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FINNICISMS IN THE PLACE-NAMES OF ĒRĢEME PARISH (LATVIA)

Abstract. Ērģeme Parish covers an area where, as late as the mid-Iron Age most of the inhabitants were Finnic people. Today the northern boundary of the parish coincides with a part of the Latvian-Estonian border. The history of the area has left Finnic traces in many local names of inhabited places. This is the reason for the very name *Ērģeme* (*Ērmis*) given to a castle and manor, which today is the name of a parish. This is also the case for the following manor house names: *Kārķi* (*Karkell*), *Pedele* (*Pedeln*), *Turna* (*Turnenhof*). It has been hypothesized that the name *Omuļi* (*Homeln*) has Finnic parallels. Comparison of the names of houses in Ērģeme Parish recorded in the 17th–19th centuries shows few parallels with names used in the Estonian language.

Keywords: Latvian, place-names, Ērģeme Parish, Finnicisms.

Ērģeme Parish covers an area when, as late as the mid-iron age, most inhabitants were Finnic people. Today the northern boundary of the parish coincides with part of the border between Latvia and Estonia. Krišjānis Ancītis and Aleksandrs Jansons, early investigators of the ethnic history of Vidzeme, have shown that gradual northward advance of settlement by Lettgallians pushed back the Estonian inhabitants very nearly to the present-day border between Latvia and Estonia (Ancītis, Jansons 1963 : 44).

The location and history of the region has determined that many place-names are derived from Finnic words. Thus the name *Ērģeme* of the former castle and manor, survives today in the parish name, as do *Kārķi*, *Pedele*, *Turna*, names of manors; the names of a few houses have their parallels in the Estonian language.

The oldest records of place-names in Ērģeme Parish relate to the name of the castle and manor house, whereas considerably more recent records exist for the names *Brenti*, *Kārķi*, *Labarti* (also *Labārti*, this property being occasionally described as a half-manor), *Omuļi*, *Pedele*, *Turna*, *Vīganti*, all of which can be found in a variety of documents. Historical written records in German as well as Latvian State Archive materials have been used in analysing the names of inhabited places. Linguistic analysis has relied on compilations of place-names in Latvia and Estonia, on historical and etymological dictionaries, and scholarly publications that clarify the meaning of analogous words.

The area covered by this parish belonged in the 12th–13th centuries to the principality of Tālava; however during the late Iron Age (5th–8th centuries) the area was largely inhabited by Finnic people. When Tālava was divided in 1224, the area later known as Ērgeme Parish was ceded to the Livonian Order (Mugurēvičs 1999 : 75). Ērgeme Castle, a castle subordinated to the Livonian Order, the Komtur of Wenden (today Cēsis) was built in the 14th century. The name *Ērgeme* was first recorded around the time that the castle was built. No historical documents have yet been found about the building of Ērgeme Manor and the reason for its naming; for this reason we must rely upon the results of previous studies (Ortslexikon II; Materialien 1836; Stryk 1885 etc.) and upon archive records.

The word *Edermis* is first mentioned in 1323, without specifying precisely what it refers to, i.e. a castle or manor house. In a document that was written in Middle Low German (?) mention is made of senior clergy gathering in Ērgeme (*Edermis*), together with Lords from Estonia and Livland, to draft a reply to Gediminas, the Lithuanian king: "*Alle dengenen, de desse iegenwardige scrift ansen ofte horen, den wunschit und budet Hinrich, der Godes genaden provest, Ludfart, prior, und dat mene capitel der hilgen kerken van der Ryge, Arnold, pleban van Cokenhusen, an geistliken saken vicarius und an der stede des eraftegen an Christo vaders, heren Vredericus, des ersebishopis van der Ryge, broder Wessel, de prior der predekerer, broder Werner, de gardian der barvoten, und de rat der stades van der Ryge, ewich heil an Gode. Juwer craftigen bescedenicheit do wi witlich und openbaret, dat de menen landesheren van Estlande und van Liflande in sante Laurentius dage to Edermis dor sprake willen tosamende quemen ut to gande de breve, de Gedeminne, de koning van Letowen, an Dudesche lande und och an de vorgenomeden landesheren van Estlande und van Liflande gesant hadde.*" (LUB VI : MMLXXI (3071)).¹ This document clearly indicates that, already at that time, Ērgeme was sufficiently well-known and sufficiently well endowed with infrastructure that such a high level meeting could take place there. Sometime later, in 1422, words such as *sloss*, i.e. 'castle', and *hof*, i.e. 'manor', were recorded, "*Gegeben in unserm nachtleger vor dem slosse Ergemes*" (LUB V : MMDCVI (2606)), and "*Gegeben unsem nachtlager hofe Ergemes, zwo meile bei dem Walke*" (LUB V : MMDLXXIX (2579)). Information about the castle at Ērgeme and its subsequent fate may be found in the compendium, "Latvijas viduslaiku pilis IV" (Middle Age Castles in Latvia IV) (Caune, Ose 2004 : 193–196). It is there noted that Hauptman Kort Vulf lived in the castle in 1559–1560, and Johan von Stein in 1560. Poles acquired Ērgeme Castle in 1450, and pledged it to the Duke of Finland. In 1575 the castle was taken by Duke Magnus, King of Livonia, who returned it to the Poles in 1578. In 1621 the area was conquered by Gustavus II Adolphus, King of Sweden, who in 1625 gave the castle in fief to Major General de la Barre, whose descendents held title to the castle until 1795. No reliable information has come down to us about whether the castle was inhabited after the fire of 1670.

Less information has survived about Ērgeme Manor, i.e. the manor houses in Ērgeme. It is unclear whether a reference found in a document dated 1422 indicates that a castle and manor house actually were standing

¹ In some studies it has been suggested that Ērgeme castle was built in 1320 by Master of the Order Gerdt von Jocke (Materialien 1836 : 288; Hupel I 231; Hupel III 134; Stryk 351).

or they are merely variations on a place-name. Based on information in the Census of Ploughs carried out in 1638 in Vidzeme it is known that the Manor pre-dates the grandparents of Caspar Ermiß, i.e. *Der hoeff ist alterß von Ermiß seinen Vor-Eltern besessen* and that during Polish rule a Pole lived in this Manor (VAR 1638 : 793). It is noted in the "Baltisches historisches Ortslexikon", that the New Ērgeme Manor was built in 1560 (Ortslexikon II 155). The latter was sited half-way between Valka and Ērgeme. In the baptismal records of Ērgeme Parish, that survive from 1718 onwards the Manor *Ermes Neuohof* is first recorded only in 1755 (LVVA 235. f., 3. apr., 75a. l., 69. lp.). Both Manors, i.e. *Ermes* or *Ehrgemes M[anor]* and *Ermes Neuohof* are indicated in a map dated 1793 (See Map 1).

Regrettably, the practice of attributing the same name to both the castle and the manor often results in our ability clearly to identify the object in question. For example, in a letter of 11 June 1438 reference is made to a certain *Bartholomäus von Argemes* and *zu Argemes* (LG I, Nr. 294 : 279–280), whereas in a document dated 30 June 1463 reference is made to *Bartolomeus Ermes Leuten*, *Ergemisz* and *Ergemische beck[e]* (LG I, Nr. 411 : 369–370); however, aside from Ērgemes River, the other named objects cannot be uniquely identified, even when account is taken of the name *Bartolomeus*.



Map 1. Valka (Walck) District [drawn by] L[udvig] A[ugust] Graf Mellin; engraved by Carl Jäck, Berlin 1793. Scale [approx. 1:200,000], [Riga] 1793] (Atlas von Liefland oder von den beyden Gouvernemenentern u. Herzogthümern Lief- und Ehstland und der Provinz Oesel, Riga—Leipzig 1798. Kt L1-1/90 (<http://data.lnb.lv/nba05/kartes/PDF/173.pdf>) [fragment]).

Documents covering the period 1722–1875 from Ērgeme Manor are kept by the Latvian State History Archive (Latvijas Valsts Vēstures arhīvs, i.e. LVVA) as collection nr. 6999 (formally, LVVA 6999. fonds); The Tax Book from the Ērgeme Castle Manor for the period 1806–1877, a similar Tax Book from the Rector's Manor at Ērgeme for the period 1806–1866, as well as the Tax Book of Ērgeme Parish for the period 1689–1866, are available as collection nr. 7404 (LVVA 7172. fonds), whereas layout plans of manors in Ērgeme for the periods 1682–1684 and 1689 are to be found in collection nr. 7404 (LVVA 7404. fonds).

Up until the end of the 16th century different spellings of Ērgeme are encountered in written records, for example, in 1323 – *Edermis*, in 1422 – *Ergemes*, *Ergemys*; in 1438 – *Argemes*; in 1462 – *Ergemesz*; in 1467 – *Armes*; in 1463 – *Ergemis*; in 1496 – *Ergamis*; in 1544 – *Ermis*, *Ermis* (Caune, Ose 2004 : 193).

It is evident that spellings of all records from the 15th century are similar, including the consonant *g* in the root word, a fact that is crucial to speculating on the origins of this word.

The Latvian Encyclopaedia (LKV IV, para. 8118) states that the name is associated with the surname *Ermes* of the fief-holder. Other authorities (Ursprung des Adels 1843 : 161–162) state that the family *Ermes* (*Ermes*, *Ergemeß*, *Armeß* and *Ermisß*) was regarded as noble property owners only in 1456. Lorenz Ermes distinguished himself in skirmishes between the Livonian Order and the Russian Army. In consequence, it is not credible that the place-name derives from the surname *Ermess*. Furthermore as noted previously, apart from initial records and related documents, from the mid-15th century onwards, variant spellings of Ērgeme all contain the letter *g*.

In the compendium of place-names in Latvia, "Latvijas PSR vietvārdi", the entry for *ērgeme* only lists the names of the manor and river (a tributary of the Seda) from the district of Ērgeme (Lvv I (1) : 283). J. Endzelīns did not offer a detailed explanation of the origin of this name, but simply states it to be of Estonian origin.

Thus, an Estonian origin seem more credible for the place-name *Ērgeme*, as has been asserted in various encyclopaedias and is to be found on the Internet home-page of Valka district (Latvijas pagasti I 278; www.valka.lv). The etymology of the place-name *Ērgeme* considers it to derive from the compound word *Härgmäe* (cf. the encyclopaedia "Latvijas pagasti"), derives from the Estonian words *härg* 'Ox' (Wied. 72–73) and *mäe*, the genitive case of *mägi*, i.e. 'mountain, hill' (Wied. 583–584). Other meanings can be attributed to both of these nouns; however, these are less credible as roots for a place-name. In modern Estonian, it must be stated, that the place-name *Ērgeme* is written in this form, i.e. *Härgmäe*. It is also possible that the first component *härg* of the compound word *härgmäe* is of Baltic origin, as has been suggested by J. Mägiste, associating it with the Lithuanian noun *žirgas*, i.e. 'steed', the Latvian noun *zirgs*, i.e. 'horse' and the Old Prussian word *sirgis*, i.e. 'stallion' (EEW II 452).

Ērgeme also refers to a river in Ērgeme, i.e. the upper reaches of the river Rikanda; however, given that the second component, *mäe*, translates as hill, allows us to conclude that the name of the river derives from the place-name, rather than vice versa.

Analogous place-names including the first or both components are found in Estonia, for example, *Härglaid*, *Härglaid*, *Härgheina tee*, *Härgmäe tänav*, *Härgesoo tiik* (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr>).

Having accepted an Estonian origin for the name Ērgeme leads to the following assertion, that this place-name predates 1323 and that it had been in use from before construction of the castle of the same name.

The name *Ērgeme* is the only one for which we possess reasonably reliable information before the late 15th century. Two names of manors *Brenti* and *Omuļi* originate in the 15th century. It is rather certain that the name of Brenti (Kokenberg) Manor, although its exact etymology is uncertain, is not of Finnic origin. The same cannot be said for the name of Omuļi manor.

Omuļi Manor House stands some 13 km distant in a north-westerly direction from Ērgeme Manor, and 1,5 km from the border with Estonia. Several hypotheses have been advanced for the age of this settled place. One hypothesis states that the reference in the Indriķis' Chronicle of Livonia (Heinrici Cronicon Lyvoniae) to the place-name *Ovele* (... *et Caupo cum quibusdam Theuthonicis et aliis sequens in Saccalam, villas multas et castra Ovele et Purke incendit et tollens spolia multa viros multos occidit et mulieres cum parvulis captivos abducit*. 'Kaupo, together with several Germans and others followed them to Saccala, burning many villages as well as the castles of Ovele and Burke, took much booty, killed many men, and took prisoner a large number of women and children' (Indriķa hronika 1993 : 153 (XV 2)) may be associated with Omuļi. Ē. Mugarēvičs in his commentary on this Chronicle insists that the location of Ovele castle has not been identified with any certainty. E. Pabst expressed his doubts that Ovele might be associated with Oleri (located north-east of Lake Burtnieks), or with Omuļi (situated between Rūjiena and Valka). There are no ancient fortifications in any of these places. The 17th century Census of Ploughs refers to Howwala village, and it is possible that this was where Ovele castle was sited. The location of Howwala was identified by K. Lōvis of Menar, to be in Estonia (Vastsevalba), where a castle mound was found close by a house named *Veķuliju* (Indriķa hronika 1993 : 388).

More reliable information about Omuļi manor dates from 1463 (and later) when it is mentioned in documents as *Omelensche*, *Omelenschen* (LG I, Nr. 411, 370). In 1523 Omuļi Manor together with Homollen Manor (the latter located in Estonia near Helme castle mound) was leased by Plettenberg, Master of the Order, to Johann von Plettenberg. In 1621 the manor was invested by Swedes. In 1625 Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, leased Omuļi Manor to Major-General Wilhelm de la Barre, which property rested with his descendent thereafter until 1841, excepting the period 1680–1721 when title to manors reverted to the crown. (Ortslexikon II 224). According to other records, see also the section below concerning *Pedele* (Materialien 1836 : 290), Omuļi Manor was managed by Captain Hans Conrad Wilhelm Baron Ungern-Sternberg, who in 1808 sold the manor to Hieronymus von Boye. Proof that in 1811 Omuļi Manor belonged to Boye (Besitzer: Hieronimus Julius baron Boye) is to be found in the Register of Souls (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 153. l., 1. lp.). The surname *Boye* no longer appears in the 1834 Register of Souls; however, the owner of Omuļi Manor is recorded therein as Otto Heinrich Robert von Anrep (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 153. l., 68. lp.). Other published documents show that the Anreps

acquired Omuļi Manor only in 1841 and managed this property until manors were nationalised (Ortslexikon II 224).

The name *Omuļi* in the 18th century is associated with the battle that took place 18 July 1702 during the Great Northern War between a force of Russian dragoons led by Col. Sheremetjev (some 12 000 soldiers), and Swedish forces led by Wolmar von Schlippenbach (approximately 2 000 troops). The Swedish forces suffered a crushing defeat, allowing the Russians to occupy Northern Vidzeme and nearly all of Estonia.

The Tax Books of Omuļi Manor for 1806–1865 have survived and are deposited with the Latvian State History Archive (LVVA 7172. fonds).

Written records, archive materials and maps show various German names for Omuļi Manor, for example, *Hummelß hoeff* (VAR 1638 : 790), *Homelshof*; *Hommelshof*; *Homol*, *Homeln*, *Omels hof* (VAR 1638 : 790), *Omehll* (VAR 1638 : CCCLI), as well as the Latvian name *Omuļi* (in modern Latvian pronounced with *uo* [*Uomuļi*], the historical pronunciation is unknown). The database of place-names held by the Latvian Language Institute, University of Latvia, has eight entries for *Uomuļi*, of which six were noted in the vicinity of Ērgeme: *Uõmuļu* [civil parish], *Uõmule* (river), *Uomuļa* (river), *Uomulupe* (river), *Uomuļupe* (river), *Uomuļu dzirnavu ezers* (millpond). In addition, the name of an old holding *Uõmuļi* (also *Omuļi*) was recorded near Svente, and that of a new holding *Üomuļi* in Lauce.

A. Bilenšteins assessed a number of similar place-names (with vowel shifts) in his reference work, "Die Grenzen des lettischen Volkstammes"; for example, the place-name *Amelinge* was recorded in Zemgale, and dates from before 1263; this place-name may variously be associated with *Amola*, or *Omola* in Polish and the feature that it denotes was noted as located, 'zwischen dem *Wirwita*-Fluss und der Windau, zur Kreise Schaulen gehörig" (Bielenstein 1892 : 244). The place-name, *Umul'*, recorded near Kalnciems (unter *Kalnzeem*) derives from the Livonian word *umāl*, i.e. 'hops' (Bielenstein 1892 : 272).

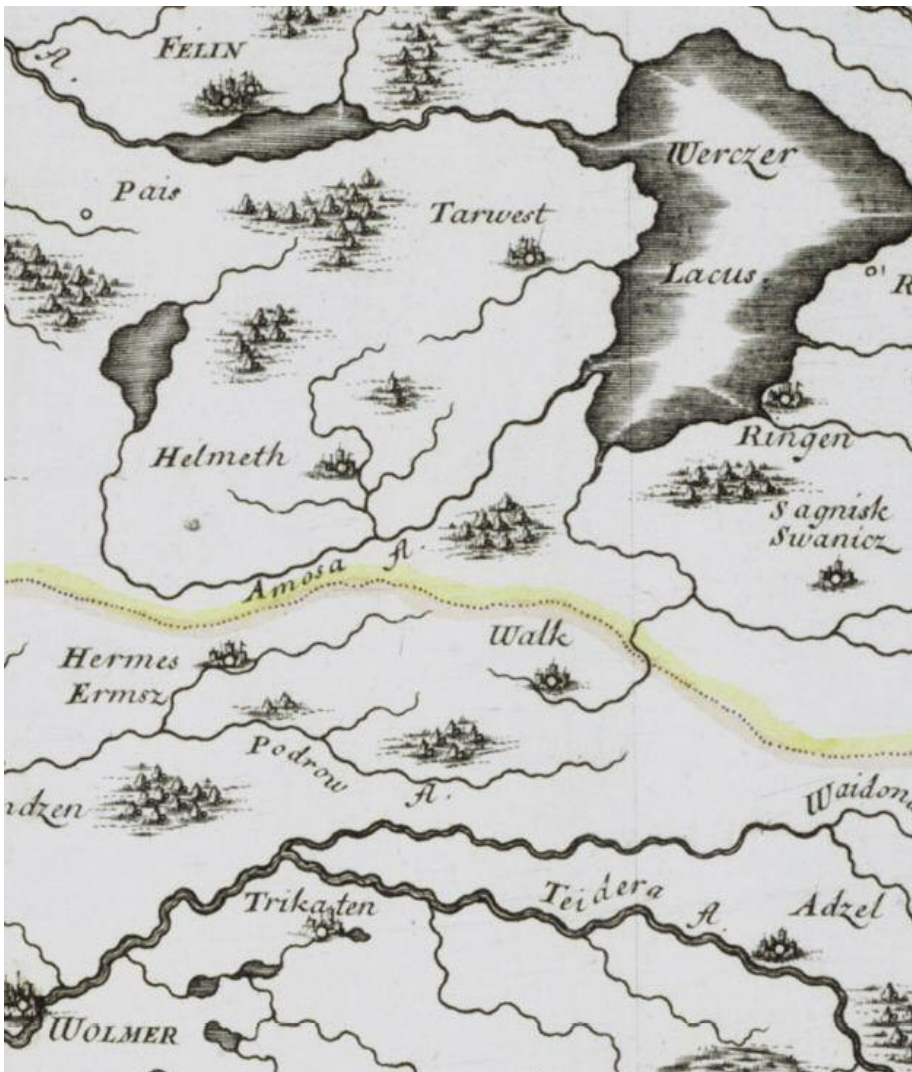
The origin of the name of Omuļi Manor is stated in "Baltisches historisches Ortslexikon" to be that of the Omuļu river (*Oemel*) (Ortslexikon II 224). It is possible that the origin of the name of this Manor is a hydronym, were the name of this river to be the same on the Estonian and Latvian sides of the border. The run of this river in Estonia is longer than in Latvia, and there it bears the name *Õhne* (*Ehne*).

If we discard the notion of the name of Omuļi Manor as a hydronym, it is possible, following arguments advanced by A. Bilenšteins, to associate the name with the Estonian word *humal*, *humalas*, i.e. 'hops (*Humulus Lupulus L.*)' (Wied. 1251), the Livonian word *umal*, i.e. 'hops (*humulus lupulus*)' (Kettunen 1938 : 451). It is noted that similar place-names are found in Estonia, for example, *Hummuli keskuse veehoida*, *Hummuli-Asu tee*, *Hummuli vald*, *Hummuli alevik*, *Hummuli Järve järv* (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr>). The place-name *Hummelshof* (Estonian *Hummuli*), found in Estonia is, according to "Baltisches historisches Ortslexikon", an anthroponym, the root of which is the surname of one of the owners of this property during the period of rule by the Livonian Order (Ortslexikon I 124).

A number of similar place-names were noted by H. Rudolph, i.e. *Hommelmühle*, *Hommelsberg*, *Hommelsheim* (Rudolph 1 : 1792), *Omule* (Rudolph 2 : 3235), the origin of which is most likely to be the Middle Low German

words *homele*, *hummel*, i.e. 'bumble-bee' (Schiller, Lübben 2 : 292). In his description of the origin of the surname *Hommel* H. Bahlow associates it with the common name *Hummel*, taking into account of the replacement of the vowels u and o in various regions of Germany (Bahlow 1985 : 247). If we accept this rather credible hypothesis, then the origin of the name of Omūļi Manor may be the period of German rule in Livonia, and the name of the river *Omūļupe* could derive from the name of the manor. Were the origin of the name of Omūļi Manor to be Finnic, then it is unclear why the name of the run of river in Estonia does not bear the same name as the run in Latvia.

Furthermore, it must be noted that as late as on maps issued in the 17th century the present names *Öhne* (*Ehne*) and *Omūļupe* were indicated as *Amosa* (see Map 2). Although the features shown on this map do not



Map 2. The Duchy of Livonia divided into its Principal parts, Estonia and Latvia (La Livonie duche divisée en ses Principales Parties Esten, et Letten etc. par le Sr. Sanson d'Abbeville. Ca 1:1000000, Paris 1663. R KtL-2/24 (<http://data.lnb.lv/nba05/kartes/PDF/170.pdf>) [fragment]).

precisely correspond to those found in nature, there is no other river between Veisjärv and Võrtsjärv; this supports the hypothesis that the name of the Manor does not derive from the name of the river.

The name of Vīgantu Manor (*Wigantshof*) was known in the 16th century and it is most probably an anthroponym and has no traces of Finnic etymology.

Reliable records survive for the Manors, Kārķi and Turna from the 17th century onwards.

The term *Kārķi* appears in the name of two manors, i.e. Veckārķi (in German *Altkarkell*) and Jaunkārķi (in German *Neukarkell*), and are located 10–12 km from Ērgeme.

The oldest surviving written records about Kārķi date from 1625, when they were part of the patrimony of Ērgeme Castle. In 1722 as part of the process of dividing the estate Kārķi Manor and Turna Manor were separated from the patrimony of Ērgeme. At the end of the 18th century Turna Manor and Jaunkārķi Manor were separated. Contradictory information has come down to us concerning the owners of the Kārķi Manors. From 1625 until the end of the 18th century (excepting the period 1680–1721 when title to manors reverted to the crown) Kārķi Manor (later known as Vec-kārķi Manor) was owned by the de la Barre family. After the marriage of the youngest daughter of R. F. de la Barre, Ulrika Eleonora, with F. V. von Patkull, ownership of Veckārķi Manor passed to the Patkull family; after marriage of the middle daughter, Anna Elizabeth, with Major von Kirchner, Jaunkārķi Manor passed to the Kirchner family. In 1801 Veckārķi Manor was sold to G. K. von Jarmerstedt, and in 1818 Jaunkārķi Manor was bought by G. G. von Krüdener. (Ortslexikon II 266; Materialien 1836 : 290–291; Hupel III 132). The parish books of Ērgeme Parish record the name of Kārķi Manor beginning with 1720. The Tax Books of Veckārķi Manor, dated 1806–1865, and those of Jaunkārķi Manor only for 1806 are held by the Latvian State History Archive. Other documents have survived for Jaunkārķi Manor for the time period 1756–1818 (LVVA 6999. f onds).

Different forms of the name *Kārķi* are found in surviving church documents of Ērgeme Parish, for example the German names *Karckul*, *Karckel*, *Karkell*, *Karkeln*. The Latvian name only appears as *Kārķi*, together with the first component of the compound name, i.e. *Vec-* 'old' and *Jaun-* 'new'.

In the dictionary "Latvijas PSR vietvārdi" compiled under the direction of J. Endzelīns, the entry *kārķi* includes the name of Kārķi Manor, as well as the names of old holdings *kārķēni* (also the mill, *kārķēnu dziļnavas*) located near Rūjiena. It is noteworthy that the names of the Manor and old holdings are indicated to be differently pronounced. J. Endzelīns does not offer any explanation for the origin of these names.

Given the location of Ērgeme Parish, is possible that the place-name *Kārķi* is based upon the Estonian word *kärk* (*kark*), i.e. 'bewachsene Stelle im Morast, Morastinsel, Anhöhe', or the Estonian word *kärk*, i.e. 'Kies, Kiesboden' (Wied. 248). Both explanations are semantically credible. Furthermore, similar names are found in the database of Estonian place-names, for example, *Karksi kirik*, *Karksi järv*, *Karksi kihelkond*, *Karksi küla*, *Karksi vald* (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knraivalik/knr>). V. Pall has written about the occurrence of the *si*-ending in Estonian place-names, mentioning the word *Kärksi* (1977 : 84–89).

It must be noted that the place-name *Karkeln*, is included in the lexicon of place-names compiled by H. Rudolph (Rudolph 1 : 2036), and also, that the dictionary of persons' names compiled by H. Bahlow states that surnames containing the elements *Kerk-* and *Kark-* originate from place-names, that, in turn, derive from the German word *Kirche*, i.e. 'church' (Bahlow 1985 : 277); also the Middle Low German words *kerke*, *karke*, i.e. 'Kirche' are relevant (Schiller, Lübben 2 : 449).

Two further explanations of the origin of the place-name *Kārķi* are to be found in the encyclopaedia, "Latvijas pagasti" (Latvijas pagasti I 460). The first of these associates the name *Kārķi* with the Latvian common word *kārķli*, i.e. osiers, whereas the second, with the combination of Estonian words *kaara kula*, i.e. 'greedy village'. Neither of these explanations seems credible and shall not be discussed any further.

Turna Manor is located 7 km south of Ērgeme. The oldest written records of Turna Manor date from 1625, when it was part of the patrimony of Ērgeme Castle that had been leased by Gustavus Adolphus to Wilhelm de la Barre. In 1722, on the occasion of dividing the estate, Turna Manor, together with Kārķi Manor was separated from the patrimony of Ērgeme. At the end of the 18th century Turna Manor was separated from Jaunkārķi Manor. Contradictory information has survived about the ownership of Turna Manor. The Kārķi manors were inherited by younger daughters and their families. Turna Manor was given to the oldest daughter, Renate Johanna, who married Baron Carl Johann von Wrangel. Turna Manor was also affected by retrocession to the crown; however, in 1722, the previous owners were given it back. (Ortslexikon II 266, 654; Materialien 1836 : 291). In the 1811 Register of Souls the owner of this manor is given as Carl Johann Wilhelm von Wrangel (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 482. l., 2. lp.), whereas in the 1857 Register of Souls the owner is stated to be Baroness von Wrangel (LVVA 77. f., 14. apr., 369. l., 0. lp.). The Tax Books of Turna Manor for the period 1814–1866 are held by the Latvian State History Archive (LVVA 7172. fonds) as well as other documents of this manor for the years 1707–1787 (LVVA 6999. fonds).

Similar place-names occur in Estonia: *Tūrna järv* (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knraivalik/knr>), *Tūrna* (1826) (Pall I 254).

The etymology of the word *Tūrna* was investigated by the Estonian scholar Valdek Pall (1969 : 254) who associated this word with a homonym *turn*, that has two meanings, i.e. 'grosse Halssehne des Viehes', and *türna-pū*, i.e. 'Kreuzdorn (*Rhamnus Cathartica* L.), Weissdorn (I) (*Crataegus* L.)' (Wied. 1238). The first of these meanings appears not to be credible, but the second meaning, according to J. F. Wiedemann, can only be understood if combined with the word *puu*, i.e. 'tree'. At the same time it is useful to examine the second homonym, the Estonian word *tüürn*, i.e. 'Zwergbirke (*Betula nana* L.), krüppelig gewachsene Kiefer (*Pinus silvestris* L.)' (Wied. 1238), that refers to flora that are considerably more widespread. Were this to be the case, then the place-names *Pedele* and *Turna* are closely related in origin, as place-names with floral semantics.

Contradictory information has come down to us about the place-name *Pedele*. This as the name of a river is known from the 17th century onwards. Is it possible that *Pedele* is the oldest known place-name on the later territory of Ērgeme Parish?

Pedele Manor is located 8 km north-east of Ērgeme. Reference is made in a number of works that the name *Pedele* is already mentioned in the Riga debt register of 1286 (Lvv 2003 : 245; Goba 1973 : 18–19); however, it has proven impossible to conform this claim. The name of a river *Peddul* is mentioned in the 1638 Census of Ploughs in Vidzeme (VAR 1638 : 802). The "Baltisches historisches Ortslexikon" indicates that this Manor was known to be part of the patrimony of Ērgeme Castle from 1722 onward. As of 1795 it was separated from this estate, together with Ērgeme New Manor (*Ermes Neuhof*). In 1798 it was separated [?] from Ērgeme New Manor (Ortslexikon II 458). Up until 1818 Pedele Manor was owned by Hans Conrad Friedrich Baron Ungern-Sternberg, son of Gertrud Wilhelmine Baronin Ungern-Sternberg, born, de la Barre. Subsequently ownership repeatedly changed and the manor was passed from hand to hand (Stryk 1885 : 353–354; Materialien 1836 : 289–290). The 1811 Register of Souls confirms that at that time the owner of Pedele Manor (*Private Gut Peddeln oder Sajershof*) was Baron Ungern-Sternberg (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 99. l., [b. n.] lp.), whereas the 1816 Register of Souls indicates that Pedel Manor, together with Ērgeme New Manor then belonged to Baron Ungern-Sternberg, resident at Pedele Manor (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 99. l., [b. n.] lp.). The 1826 Register of Souls indicates that Baron Ungern-Sternberg had moved to Russia (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 99. l., 7. lp.). For its part the 1834 Register of Souls only records ownership of Ērgeme New Manor, it belonging to Baron Maximilian von Hehn (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 99. l., [b. n.] lp.). Surviving documents from Pedele Manor for 1871 are kept at the Latvian History Archive (LVVA 6999. fonds).

The German name *Peddeln*, *Peddel*, *Sajershof*, *Seiershof*, is found in a number of documents, as well as the Latvian one, *Pedele* or *Pedeles muiža*.

The reference work, "Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīca" the entry for *Paaglis—Piķu* the term *Pedele* refers solely to place-names found around Valka, excepting the name of an old holding, *Peddel*, found (?) near Baldone. These terms reference the entry *-Pedelis* (Lvv 2003 : 245). However, the entry *-Pedelis* lists toponyms largely found in Latgale and elsewhere in Eastern Latvia.

In his analysis of the toponym *Pedele*, Ojārs Bušs is of the opinion that it might be derived from the Estonian word, *pedajas*, i.e. 'pine tree' (Lvv 2003 : 246). However, with respect to *-Pedelis* this scholar associates them with the common name, *pedelis*, i.e. 'youngest child in a family'. J. Trusman in his analysis of village names in the surroundings of Ludza and Rēzekne has also suggested this explanation (Трусман 1897 : 216).

Similar place-names are to be found in Estonia, for example, *Pedeli jõgi*, *Pedeli tänav*, *Pedeli paisjärv* (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knraivalik/knr>).

A river that runs for a total of 31 km through both Latvia and Estonia and that bears the same name in Latvian and Estonian is the *Pedele*, and *Pedeli jõgi*, respectively. It is possible, therefore, that the name of the manor and inhabited place derives from the name of the river; this coincidence is found on various old maps (see Map 1).

The newest manor within Ērgeme Parish is Labārti Manor (*Labarrenhof*). A similar place-name was known to people living in Ērgeme considerably earlier, i.e. from the 1620s onwards, when Ērgeme Manor passed into ownership of Major-General de la Barre. The name of Labārti Manor is an anthroponym, and has no Finnic etymology.

Given that within a parish the names of manors might have been one of the most widely recognised and utilised place-names, they, as witnesses to history, of which most written records make no mention, are imbued with contemporary meaning. The choice of name for a manor appears to show various tendencies. Firstly, manors were named using ancient place-names, ones used by native inhabitants. It is in this way that all manor names of Finnic origin were attributed, i.e. *Ērgeme*, *Pedele*, *Kārķi*, *Turna*. Secondly, the names of newer manors derive from the surname of their owners and are anthroponyms. Such names usually show no Finnic influence, e.g. *Vīganti*, *Labārti*. Thirdly, the origin of certain names of manors whose origin is unclear and for which one may find common Finnic names, as well as borrowings from German.

This is the case for the names of Omuļi Manor. Three names of Manors have hydronym parallels, i.e. *Ērgeme*, *Omuļi*, *Pedele*, but only choice of the name, *Pedele*, is likely to have been the name of a river. The names of manors in Ērgeme Parish mentioned and analysed in this paper support the conclusions drawn by Krišjānis Ancītis and Aleksandrs Jansons (1963), as well as a number of other **studies** of ethnic history, that Finnic tribes lived within the territory of present-day Latvia most certainly during the late Iron Age. As regards the modern border region of Latvia and Estonia, these people may have lived there through to the 12th century, when Germans first brought Christianity to the region.

The question of how long Finnic tribes continued to live within the territory of present-day Latvia is pertinent. The 1638 Census of Ploughs for Vidzeme shows that most persons (85.5 %) living in Ērgeme un Lugaži parishes² were locals; however, a significant number (6.1 %) have come to live there from Kurzeme. This factor may explain why elements of the Livonian dialect typically found in Kurzeme appeared in place-names and surnames in Ērgeme. In addition to these peoples, a small number of Estonians was recorded (2.7 %), as well as Russians (2.3 %) and Lithuanians (1.1 %) (Data taken from Ancītis, Jansons 1963 : 66–67).

If the relative numbers of Estonians living in this area in the 17th century are so few, are the considerable numbers house names to be found in the area of Finnic origin, as compared to other types of place-name, linked to the ethnic character of those living there.

In fact, there are few Finnicisms identifiable in house names dating from the 17th–19th centuries. Only several cases are known, and J. Endzelīns has shown these to relate to Estonian common names or place-names.

The 1638 Census of Ploughs for Vidzeme mentions the house name, *Kappist*, that is reflected in the early 19th century Registers of Souls wherein similar names are found: *Kappust*, in 1811, *Kalne Kappust*, in 1826, *Leies Kappuft*, in 1811, *Leijes Kappuft*, in 1826 (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 97. l.). The Metrika of the parish church of Ērgeme records the house names *Kappust*, *Kappuft*, *Kapust*, *Kapuft*, beginning in 1719 (LVVA 235. f.). J. Endzelīns (Lvv I (2) : 49) has speculated the house name, *kapusts* (in Ērgeme), to be related to the Estonian common name, *kapust*, i.e. 'cabbage'. Similar place-names, certainly beginning with the late 18th century are encountered in Estonia (Pall 1969 : 54).

² The 1826 Census of Ploughs in Vidzeme gives the combined numbers for both parishes; it is possible to determine the results for each parish only by counting up numbers given manor by manor.

A number of house names possibly originating from a language spoken by Finnic people are found in Registries of souls from the early 19th century onwards. One example is the house name *Ahrne*, lying within the territory of Kārķi Manor mentioned in 1811, and also in 1826 (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 180. l.); this house name has been recorded from 1731 onwards in the baptismal records (Metrika) kept for Ērgeme Parish (LVVA 235. f.). J. Endzelīns (Lvv I (1) : 70) associated this name, i.e. *ārņi* (in Kārķi) with the Estonian toponym, *Aarna*. The village name of *Aarna küla*, (including the Estonian word *küla* i.e. 'village'), is found in the database of Estonian place-names; this village is located in Põlva district, in Põlva civil parish (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr>).

Audits of Turna Manor carried out at the beginning of the 18th century record the following house names: *Leies Kuckre*, in 1811, *Leies Kukker*, in 1826, *Kalne Kukrem*, in 1811, *Kalne Kukker*, in 1826 (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 482. l.). This house name is found in baptismal records for Ērgeme Parish from 1719 onwards, taking various forms, for example, *Kukker*, in 1719, *Kukkur*, in 1733, *Kukkre*, in 1739, *Kukkris*, in 1758, *Kukri*, in 1762 (LVVA 235. f.). J. Endzelīns (Lvv I (2) : 165) has tentatively identified, *kukris* (in Ērgeme) with the name of an Estonian village, *Kukruse*. The following village names are found in the database of Estonian place-names, *Kukruse küla*, in Ida-Viru district, Kohtla civil parish, and a similarly named borough, *Kukruse linnaosa*, in Kohtla-Järve (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr>).

In the Registers of Souls for Vidzeme the following house names are associated with Veckārķi Manor, *Leies Kuftul*, in 1811, *Leies Kuftul*, in 1826, *Kalne Kuftul*, in 1811, *Kalne Kuftul*, in 1826 (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 180. l.); these house names, in various forms, are mentioned in the baptismal records for Ērgeme Parish beginning from 1722 onwards, for example, *Kuftel*, in 1722, *Kuftul* and *Kuftule*, in 1733 (LVVA 235. f.). J. Endzelīns (Lvv I (2) : 183) considers the name *Kustuļi* (Kārķos) to derive from the name *Kustja-Haibu* of an Estonian village. The village name *Kustja küla* a village today in Harju district, Kernu civil parish, is listed in the Estonian database of place-names, as is the place-name *Kustja tee*, found in Haiba village, Harju district, Kernu, civil parish (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr>).

Registers of Souls for Vidzeme concerning Turna Manor include the house name *Lambe*, in 1811, *Lambe*, in 1826; these house names also appear in the baptismal records of Ērgeme Parish from 1739 onwards: *Lamb*, in 1739, *Lambde*, from 1740 to 1759, *Lambe* and *Lambes*, from 1759 to 1906. J. Endzelīns (Lvv I (2) : 254) associates the name *Lambas* (in Ērgeme) with names of Estonian villages *Lamba* and *Lambi*. According to the database of Estonian place-names no Estonian village today bears this name. The name of a spring *Lambaküla oja*, in Pärnu district, Surju civil parish, might refer to a village that no longer exists. A name similar to this village name has survived as a street name *Lambi tänav*, in Kesklinna borough, Tallinn. Furthermore, a number of microtoponyms with the root *Lamb-* are listed in the said database (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr>).

E. Dunsdorfs in a publication of the house name *Pet*, mentioned in the 1638 Census of Ploughs for Vidzeme, equates this name with the house name *Pāši*. In later Registers of Souls for Vīganti Manor the following house names were recorded, *Mais Paafch*, in 1811, *Saute Paafch*, in 1811, *Pahfche*, in 1826 (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 505. l.). Similar house names are mentioned

in baptismal records for Ērgeme Parish from 1721 onwards: *Paatfch*, in 1721, *Paafch*, in 1726, *Pahfche*, in 1731, *Pahfe*, in 1740, *Pahfches*, from 1782 to 1906 (LVVA 235. f.). This house name *Pāši* (from Ērgeme), in an entry in "Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīcā" (Lvv 2003 : 232—233), is stated to be most likely derived from the Estonian common name *paas*, i.e. 'limestone'. The Estonian database of village names records the name of a village, *Paasküla küla*, located in Lääne-Viru district, Viru-Nigula civil parish (<http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knraivalik/knr>).

No Finnic parallels have been found for other names of houses within Ērgeme Parish, and dating from the 17th—19th centuries.

The rather high percentage of manor names of Finnic origin may be linked to the ethnic make-up of the region at the time that these manors were established, as the manors became an integral part of the region. House names may have originated much later, when the influence of Finnic languages had declined considerably.

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Abbreviations

EH — J. Endzelīns, E. Hausenberga, Papildinājumi un labojumi K. Milēnbaha "Latviešu valodas vārdnīcai". 1.—2. sēj., Rīga 1934—1946; **E I** — Latvijas vietu vārdi. I daļa. Vidzemes vārdi. Piedaloties A. Ābelei, J. Kauliņam un P. Šmitam, savācis un rediģējis J. Endzelīns, Rīga 1922; **ĒIV I—III** — E. Kagaīne, S. Raģe, Ērgemes izloksnes vārdnīca. 1.—3. sēj., Rīga 1977—1983; **Hupel I** — Topographische Nachrichten von Lief- und Ehtland. Gesammelt und herausgegeben durch August Wilhelm Hupel. Erster Band, Riga 1774; **Hupel III** — Topographische Nachrichten von Lief- und Ehtland. Gesammelt und herausgegeben durch August Wilhelm Hupel. Dritter und letzter Band. Nebst vollständigen Register über alle drey Bände, Riga 1774; **Indriķa hronika 1993** — Indriķa Livonijas hronika. Ā. Feldhūna tulkojums, Ē. Mugurēviča priekšvārds un komentāri, Rīga 1993; **Kalenderis 1823** — Vidzemes kalenderis us to 1823schu Gaddu kam 365 Dienas irr. Rīgas pilsētā, driķķēts pēc W. F. Häcker; **LG I** — Livlāndische Güterurkunden (aus den Jahren 1207 bis 1545). Hrsg. H. Bruiningk und N. Busch. Bd. I, Riga 1908; **Latvijas pagasti** — Enciklopēdija Latvijas pagasti. Latvijas pagasti, novadi, pilsētu un novadu lauku teritorijas. A—L, Rīga 2001; **LUB V** — Liv-, est- und kurländisches Urkundenbuch nebst Regesten. Hrsg. von Dr. Friedrich Georg von Bunge. Band V, Riga 1867; **LUB VI** — Liv-, est- und kurländisches Urkundenbuch nebst Regesten. Hrsg. von Dr. Friedrich Georg von Bunge. Band VI, Riga 1873; **Lgr 1951** — J. Endzelīns, Latviešu valodas gramatika, Rīga 1951; **Likkumi 1820** — Likkumi Widsemmes Semneekeem dohti, Mitau 1820; **LKV IV** — Latviešu konversācijas vārdnīca. 4. sēj., Rīga 1927—1940; **Lvv I (1)** — J. Endzelīns, Latvijas PSR vietvārdi. I daļa, 1. sējums. A—J, Rīga 1956; **Lvv I (2)** — J. Endzelīns, Latvijas PSR vietvārdi. I daļa, 2. sējums. K—Ō, Rīga 1961; **Lvv 2003** — Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīca. *Paaglis—Piķu-*, Rīga 2003; **Lvv 2010** — Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīca. *Pracirika—Puožu-*, Rīga 2010; **Materialien 1836** — Materialien zu einer Geschichte der Landgüter Livlands gesammelt von Heinrich von Hagemester, Riga 1836; **ME I—IV** — K. Milēnbahs, Latviešu valodas vārdnīca. Rediģējis, papildinājis, turpinājis J. Endzelīns. 1.—4. sēj., Rīgā 1923—1932; **Ortslexikon I** — Baltisches historisches Ortlexikon I. Estland. Hrsg. von Hans Feldmann und Heinz von Zur Mühlen, Köln—Wien 1985; **Ortslexikon II** — Baltisches historisches Ortlexikon II. Lettland. Hrsg. von Hans Feldmann und Heinz von zur Mühlen, Köln—Wien 1990;

Rudolph 1–2 — Vollständigstes geographisch-topographisch-statistisches Ortslexikon von Deutschland sowie der unter Österreichs und Preussens Botmässigkeit stehenden nichtdeutschen Länder von H. Rudolph. Bd. 1–2, Zürich 1868; **Schiller, Lübben** — Mittelniederdeutsches Wörterbuch von Karl Schiller und August Lübben. Bd 1–6, Bremen 1875–1881; **Stryk 1885** — Beiträge zur Geschichte der Rittergüter Livlands von L. von Stryk. Der lettische District, Dresden 1885; **Ursprung des Adels 1843** — Ueber den Ursprungs des Adels in den Ostsee Provinzen Russlands, Mitau–Leipzig 1843; **VAR 1601** — Die älteste schwedische Landrevision Livlands. Herausgegeben von Arveds Švābe. — Latvijas Universitātes raksti. Tautsaimniecības un tiesību zinātņu fakultātes sērija. II sējums, Nr. 3, Rīgā 1933; **VAR 1638** — Vidzemes 1638. gada arklu revīzija. IV sējums, III burtnīca. Izdevis Edgars Dunsdorfs, Rīga 1941; **Wied.** — F. J. W i e d e m a n n, Eesti-saksa sõnaraamat. Neljas, muutmata trükk teisest, Jakob Hurda redigeeritust väljaandest, Tallinn 1973.

Materials from the Latvian National History Archives (Latvijas Valsts Vēstures Arhīvs, LVVA): LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 97. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Ērgeme private Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 98. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Ērgeme Pastor's Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 99. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Pedele private Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 153. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Omuļi private Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 180. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Veckārķi private Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 181. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Jaunkārķi private Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 203. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Brenti private Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 482. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Turnas private Manor); LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 505. l. — Register of Souls, Vidzeme gubernā (Vīganti private Manor); LVVA 235. f., 3. apr., 75. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1718–1741; LVVA 235. f., 3. apr., 75a. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1741–1768; LVVA 235. f., 3. apr., 75b. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1768–1781; LVVA 235. f., 3. apr., 76. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1781–1816; LVVA 235. f., 3. apr., 76a. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1817–1833; LVVA 235. f., 4. apr., 810.–854. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1834–1879; LVVA 235. f., 7. apr., 201a. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1880–1891; LVVA 235. f., 7. apr., 206. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1892; LVVA 235. f., 7. apr., 207. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1893; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 1. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1894; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 3. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1895; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 5. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1896; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 6. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1897; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 7. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1898; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 9. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1899; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 10. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1900; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 11. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1901; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 12. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1902; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 15. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1903; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 18. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1904; LVVA 7229. f., 2. apr., 21. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1905; LVVA 235. f., 7. apr., 203. lieta — Metrika, Ērgeme Parish, Valka district 1906; LVVA 77. fonds — Governorate documents for Vidzeme gubernā; LVVA 199. fonds — Listing of Registers of Souls for Vidzemes gubernā; LVVA 6999. fonds — Manorial documents from Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Estonia; LVVA 7172. fonds — Tax Books of Manors in Vidzeme; LVVA 7404. fonds — Plans, maps and descriptions of manors in Vidzeme.

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ИЛГА ЯНСОНЕ (Рига)

ПРИБАЛТИЙСКО-ФИНСКИЕ СЛЕДЫ В ТОПОНИМАХ ПРИХОДА ЭРГЕМЕ (ЛАТВИЯ)

Приход Эргеме занимает территорию, которая в среднем железном веке в основном была заселена прибалтийско-финскими племенами. В наше время граница прихода совпадает с государственной границей между Эстонией и Латвией. История этого края объясняет тот факт, что многие топонимы здесь имеют прибалтийско-финское или эстонское происхождение.