batrak: peasant without land; either a wage laborer or a young peasant
    who had not yet succeeded to an allotment
bedniak: poor peasant
borsbch: any thick soup with vegetables and/or meat
desiatin: 2.7 acres
dvorianstvo: the nobility
ekonomiia: subunit of an estate
gromada: Ukrainian commune
guberniiia (gubernii): province(s)
izba: peasant house or hut
kulak: literally a “fist”; a wealthy peasant or a moneylender
kupets (kuptsy): well-to-do merchant(s)
malozemel’ e: lack of land, land hunger
meshchanstvo: the social estate of the petty bourgeoisie
mir: village community or its government
otkhodnik: migrant day laborer
plug: a slightly advanced type of wooden plow
podvornoe vladenie: hereditary land tenure
podzhog: arson
pud: 36.11 pounds
seredniak: middle peasant
servitutnye prava: customary rights accorded peasants before the eman-
    cipation of 1861
Glossary

skhod (skhody): village assembly(ies) of heads of households
sokha: the primitive type of wooden plow
soslovie: social estate, stand (Ger.) or état (Fr.)
starosta: elder
uezd(y): district(s)
usad'ba: the garden area of an estate or a peasant’s personal land for his/her own use
verst: 1.06 kilometers
volost': a peasant administrative subunit of the district (uezd) usually including several villages
zavod: literally, a factory; any industrial establishment on an estate including refineries, distilleries, and breweries
zazhitochnyi: powerful or well-off
zemstvo: semi-autonomous, elective local government bodies created in 1864, dominated by the gentry but providers of social services to peasants; did not exist in the southwest until 1911