magdeburyi Kieydanskiej Pisarzem* abl. sg. KAK₁₂ 105 – 1753 *Jozefem Antonim z Boncza Rutkowskim Pisarzem* abl. sg. KAK₁₁ 109; 1774 *Michał Symonowicz Protunc Pisarz* KAK₁₀ 16; 1764 *Kazimierzem Walentynowiczem Protunc Pisarzem* abl. sg. KAK₁₄ 107.

The following major research methods are used to discuss the data of historical anthroponymy: descriptive, comparative and reconstructive (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2005: 31; 2021: 2). The choice of these methods is determined by the objectives of the article. It will be necessary to describe in detail the collected data and to compare the naming trends of Kėdainiai women of the 17th and 18th centuries. The article will also present the reconstructed women's anthroponyms with Lithuanian suffixes. The recordings of women were selected to demonstrate functioning anthroponyms with affixes of Lithuanian formation (Lithuanian stems or endings and suffixes) or Slavic formants. From the discussed historical town documents of the 17th–18th centuries, recordings of 148 Kėdainiai women were selected. Different types of naming were

⁹ See the list of another abbreviations: abl. – Lat. (*cāsus*) *ablātīvus* “ablative case”; comp. – compare; curt. – current; dat. – Lat. (*cāsus*) *datīvus* “dative case”; gen. – Lat. (*cāsus*) *genetīvus* “genitive case”; Lat. – Latin; n. – name; Pol. – Polish; sg. – Lat. (*numerus*) *singulāris* “singular”; sur. – surname.

calculated. Surnames and personal names used in their stead were the primary focus of this investigation.

Recording of Women in the 17th century

It is important to accurately determine the anthroponyms attributable to female residents of Kėdainiai, which are present in the historical documents of the 17th century. The sources do not provide their naming in the form of separate lists but rather in a varied context of recording inscriptions (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2000: 94; 2003: 82; 2004: 8–9; 2006: 81–82; 2014: 9). Female local members of the Kėdainiai community are marked as *mieszczanka*, *obywatelka* in Polish, e.g., 1690 *Ja iagnieszka Kazimierzowa Baltromieiewiczowa <...> Mieszczanka Miasta Kieydan* KAK₂ 20; 1689 *Zofia Jasulayciowna Andrzejowa Jutewiczowa Mieszczanka Miasta Kieydan* KAK₁ 81; 1691 *Ja Anna Jerzyna Marcinkiewiczowna Pronowska Obywatelka Miafta Kieydan* KAK₂ 46.

The manuscripts were written in Polish and Latin. Hence, the anthroponyms of Lithuanian women were Slavicized and could be modified in different records of the documents. Certain facts of Slavicization of personal names were distinguished in the historical documents under analysis: sound substitution, use of Slavic suffixes in the anthroponyms of Lithuanian origin, omission of endings, etc. (MACIEJAUSKIENĖ, 1994: 25–30; RAGAUSKAITĖ, 1999: 148–149; 2005: 61–66; 2015: 63–64; 2018b: 57–58; 2019: 182–183). Based on these principles, personal names of Kėdainiai residents were analysed or reconstructed. The restored forms of anthroponyms were compared with current Lithuanian surnames.

Thirty-three different naming instances of Kėdainiai women (using two, three, four or five personal names) were taken from Kėdainiai historical sources of the 17th century. The first

members of these naming instances were Christian names. Most frequently used were traditional Polish or Latin forms of Christian names. In total, 13 different names were counted. Graphic variants of these historical names were also compared to current Lithuanian names, e.g., 1633 *Anna* KAK₁ 5¹⁰. Comp. curt. n. *Onà* (LVKŽ 294)¹¹; 1691 *Barbara* KAK₂ 33. Comp. curt. n. *Barborà* (LVKŽ 90); 1668 *Elzbieta* KAK₁ 67. Comp. curt. n. *Elzbietà* (LVKŽ 148); 1690 *Ewa* KAK₂ 24v. Comp. curt. n. *Ievà* (LVKŽ 195); 1690 *Helena* KAK₂ 31. Comp. curt. n. *Elenà* (LVKŽ 146); 1690 *iagniefzka* KAK₂ 20. Comp. curt. n. *Agnètè* (LVKŽ 62); 1690 *Iudycie* dat. sg. KAK₂ 13v. Comp. curt. n. *Judità* (LVKŽ 212); 1691 *Jadwiga* KAK₂ 34. Comp. curt. n. *Jadvygà*, *Jadvýga* (LVKŽ 201); 1690 *Katharzyna* KAK₂ 7v. Comp. curt. n. *Kotrynà* (LVKŽ 235); 1690 *Konstantia* KAK₂ 13v. Comp. curt. n. *Konstáncija* (LVKŽ 234); 1690 *Luciey* dat. sg. KAK₂ 13v. Comp. curt. n. *Liùcija*, *Lùcija* (LVKŽ 252); 1690 *Marianna* KAK₂ 10. Comp. curt. n. *Marijonà* (LVKŽ 264); 1698 *Rozalia* KAK₁ 87. Comp. curt. n. *Rozālija* (LVKŽ 317); 1689 *Zofia* KAK₁ 81; 1690 *Zofia* KAK₂ 13; 1691 *Zophia* KAK₂ 34v. Comp. curt. n. *Zòfija* (LVKŽ 385).

Personal names of suffixal formation after the husband or father followed the first name. Anthroponyms after the father were formed using the suffix *-ova* (*-owa*). A surprisingly small number of recordings represented women who were unmarried, young adults or teenagers. They were rarely named in these documents. The instances usually related to the death of parents, in the case of the orphanhood of underaged children or relatives. Personal names after the father were mostly formed using the suffix *-ovna* (*-owna*). Townswomen with names containing Polish

¹⁰ Names registered in their form according to the alphabet. Different name forms are indicated, denoting only one page alongside, on which this form was mentioned. An exhaustive register of name occurrence would greatly expand the volume of this article.

¹¹ All current names provided in the article are registered (LVKŽ – Kuzavinis, K. & Savukynas, B. (1994). *Lietuvių vardų kilmės žodynas*. Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidykla).

suffixes of the -sk- type were named after the husband or father (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2005: 107; 2015: 63).

In the 17th century, Kėdainiai townswomen were most frequently recorded using four anthroponyms (Christian name, personal name after the father and two anthroponyms after the husband). In total, 15 such instances were found (45.46% of all naming instances), e.g.: 1691 *Uczciwey Paniey Katarzynie Abramowskiej Macieiowey Łapienayciowey* dat. sg. KAK₂ 26; 1694 *Katarzynie Jasułayciownie Macieiowey Ławrynowiczowej* dat. sg. KAK₁ 85v; 1691 *Zophią Jerominowną Woyciechową Mątwiłowiczową* KAK₂ 47v; 1690 <...> *Ja Ewa Butkiewiczowna Janowa Pawłowiczowa* KAK₂ 21; 1691 *Ja Anna Jerzyna Marcinkiewiczowna Pronowska Obywatelka Miafta Kieydan(skiego)* KAK₂ 46; 1698 <...> *Rozalia Wiszniewska Stephanowa Rakiewiczowa* KAK₁ 87; 1691 *Zophia Kurklinska Stanisławowa Staginska* KAK₂ 26. 1690 *Katarzyna Dawgielowna Jerzyna Trabfzewiczowa* KAK₂ 15v.

Apart from this most productive naming model, Kėdainiai townswomen were recorded using other ways as well. Seven women (21.21 %) were named using two personal names, e.g.: 1690 *Ja Ewa Jankowska* KAK₂24v; 1691 *Ja Zophia Kunkulewiczowa* KAK₂ 34; 1690 *Spectabilis D(omi)na Helifabetha Kuturowiczowna* KAK₂ 4v; 1690 *Iudycie Mężynfkiey* dat. sg. KAK₂13v; 1688 *Katarzyna Miksiewiczowna* KAK₁ 78; 1691 *Jadwiga Tarandziowna* KAK₂ 34.

Seven naming instances (21.21 %) were found having three anthroponyms, i.e., a first name and two personal names after the husband or father, e.g.: 1690 *Iagnieszka Kazimierzowa Baltromieiewiczowa* <...> *Mieřczanka Miasta Kieydan* KAK₂ 20; 1690 *Ewa Krzyřtofowa Dziadowiczowa* KAK₂ 29; 1691 *Paniey Zofiey Woyciehowey Mątwiłowiczowej* dat. sg. KAK₂ 46v; 1634 *Elzbiecie Woyciechowney Płaciakowney* dat. sg. KAK₁7; 1633 *Ja Anna*

Grzegorzewna Ruczkayciowna <...> *Mieszczanka Miasta* <...> *Kieydan* KAK₁ 5; 1690 *Helena Jurewiczowna Wołucka* KAK₂ 31.

Four (12.12 %) Kėdainiai townswomen were recorded using five personal names, e.g.: 1691 *Barbara Adamowna Baiorowiczowa Bartłomieiowa Juřewiczowa* KAK₂ 33; 1690 *Konstantia Perřka Mikolaiowa Kazimierzowa Mėżynřka* KAK₂13v; 1690 *Katharzyna Michniewiczowna Adrzejowna Janowa Wysocka Mieszczanka Miasta Kieidan* KAK₂ 7v.

As evidenced, Slavic suffixes *-ova* and *-ovna* were predominant among the different naming types of Kėdainiai townspeople of the 17th century. However, among the inscriptions of the 17th century, some personal names of townspeople also had the Lithuanian suffix *-aičia* (written as *-aycia*) (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2014: 15), e.g.: **Eivaičia*: 1690 *Ja Anna Jeywaycia Macieiowa Garnelowa Mieszcz(an)ka Miařta Kieydan* KAK₂ 16. Comp. curt. sur. *Ėiva, Eivà* (LPŽ I 570)¹²; **Jasaičia*: 1690 <...> *Ja Zofia Jafaycia* KAK₂ 4. Comp. curt. sur. *Jāsas* (LPŽ I 813); **Plauřkaičia*: 1690 <...> *Pani Zofia Plawřzkaycia Piotrowa Mordafřewiczowa* KAK₂ 13. Comp. curt. sur. *Plauřkà* (LPŽ II 469). Anthroponyms of unmarried women containing the suffix *-yčia* could have been formed from the male personal names with endings *-is*, *-ys*; and those with the suffix *-aičia* – from male anthroponyms with endings *-a*, *-as* (MACIEJAUSKIENĖ, 1991: 268–271). Nevertheless, the historical sources were varied and inconsistent in this respect (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2015: 65).

The given examples of surnames Polonisation demonstrated that authentic Lithuanian anthroponyms of Kėdainiai women were modified in different ways. Therefore, in the spoken language, these women were referred to differently than recorded in the analysed sources.

¹² All current surnames provided in the article are registered (LPŽ I, II – Maciejauskienė, V.; Razmukaitė, M. & Vanagas, A. (Ed.) (1985–1989). *Lietuvių pavardžių žodynas* (Vol. 1–2). Vilnius: Mokslas.

Clearly, this attests to interlaced traditions of the Polish written and Lithuanian spoken languages. The article presented the most characteristic distinctive features particular to the recording of personal names of Kėdainiai women based on inscriptions in historical documents rather than the live language. This was affected by the particularity of analysed historical sources, their context, the competence of clerks, and the different social status of registered individuals. Long protocols of meetings and court sessions were handwritten, possessing very few recording formulas. In these large-scale historical manuscripts, names and surnames were only elements of the text.

Recording of Women in the 18th Century

In the investigated register books of Kėdainiai municipal institutions of the 18th century, 115 naming instances of townswomen were found. In different naming types (with two, three or four members), first names were recorded first, and usually those were of Christian origin. In the historical documents of the 18th century, 23 canonical forms of Christian names were found, e.g.: 1760 *Agata* KAK₁₀ 19; 1704 *Agatha* KAK₃ 4v; 1768 *Agaty* gen. sg. KAK₁₅ 45. Comp. curt. n. *Agotà* (LVKŽ 62); 1704 *Anna* KAK₃ 5; 1783 *anna* KAK₂₁ 12; 1732 *Anny* gen. sg. KAK₆ 10. Comp. curt. n. *Onà* (LVKŽ 294–295); 1778 *Barbara* KAK₁₉ 68. Comp. curt. n. *Barborà* (LVKŽ 90); 1791 *Brygida* KAK₂₃ 21; 1750 *Brygita* KAK₈ 12. Comp. curt. n. *Brigità* (LVKŽ 101); 1782 *Catharina* KAK₂₀ 127; 1788 *Kataryna* KAK₂₁ 93; 1704 *Katarzyna* KAK₃ 4; 1714 *Katarzyna* KAK₃ 36; 1778 *Katarzynny* gen. sg. KAK₁₈ 66; 1704 *Katharzyna* KAK₃ 4. Comp. curt. n. *Kotrynà* (LVKŽ 235); 1704 *Christinae* gen. sg. KAK₃ 9. Comp. curt. n. *Kristinà* (LVKŽ 237); 1784 *Elena* KAK₂₁ 23; 1798 *Helena* KAK₂₃ 78. Comp. curt. n. *Elenà* (LVKŽ 146); 1794 *Elisabeth* KAK₂₄ 4; 1777 *Elisabetha* KAK₁₇ 220; 1720 *Elizabiecie* dat. sg. KAK₃ 109; 1783 *Elzbieta* KAK₂₁ 5. Comp. curt. n. *Elzbieta* (LVKŽ 148); 1780 *Eva* KAK₂₀ 38; 1714 *Ewa* KAK₃

67. Comp. curt. n. *Ievà* (LVKŽ 195); 1706 *Gertruda* KAK₃ 12; 1774 *Giertruda* KAK₂₄ 1. Comp. curt. n. *Gertrūdà* (LVKŽ 176); 1762 *Iudyta* KAK₁₀ 81; 1795 *Judyty* gen. sg. KAK₂₄ 18. Comp. curt. n. *Judità* (LVKŽ 212); 1778 *Jadwiga* KAK₁₉ 43. Comp. curt. n. *Jadvygà* (LVKŽ 201); 1732 *Justyney* dat. sg. KAK₅ 2. Comp. curt. n. *Justinà* (LVKŽ 216); 1721 *Klary* gen. sg. KAK₄ 4. Comp. curt. n. *Klarà* (LVKŽ 230); 1795 *Konstancyi* gen. sg. KAK₂₄ 19v; 1798 *Konstancyi* gen. sg. KAK₂₃ 87. Comp. curt. n. *Konstàncija* (LVKŽ 234); 1749 *Magdalena* KAK₂ 124. Comp. curt. n. *Magdalenà* (LVKŽ 255–256); 1787 *Małgorzata* KAK₂₁ 70v. Comp. curt. n. *Margarità* (LVKŽ 263); 1778 *Mariana* KAK₁₉ 44v; 1704 *Marianna* KAK₃ 3v; 1782 *Marianna* KAK₂₁ 3v; 1789 *Marjany* gen. sg. KAK₂₁ 105. Comp. curt. n. *Marijonà* (LVKŽ 264); 1720 *Regina* KAK₃ 99v. Comp. curt. n. *Reginà* (LVKŽ 311); 1785 *Rosalie* KAK₂₁ 30; 1768 *rozalia* KAK₁₅ 45. Comp. curt. n. *Rozālija* (LVKŽ 317); 1781 *Teresie* dat. sg. KAK₂₀ 82; 1765 *Terefsa* KAK₁₀ 115. Comp. curt. n. *Terèsè* (LVKŽ 347); 1761 *Urszula* KAK₁₀ 10. Comp. curt. n. *Uršùlè* (LVKŽ 354); 1760 *Zoffyi* dat. sg. KAK₁₀ 14; 1714 *Zofia* KAK₃ 30; 1704 *Zofyi* gen. sg. KAK₃ 4v; 1767 *Zofija* KAK₁₅ 8; 1715 *Zophia* KAK₃ 69; 1714 *Zophia* KAK₃ 30. Comp. curt. n. *Zòfija* (LVKŽ 385).

Forty-eight (41.74 %) Kédainiai townswomen were recorded by their first name and the name of the husband or father, e.g.: 1768 *Pani Zofia Ciołkiewiczowa Obyw(atelka) Kieyd(anska)* KAK₁₅ 45; 1776 *Pani Magdaleny Jaruszewiczowey* gen. sg. KAK₁₇ 152; 1776 *Pani Anna Jafsułowiczowa Burmistrzowa* KAK₁₅ 75; 1761 *Iudyty Mackiewiczowey* gen. sg. KAK₁₀ 4v; 1769 *Pani Katarzyna Masandowiczowa Obyw(atelka) Kiey(danska)* KAK₁₅ 63; 1761 *Iudyta Micewiczowa Obywatelk(a) Kieyd(anska)* KAK₁₀ 52; 1783 *Elzbieta Stefanowiczowa* KAK₂₁ 5; 1795 *Judyty Tarafsewiczowey Obywatelki Miafsta Kieydan* gen. sg. KAK₂₄ 18; 1772 *Uzcziwa Marianna Wandowska Obywatelka Kejdan(ska)* KAK₁₆ 66; 1749 *Magdalena Wirbałowa* KAK₂

124; 1762 *Uzciwa Iudyta Woyciechowiczowa Obywatelka Kieidan(ska)* KAK₁₀ 81; 1776 *Uzciwey Barbarze Wołkowiczowey* dat. sg. KAK₁₇ 150.

Those recordings contain some naming instance by the first name and personal name after the husband, with an attached indication “widow” in Polish *wdowa*, Lat. *vidua*, i.e., *našlė* in Lithuanian, e.g.: 1773 *Pani Barbarze Gorkowey wdowcie* dat. sg. KAK₁₆ 76; 1776 *Uzciwa Maryanna Illewiczowa wdowa* KAK₁₇ 166; 1704 *Wdowy Anny Jankowey* gen. sg. KAK₃ 5v; 1788 *Uzciwa Pani Konstancya Jaruszewiczowa wdowa Obywatelka Miasta Kieydan* KAK₂₂ 135; 1794 *Honefta Elisabeth Kardafzewiczowa vidua* KAK₂₄ 4; 1761 *Uzciwa Anna Kurołowiczowa wdowa* KAK₁₀ 52; 1762 *Uzciwa Anna Lubenowa wdowa Maystrowa Kunfztu Kowalskiego Ob(ywatelka) M(iasta) Kieydan* KAK₁₀ 66; 1790 <...> *Magdalena Matukiewiczowa wdowa Obywatelka Kieydan(ska)* KAK₂₁ 116v; 1788 *Uzciwa P(ani) Ewa Razulewiczowa wdowa Obyw(atelka) Kieydan(ska)* KAK₂₂ 131.

Just as in inscriptions of the 17th century, fewer recordings of young women after the father were noticed, e.g.: 1796 *Ucz(ciwe)y Gertrudy Gycowny Obyw(atelki)* gen. sg. KAK₂₄ 77; 1776 *Anna Illewiczowna Obyw(atelka) Kieydan(ska)* KAK₁₇ 166; 1704 *Anna Jankowna* KAK₃ 5; 1704 *Katharzyną Klementowiczowną* abl. sg. KAK₃ 3; 1704 *Agatha Kordaszewiczowna* KAK₃ 4v; 1704 *Christina Paszkiewiczowna* KAK₃ 7v; 1709 *Elzbieta Slizewiczowna* KAK₁ 100; 1721 *Klary Szymkiewiczowney* gen. sg. KAK₄ 4; 1704 *Catharinæ Waskiewiczowny* gen. sg. KAK₃ 5v.

Names of townspeople containing Polish suffixes of the *-sk-* type may be considered as the ending *-a* derivatives, e.g.: 1732 *Justynie Dubinskiey* dat. sg. KAK₅ 2; 1768 *Krystyna Skaczkowska* KAK₁₅ 36; 1704 *Marianna Szylińska* KAK₃ 4; 1765 *Usciwey Barbarze Uscinowskiey* dat. sg. KAK₁₀ 140; 1775 *Uzciwa Dorota Wabzdowska wdowa Obyw(atelka)*

Kieydan(ska) KAK₁₇ 98; 1772 *Ucziwiwa Marianna Wandowska Obywatelka* KAK₁₆ 66; 1761 <...> *y samey Mariannie Wasilewskiej* dat. sg. KAK₁ 162.

Other naming types were less productive. Four personal names were used in the recordings of 22 (19.13 %) women, e.g.: 1716 *Ucziwey Jadwidze Dilewiczownie Janowey Augutowiczowey* dat. sg. KAK₃ 76v; 1778 *Katarzyny Sokołowczanki Janowey Golniewskiej* gen. sg. KAK₁ 98; 1778 *Annie Tylidayczance Macieiwey Golniewskiej* dat. sg. KAK₁ 98; 1704 *Katarzyna Kordaszewiczowna Stanisławowa Hermanowiczowa* KAK₃ 4; 1714 *Ia Ewa Jozephowiczowna Kazimierzowna Jerczewska* KAK₃ 67; 1720 *Ucziwey Anny Waskiewiczowny Kazimierzowey Juchniewiczowey Obywatelki Miasta Kieydan* KAK₃ 103; 1716 *Ucziwey Agatcie Thomaszewskiej Kazimierzowey Kapłayciowey* dat. sg. KAK₁ 78; 1708 *Ja Katharzyna Komontowna Jakubowa Karpowska* KAK₃ 14v; 1704 *Pani Dorocie Adamowiczownie Stephanowey Kordaszewiczowey* dat. sg. KAK₃ 4v; 1704 *Katharzynie Waskiewiczownie Adamowey Laucewiczowey* dat. sg. KAK₃ 5; 1714 *Ia Zofia Gieniowna Jerzyna Mackiewiczowa* KAK₃ 30; 1704 *Mariannie Szyliszczące Franciszkowey Matulaytysowey* dat. sg. KAK₃ 3v; 1720 *Ja Apolonia Pafzkiewiczowna Jozephowa Monckwiłowa Obywatelka Kieydanska* KAK₂ 56; 1714 *Katarzyna Stanilewiczowna Mathiaszowa Moszkiewiczowa* KAK₃ 36; 1721 *Helenna Dyczpinigayciowna Kazimierzowa Narmunfka* <...> KAK₂ 58; 1720 *Ja Regina Tylkinowiczowna Janowa Rymdeykowa* KAK₃ 99v; 1720 *Pani Elizabiecie Dulayciownie Piotrowey Skirgayliney* dat. sg. KAK₃ 109; 1720 *Panicy Anni Federowiczownie Krzysztophowey Szeybowey* dat. sg. KAK₃ 100; 1704 *Zofia Kordaszewiczowna Jakubowa Szymayciowa* KAK₃ 4; 1714 *Ucziwey Katharzynie Woszkiewiczownie Gerzyney Walentynowiczowey* dat. sg. KAK₃ 58; 1716 *Ucziwey Mariannie Lubeynownie Kazimierzowey Wencewiczowey* dat. sg. KAK₃ 80v.

The town register books contain 17 (14.79 %) recordings of women without the first name, giving only two personal names made from the name of the husband and the second anthroponym. The first name of women is not given in these recordings as the most important are the suffixal anthroponyms indicating the belonging to the husband. In the opinion of clerks, male individuals were clearly more important because of their economic and social status. The men were called their wives' guardians, proxies and representatives in the Kėdainiai City Magistrate's Court. According to the laws of that time, men represented not only their wives in the court, but also mothers, sisters and daughters (Ragauskaitė 2005: 33, 143). For these reasons the first names of women were just not given in these instances, e.g.: 1704 *Abrahamowa Adamowiczowa* KAK₃ 4v; 1770 *Michałowa Gaudziewiczowa* KAK₁₅ 113; 1733 *Piotrową Iliewiczową* abl. sg. KAK₅ 21; 1762 <...> *Franciżkowa Jakowiczowa* KAK₁₅ 65; 1774 *Sławetna Pani Jozefowa Jankowska Obywatelka Kieydan(ska)* KAK₁₇ 31; 1764 *Kazimierzowa Kardaszewiczowa* KAK₁₀ 87; 1732 *Ja Michałowa Macewiczowa Obywatelka Kieydanska* KAK₂ 82; 1704 *Krzysztofowa Orlikowa* KAK₃ 4v; 1770 *Kazimierzowa Skaczkowska* KAK₁₅ 113; 1704 *Stanisławowa Waskiewiczowa* KAK₃ 5; 1725 *Ucziwa Jakubowa Wirbałowa* KAK₄ 118v. A similar type of naming is comprised of a personal name indicating the belonging and the appellation "widow" *našlė* in Lithuanian (*wdowa* in written Polish sources), e.g.: 1781 *Ucziwey Tomaszowey Iliewiczowey wdowy Obyw(atelki)* gen. sg. KAK₂₀ 103; 1764 *Szymonowa Kielpszowa wdowa* KAK₁₀ 87; 1787 *Ucziwa P(ani) Stanisławowa Razulewiczowa wdowa Obyw(atelka) Kieydan(ska)* KAK₂₂ 123; 1709 *Kasprowa Snitkanska wdowa* KAK₁100.

15 (13.04%) townspeople were recorded using only one anthroponym (a suffixal personal name), e.g.: 1759 *Ucziwey Pani Augutowiczowey Obywat(elki) Kieyd(anskiei)* gen. sg. KAK₁₀ 1; 1766 *Sławetna Pani Ciołkiewiczowa* KAK₁₀ 17; 1784 *Giedeykowa* KAK₂₁ 17v; 1760

Iurafzewiczowa KAK₁₀ 23; 1777 *Jasutowiczowa* abl. sg. KAK₁₉ 9; 1796 *Kasprowska* KAK₂₄ 94v; 1761 *Lubenowa* KAK₁₀ 34; 1784 *Mackiewiczowa* KAK₂₁ 17v; 1760 *Narmunska* KAK₁₀ 23; 1798 *Rymowiczowej* gen. sg. KAK₂₃ 62; 1770 *Szarłowska* KAK₁₅ 99; 1777 *Szczepowiczowa* KAK₁₉ 9; 1794 *Szpilewiczowej* gen. sg. KAK₂₄ 7v; 1760 *Wabzdowska* KAK₁₀ 23.

The 13 remaining (11.30 %) names were recorded using three anthroponyms, e.g.: 1760 *Uzciwa Agata Symonowa Amalewiczowa* KAK₁₀ 19; 1761 *Heleny Wawrzyncowej Iasutowiczowej* gen. sg. KAK₁₀ 56; 1710 *Katerzyny Jafulewiczowny Illewiczowej* gen. sg. KAK₂ 53v; 1714 *honesta Zophia Gieniowna Mackiewiczowa* KAK₃ 30; 1732 *Marrynie Eygirdownie Narmunskiej* dat. sg. KAK₅ 1; 1714 *Paniew Judytcie Adgajownie Rudzianskiej* dat. sg. KAK₃ 36v; 1761 *Zofyi Michalowej Szwaykowskiej* gen. sg. KAK₁₀ 40; 1736 *Barbara Dylayciowna Uscinowska* KAK₅ 64; 1705 *Magdalena Piotrowa Wandziewska* KAK₃ 8v; 1706 *Gertruda Stefanowa Zelwiowa* <...> *Obywatelka Miasta Kieydan* KAK₃ 12.

The surnames of clerks responsible for the researched documentation are known and their etymology allows to believe that most of them were Polish (RAGAUSKAITĖ, 2016b: 112). The nationality of the clerks and their individual preferences could have influenced the methods of Polonization of Lithuanian anthroponyms. These extralinguistic circumstances had an effect on the writing of Lithuanian historical personal names of Kėdainiai residents. Therefore, their solutions to the recording of female anthroponyms and their forms were different. Most anthroponyms were modified in a variety of ways. This was also impacted by linguistic reasons, and especially the interplay between Lithuanian and Polish languages. The existing data demonstrate the tendency of the 17th–18th centuries to augment anthroponyms of Kėdainiai townspeople by adding Slavic suffices *-ova* and *-ovna*, e.g.: *Uzciwa Helena Giedeykowa wdowa Obyw(atelka) Kieydan(ska)* KAK₂₃ 78; 1767 *Utsciwey Anny Grygalunowej wdowy* gen. sg.

KAK₁₅ 32; 1768 *Pani Katarzyna Gulbinowa wdowa Obyw(atelka) Kieyd(anska)* KAK₁₅ 43; 1762 *Uzcziwa Anna Lubenowa wdowa Maystrowa Kunfztu Kowalskiego* KAK₁₀ 66; 1780 *Uzcziwey Katarzyny Rymaszewiczowey wdowy Obyw(atelki) Kieydanskiei* gen. sg. KAK₂₀ 79; 1761 *Helena Treygiowa Obywat(elka) Kieyd(anska)* KAK₁₀ 50.

Kėdainiai register books of the 18th century predominantly contain surnames of townspeople with Slavic suffixes *-ova*, *-ovna* and Polish suffixes of the *-sk-* type. However, single cases of surnames with Lithuanian endings or suffixes could still be found during this period as well, e.g.: **Mažaičia*: 1731 <...> *Ja Zofia Mazaycia Zwiłgowa* KAK₂ 74. Regarding *maž-* comp. curt. sur. *Mažeika*, *Mažeitis* ir kt. (LPŽ II 191); **Meškaičia*: 1704 z *Panią Jadwigą Marcinowiczowną Augustynowiczowną alias Mieszkaicia* KAK₃ 4v. Comp. curt. sur. *Meška* (LPŽ II 212);

In this context of the investigation into the naming Kėdainiai women of the 18th century, it seems imperative to define the dissemination of female personal names with Lithuanian suffixes in different types of historical documents. Such historical anthroponymic data of townspeople, their use and inventory help to understand the extent of Slavisation used for female personal names as well as the situation of the Lithuanian language in a town of the times (KIAUPA, 2000: 87–88). It has been observed that Slavisation had a different effect on the naming of townspeople in Kėdainiai register books and parish registers. This can be demonstrated based on the 1752–1799 register of christenings kept by the St. George’s Church of Kėdainiai Parish. This Catholic parish church provided christenings for children of Kėdainiai townswomen and women from the surrounding villages. Mostly, the women were Lithuanian as their names were recorded using Lithuanian suffixes: *-ienė* (written as: *-enie*), *-aičia* (*-aycia*) and *-yčia* (*-iczia*). For comparison, only those 26 names of mothers and Godmothers of

christened infants were selected that had an indication *Keydany*, e.g.: **Lukošaitienė*: 1761 Anna Łukoszaytenie <...> *Keydany* KKK120. Comp. curt. sur. *Lukošaitis* (LPŽ II 114); **Augustaičia*: 1755 Agatha Avgustayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK27. Comp. curt. sur. *Aūgustas, Augūstas, Augustas* (LPŽ I 137); **Bušaičia*: 1756 Agatha Buszayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK 38. Comp. curt. sur. *Būšas* (LPŽ I 362–363); **Čiužaičia*: 1765 Marianna Cuzayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK190. Comp. curt. sur. *Čiūžas* (LPŽ I 436); **Dominaičia*: 1766 Marianna Dominayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK 201. Comp. curt. sur. *Dōminas, Domīnas, Dominas* (LPŽ I 513); **Griškaičia*: 1754 Magdalena Gryszkayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK18. Comp. curt. sur. *Griškà* (LPŽ I 721); **Gustaičia*: 1758 Magdalena Gustayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK 69. Comp. curt. sur. *Gūstas* (LPŽ I 748); **Jakštaičia*: 1768 Dorothea Jaksztayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK226. Comp. curt. sur. *Jākštas* (LPŽ I 789); **Jukaičia*: 1758 Anna Jukayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK65. Dėl *juk-* comp. curt. sur. *Jūkelis, Jukevičius* (LPŽ I 852); **Kiršaičia*: 1757 Anna Kirszayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK 68. Comp. curt. sur. *Kiršas* (LPŽ I 1002); **Matušaitaičia*: 1754 Zophia Matusaytayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK 44. Comp. curt. sur. *Matušaitis* (LPŽ II 184); **Mikštaičia*: 1753 Anna Miksztayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK10. Comp. curt. sur. *Mikštas* (LPŽ II 233); **Nemeikaičia*: 1788 Catharina Niemeykayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK413. Comp. curt. sur. *Nemėika, Nemeikà* (LPŽ II 318); **Olševskaičia*: 1752 Anna Olszewskayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK4. Comp. curt. sur. *Olšėvskas* (LPŽ II 348); **Petraitaičia*: 1758 Elisabeth Petrylaytayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK 66. Comp. curt. sur. *Petraitis* (LPŽ II 441); **Pupkaičia*: 1760 Helena Pupkayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK105. Comp. curt. sur. *Pupkà* (LPŽ II 536); **Pušynaičia*: 1788 Marianna Puszynayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK413. Comp. curt. sur. *Pūšynas, Pušýnas* (LPŽ II 541); **Soraičia*: 1756 Magdalena Sorayczia <...> *Keydany* KKK37. Comp. curt. sur. *Sóra* (LPŽ II 779);

**Stašaitaičia*: 1761 *Juditha Staszaytayczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK118. Comp. curt. sur. *Stašaitis* (LPŽ II 810); **Šniraičia*: 1760 *Anna Sznirayczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK 100. Comp. curt. sur. *Šniras* (LPŽ II 966); **Trumpaičia*: 1765 *Anna Trumpayczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK188. Comp. curt. sur. *Trùmpa* (LPŽ II 1073); **Užkuraitaičia*: 1762 *Catharina Uszkuraytayczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK 136. Comp. curt. sur. *Ùžkuraitis* (LPŽ II 1121); **Valiūnaičia*: 1765 *Magdalena Walunayczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK185. Comp. curt. sur. *Valiūnas* (LPŽ II 1154); **Virbalaicia*: 1755 *Catharina Wirbalayczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK30. Comp. curt. sur. *Virbalas* (LPŽ II 1227); **Višnevskaičia*: 1752 *Marianna Wisniewskayczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK4. Comp. curt. sur. *Višnèvskas* (LPŽ II 1237); **Rasakyčia*: 1754 *Catharina Rasakiczia* <...> *Keydany* KKK13. Dėl *rasak-* comp. curt. sur. *Rasakāckas, Rasakauskas* (LPŽ II 575).

Kėdainiai Reformists of the 17th–18th centuries fostered the Lithuanian language. In the Grand Duchy of Lithuania of the 17th century, the town of Kėdainiai was the Reformist centre of Lithuanianness. In this town, the Mass was celebrated in Lithuanian starting with the third decade of the 17th century and, with a five-year interruption (1682–1687), continued until 1785 (LUKŠAITĖ, 1970: 15, 23). Town burgomaster Steponas Jaugelis Telega personally participated in the session of town Reformists, which decided to organise books required for the Mass in Lithuanian. The synod was responsible for appointing priests who knew Lithuanian for full-time service in Kėdainiai (LUKŠAITĖ, 2001: 10). The book *Knyga nobažnystės* (The Book of the Christian Faith) was published in Kėdainiai, not in Vilnius. According to Lukšaitė (LUKŠAITĖ, 2001: 4), this was the biggest Lithuanian publication of the century, which accommodated four books under one title; it was a sign that over the first half of the 17th century, the community of the Lithuanian Reformed church – *Unitas Lithuaniae* (The Evangelical Reformed Church of

Lithuania) – had experienced significant shifts in its cultural self-awareness. These circumstances clearly demonstrate that the Lithuanian language was used in the public life of Kėdainiai in the 17th–18th centuries. These manifestations of Lithuanianness were also somewhat reflected in the analysed manuscripts.

Conclusions

The development of naming residents of the town was complicated and had a distinct specificity in different centuries. This was impacted by particularities of legal administrative sources of Kėdainiai, the context of registers and clerks charged with the registration of court cases of the time. In the 17th century, women were mostly recorded using four anthroponyms, and in the 18th century, only two personal names (i.e., first name and surname after the father or husband) were used. Canonical Christian names were found in different recordings.

Results of the investigation into the historical anthroponymy of Kėdainiai demonstrated that personal names of the seventeenth century were Polonised: cases of phonetic substitution were noted; some Lithuanian patronymic suffixes were replaced with Slavic suffixes *-ova*, *-ovna*. The most extensive Polonisation of anthroponyms occurred in collections of Kėdainiai registers of the 18th century. In this period, Slavic patronymic suffixes *-ova*, *-ovna* and suffixes of *-sk-* type were predominant in surnames of Kėdainiai women.

Polonisation had a different effect on the naming of women in Kėdainiai register books of the 18th century and the 1752–1799 baptismal register kept by Kėdainiai Parish. This church source contains more female surnames with Lithuanian suffixes. It leads to the conclusion that female personal names bearing Lithuanian suffixes possibly were also recorded in the manuscripts of other cities.

Appendix

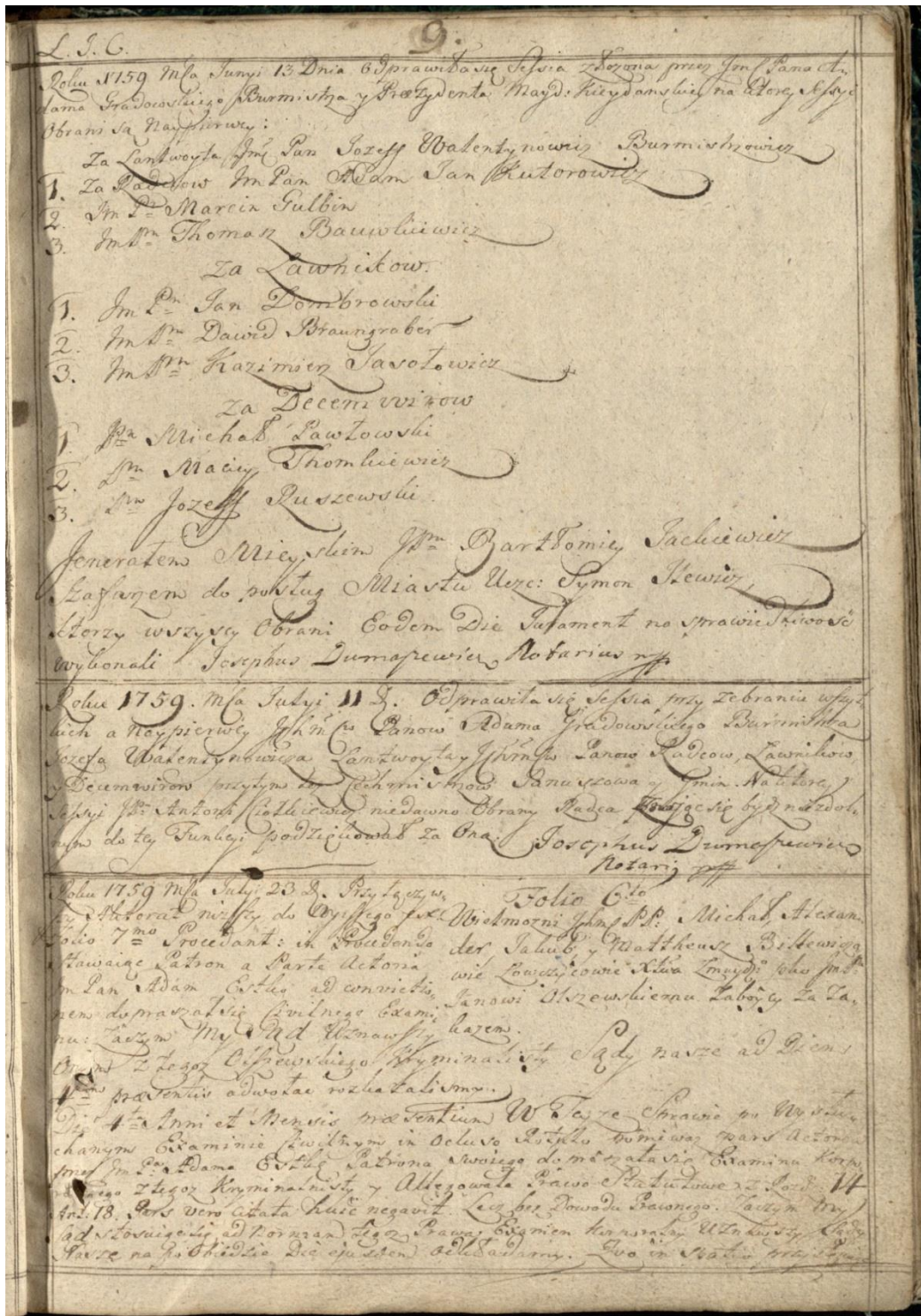


Figure 1: Kėdainiai register book of 1750–1766, fragment dated 1759 (p. 9)

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