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 (Érmis) 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.
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 No historical documents have yet been found about the building of Ērgeme Manor and the reason for its naming; for this reason we must rely upon the results of previous studies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 dendenen, de desse iegenwardige scrift anse otte 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 geistlicken saken vicarius und an der stede des craftegen an Christo vaders, heren Vredericus, des ersebishopis van der Ryge, broder Wessel, de prior der predekerer, broder Werner, de gardian der barroten, und de rat der stades van der Ryge, echich heil an Gode. Juwer craftern bescedenicht 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 Letown, an Dudesche lande und och an de vorgenomden landesheren van Estlande und van Liflande gesant hadde." (LUB VI : MMMLXXI (3071)). 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 unserm nachtlager hofe Ergemes, two 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

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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 Ērģeme Manor was built in 1560 (Ortslexikon II 155). The latter was sited half-way between Valka and Ērģeme. In the baptismal records of Ērģeme Parish, that survive from 1718 onwards the Manor *Ermes Neuhof* 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 Neuhof* 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 Ērģemes River, the other named objects cannot be uniquely identified, even when account is taken of the name *Bartolomeus*.

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Documents covering the period 1722—1875 from Ērģeme 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 Ērģeme Castle Manor for the period 1806—1877, a similar Tax Book from the Rector’s Manor at Ērģeme for the period 1806—1866, as well as the Tax Book of Ērģeme Parish for the period 1689—1866, are available as collection nr. 7404 (LVVA 7172. fonds), whereas layout plans of manors in Ērģeme 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 Ērģeme 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, Ermiss (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 Ermiß) 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 Ērģeme all contain the letter g.

In the compendium of place-names in Latvia, "Latvijas PSR vietvārdi", the entry for ērģeme only lists the names of the manor and river (a tributary of the Seda) from the district of Ērģeme (Lvī I (1) : 283). J. Endzelēns 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 Ērģeme, 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 Ērģeme considers it to derive from the compound word Härgmāe (cf. the encyclopaedia "Latvijas pagasti"), derives from the Estonian words härg ‘Ox’ (Wied. 72—73) and māe, 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 Ērģeme is written in this form, i.e. Härgmāe. 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 sírgis, i.e. ‘stallion’ (EEW II 452).

Ērģeme also refers to a river in Ērģeme, i.e. the upper reaches of the river Rikanda; however, given that the second component, māe, 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, Härglaiu, Härglaid, Härgheina tee, Härgmäe tänav, Härgesoo tiik (http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr).

Having accepted an Estonian origin for the name Ērģeme 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 Ērģeme 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 Ērģeme 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 Parke 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. Ė. Mugurēvičs 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. Lövis of Menar, to be in Estonia (Vastsevalba), where a castle mound was found close by a house named Vecķuliju (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 the 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.

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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, Hummelfs hoeff (VAR 1638 : 790), Homelshof; Hommelshof; Homol, Homelnu, Omelshof (VAR 1638 : 790), Omehl (VAR 1638 : CCCLI), as well as the Latvian name Omuļi (in modern Latvian pronounced with ūo [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 Ērģeme: Ļūmuļa [civil parish], Uõmule (river), Uomuļa (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 Uomuļi in Lauce.

A. Bīlenšteins 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, Uml', recorded near Kalnciems (unter Kalsenem) 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 Öhne (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 L. 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, Hummulikeskuse veehoida, Humnuli-Asu tee, Hummuli vald, Humnuli alevik, Hummuli Jüri järve (http://xgis.maaamet.ee/ knravalik/knr). The place-name Hummelshof (Estonian Hummul), 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. Hommelhûle, 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 Omuļi Manor may be the period of German rule in Livonia, and the name of the river *Omuļupe* could derive from the name of the manor. Were the origin of the name of Omuļi 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 *Omuļupe* were indicated as *Amosa* (see Map 2). Although the features shown on this map do not

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 Vigantu 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, Kårki and Turna from the 17th century onwards.

The term Kårki appears in the name of two manors, i.e. Veckårki (in German Altkarkell) and Jaunkårki (in German Neukarkell), and are located 10—12 km from Ērģeme.

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

Different forms of the name Kårki are found in surviving church documents of Ērģeme Parish, for example the German names Karkell, Karkel, Karkell, Karkeln. The Latvian name only appears as Kårki, 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. Endzelins, the entry kårki includes the name of Kårkji Manor, as well as the names of old holdings kårķeni (also the mill, kårķenu dziēnavas) located near Rūjiena. It is noteworthy that the names of the Manor and old holdings are indicated to be differently pronounced. J. Endzelins does not offer any explanation for the origin of these names.

Given the location of Ērģeme Parish, is possible that the place-name Kårki 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, Karkski kirik, Karkski järv, Karkski kihiekond, Karkski küla, Karkski vald (http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/knr). V. Pall has written about the occurrence of the si-ending in Estonian place-names, mentioning the word Kärks (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 I : 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 kārkli, 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 Ērģeme. The oldest written records of Turna Manor date from 1625, when it was part of the patrimony of Ērģeme 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 Ērģeme. 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. 1., 2. lp.), whereas in the 1857 Register of Souls the owner is stated to be Baroness von Wrangel (LVVA 77. f., 14. apr., 369. 1., 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 jāruv (http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/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 tūrnapiu, i.e. ‘Krezdorn (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 tūrn, 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 Ērģeme Parish?
Pedele Manor is located 8 km north-east of Ērģeme. 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 Ērģeme Castle from 1722 onward. As of 1795 it was separated from this estate, together with Ērģeme New Manor (Ērmes Neuhof). In 1798 it was separated [?] from Ērģeme 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 Saijershof) 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 Ērģeme 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-Šternberg 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 Ērģeme 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, Saijershof, 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 Pāaglis—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 tänava, Pedeli paisjärv (http://xgis.maaamet.ee/knravalik/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 Ērģeme Parish is Labārti Manor (Labarrenhof). A similar place-name was known to people living in Ērģeme considerably earlier, i.e. from the 1620s onwards, when Ērģeme 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. Ėrģeme, 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. Ėrģeme, Omuļi, Pedele, but only choice of the name, Pedele, is likely to have been the name of a river. The names of manors in Ėrģeme 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 Ėrģeme un Lugaži parishes 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 Ėrģeme. 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 Kappust, in 1811, Leijes Kappuſt, in 1826 (LVVA 199. f., 1. apr., 97. l.). The Metrika of the parish church of Ėrģeme records the house names Kappust, Kappuфт, Kapust, Kapuфт, beginning in 1719 (LVVA 235. f.). J. Endzelīns (Lvv I (2): 49) has speculated the house name, kapusts (in Ėrģeme), 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 111, 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 Ērģeme 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 111, 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 Ērģeme Parish from 1719 onwards, taking various forms, for example, Kukker, in 1719, Kukkur, in 1733, Kukkre, in 1739, Kukkeris, in 1758, Kukri, in 1762 (LVVA 235. f.). J. Endzelīns (Lvv I (2) : 165) has tentatively identified, kükris (in Ērģeme) 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 liinnaosa, 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 111, 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 Ērģeme 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 111, Lambe, in 1826; these house names also appear in the baptismal records of Ērģeme 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 Ērģeme) with names of Estonian villages Lama 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 Viganti 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 Ērģeme Parish from 1721 onwards: *Paatſch*, in 1721, *Paaſch*, in 1726, *Pahſche*, in 1731, *Pahſe*, in 1740, *Pahſches*, from 172 to 1906 (LVVA 235. f.). This house name *Paši* (from Ērģeme), in an entry in "Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīca" (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/knravalik/knr).

No Finnic parallels have been found for other names of houses within Ērģeme 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.

**Address**

Ilga Jansone  
Latvian Language Institute, University of Latvia  
E-mail: ilgajan@lza.lv

**Abbreviations**

**EH** — J. Endzelīns, E. Haunenberg, Papildinājumi un labojumi K. Milenbaha *"Latviešu valodas vārdnīcā"*. 1.—2. sēj., Rīga 1934—1946;  
**EI** — Latvijas vietu vārdi. I daļa. Vidzemes vārdi. Piedaloties A. Abelei, J. Kauliņam un P. Šmitam, savācis un rediģējis J. Endzelins, Rīga 1922;  
**ĒIV I—III** — E. Kagaïne, S. Ragē, Ērģemes izloksnes vārdnīca. 1.—3. sēj., Riga 1977—1983;  
**Hupel I** — Topographische Nachrichten von Liefl- und Ehstland. Gesammelt und herausgegeben durch August Wilhelm Hupel. Erster Band, Riga 1774;  
**Indriķa hronika 1993** — Indriķa Livonijas hronika. A. Feldhūna tulkojums. Ē. Mugurēviča priekšvārds un komentāri, Riga 1993;  
**Kalenderis 1823** — Vidzemes kalenderis us to 1823schu Gaddu kem 365 Die das ir. Rifas pilšētā, drikšets pēc W. F. Häcker;  
**Latvijas pagasti** — Enciklopēdija Latvijas pagasti. Latvijas pagasti, novadi, pilšētu un novadu lauku teritorijas. A—L, Riga 2001;  
**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, Riga 1951;  
**Likkumi 1820** — Likkumi Widsemmes Semneekeem dohti. Mitau 1820;  
**LVV I (1)** — J. Endzelīns, Latviešu valodas gramatika, Riga 1951;  
**LVV I (2)** — J. Endzelīns, Latviešu valodas gramatika, Riga 1955;  
**LVV I (3)** — J. Endzelīns, Latviešu valodas gramatika, Riga 1963;  
**Lvv 2003** — Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīca. Paaglis—Pīķu-. Riga 2003;  
**Lvv 2010** — Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīca. Pracīrika—Puožu-. Riga 2010;  
**Materialien 1836** — Materialien zu einer Geschichte der Landgüter Livlands gesammelt von Heinrich von Hagemeister, Riga 1836;  


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ИЛГА ЯНСОНЕ (Рига)

ПРИБАЛТИЙСКО-ФИНСКИЕ СЛЕДЫ В ТОПОНИМАХ ПРИХОДА ĒRĢEME (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.