

MATTI PÖLLÄ (Petrozavodsk)

ON WESTERN FINNISH TOPONYMY IN ARCHANGEL KARELIA

Studying the ethnic history of Archangel Karelia (Vienan Karjala) is rather difficult because there are no written sources for this area until the 15—16 centuries. The very scarce archaeological and palaeo-anthropological material is insufficient to throw light on the history of Archangel Karelia during the Iron Age, i. e. through the first to the early second millennia A. D. (Pöllä 1988 : 135, 147). Investigation into the present-day Archangel Karelian dialects enables us to set up a relative chronology of the Karelian colonization of the area, but provides no information about the previous period (Бубрих 1947 : 37—47). Thus, toponymical material becomes the main source on the Iron Age history of the area. Toponymically, Archangel Karelia is not sufficiently examined (Мамонтова 1989 : 95). Its microtoponymy is largely lost as a consequence of the massive deportation of the natives in 1930—1970 and the degradation of most Archangel Karelian villages. A summarizing work on Archangel Karelian toponymy is not written as yet. The toponymy of the Lapps, which has been studied, confirms the data provided by the written sources of the 15—17 centuries that the area did not have a numerous Lapp population (Керт 1960; Лескинен 1967). The authors have singled out the toponymy of the proto-Lapps and the Lapps which, since the Mediaeval Ages, began to be substituted by a stratum of toponyms of Karelian origin (Керт, Мамонтова 1982 : 9—15). A typological-geographical method applied by Eero Kiviniemi (1977 : 4—9, 190—209) to the toponymy of Finland allows, with reasonable confidence, to determine the area of the initial occurrence, the relative date of origin, and the most productive period for toponymical components having a wider expansion in Eastern Fennoscandia. The mapping of all toponyms with respective components, fixed over Eastern and Northern Fennoscandia (Vahtola 1980), reveals a series of toponyms of western Finnish origin.

The most indicative western Finnish influence in the area in question is the toponyms with the *Häme* component. One series of such toponyms occurs on a watershed between the rivers belonging to the basins of the Gulf of Bothnia and the White Sea (Vahtola 1980 : 98). The five objects mentioned are on the eastern side of the watershed, i. e. in western Archangel Karelia: River *Hämeenjoki* (*Kivijoki*) in the former parish of Kontokki (Карта 1944; Григорьев, Грицевская 1959 : 116; Vahtola 1980 : 98); the village of *Häme* (*Voikula*) in the parish of Vuokkiniemi (Castrén 1853 : 84; Список 1928 : 5; Карта 1949; Vahtola 1980 : 98); Cape *Hämeenniemi* and the island of *Hämeensaari* in the Kuittijärvet Lakes (Castrén 1853 : 84), and the village of *Hämehenvaara* (*Tiuro*) in the parish of Pistojärvi (Список 1928 : 5; Карта 1944; Vahtola 1980 : 98). According to oral tradition recorded by M. A. Castrén (1853 : 84) in the village of Latvajärvi, in the former parish of Vuokkiniemi, the first

villagers came there from the western Finnish district of Häme six generations ago. The above toponyms could appear in Archangel Karelia only if their carriers, the migrants from Häme, were staying there. The Häme toponyms cannot be dated, and those above may have appeared during the 17—18 centuries, the period of the last and only confidently known recolonization by peoples from the west (Suorsa 1988). A 1556 document named «Отводная сотная выпись... на государевы земли и угодья в Сумской волости» makes mention of варница Фетковская Ямлена (‘Fetkovskaia Yamlenin’s saline boiler’) on the Karelian Coast of the White Sea (Гейман 1941 : 184). Certainly, Ямлен here means a person belonging to the Häme people (from *ямь* or *емь* in Russian sources). A saline boiler could hardly be owned by a foreigner, but sooner by an inhabitant who was either from the Karelian Coast populated by Russian sea-coast settlers or the adjacent villages with Karelian population. A 1597 document named «Дозорная книга Лопских погостов» makes mention of a sea island Гямостров situated to the south of the mouth of River Vienan Kemijoki (Кемь Беломорская) in the Volost of Suoju (Zerbin, Kirkinen 1987 : 216, 218, 235, 238). The Гямостров may be etymologized as *Hämeensaari* (‘the Island of Häme’). The Гямостров lies on the sea route linking the mouth of River Vienan Kemijoki with the Northern Dvina River.

The toponyms with the *Kemi* component are of utmost value for dating the settlement of the Häme people in Archangel Karelia. There are five respective objects in the area of study: the area’s largest river *Vienan Kemijoki*, and River *Tširkka-Kemi* which flows out Lake *Tširkkajärvi* (Карта 1944; Григорьев, Грицевская 1959 : 114). Secondly there are the names of a village *Tširkka-Kemi* at the mouth of River *Tširkka-Kemi* (Список 1861 : 21; Nirvi 1948 : 244; Карта 1949) and of the conical mountain *Kemivaara* which lies to the east of the river head (Карта 1957). All the above toponyms (excluding *Гямостров*) are localized along an inner water route passing eastwards of the watershed and crossing Northern Finland and Archangel Karelia from west to east, by the lines Nuokkijärvi — *Tširkka-Kemi* — *Vienan Kemijoki* or *Kuittijärvet*—*Jyskjärvi*—*Vienan Kemijoki* (compare Julku 1987 : 119). A similar route, *Oulanka*—*Pääjärvi*—*Koutajoki* can be traced in the northern part of the area under study. To the north of the eastern end of the route, near the village of *Knäsö* (Княжая) on the western coast of the *Kantalampi* Bay, there is the conical mountain *Kemittövuara* (Nissilä 1948 : 216). With the help of a map showing all the *Kemi*-toponyms in Finland and an inventory of the names with the *Kemi*-component in the parishes in Southern Finland, where *Kemi* means ‘a place with dry, hard bottom and thin soil, often also a meadow’, Vahtola (1980 : 228—230) arrived at the conclusion of the Häme origin of this component. Idrisi, an Arabian geographer in about 1154 referred to River *Fimiya* in Beramia Land (probably Bjarmaland in north-eastern Europe). This gave reason for some authors to believe it was River *Vienan Kemijoki* (compare Tuulio 1937 : 519). Indeed, the earliest mention of the river as *Кемь* occurs in a 1447—1457 purchase-deed of Novgorod (Гейман 1947 : 101). River *Tširkka-Kemi* is found as *Чиркокемь* in a 1597 document called «Дозорная книга Лопских погостов» (Zerbin, Kirkinen 1987 : 208). While the productive period for the *Kemi*-component cannot be dated, two considerations should be taken into account when assessing the age of the above toponyms. In toponymy the following rule is known: the larger the natural object and the higher its value for the economy of a region, the older the name of this object. On the other hand, the *Kemi*-toponyms may have appeared in Archangel Karelia only before the Karelians had

penetrated there, i. e. in the thirteenth century according to D. V. Bubrich (1947 : 32), who is the most acknowledged expert in the ethnic history of the Karelians.

The largest river in Northern Finland, *Kemijoki*, discharging into the Gulf of Bothnia, has its head on the western side of the watershed, about one hundred kilometers from the Kuittijärvet Lakes from whence River *Vienan Kemijoki* flows. V. A. Bulkin (1985 : 83), who examined similar toponymical pairs in Eastern Europe, concludes from the «mirrorness» of the hydronyms for watercourses, whose heads are separated only by a narrow neck of land, that those were well-established trade ways in the Iron and Mediaeval Ages, the last between them having been a portage.

Vahtola (1980 : 155) interpreted *Tširkka-Kemi*, the name of a tributary of River *Vienan Kemijoki*, as *Sirkka-Kemi*. In Häme, the toponym and component *sirkka* means 'little', so that the tributary's name may be adequately explained as 'little Kemi'. Also, of Häme origin seems to be *Tširkkajärvi*, the name of a lake from where River *Tširkka-Kemi* flows (Nirvi 1948 : 248; Григорьев, Грицевская 1959 : 114).

Another tributary of River *Vienan Kemijoki* has a rather rare name, the *Luiro*. Such name is also used for one of the northern tributaries of River *Kemijoki* flowing to the Gulf of Bothnia. The *Luiro*-toponyms are found in Häme and make up a cluster also in Ladoga Karelia near Käki-salmi (now Priozersk). Vahtola (1980 : 230, foot-note 672) considers them to be phonologically similar to the *Luiro*-toponyms occurring in south-western Finland, and is inclined to treat *Luiro* as a Häme word.

For *Naarajärvi*, the name of a lake in the former parish of Kontokki, most correspondences appear in Inner Häme and on the western coast of Lake Saimaa (Vahtola 1980 : 113). Vahtola supposes this name to be Häme by origin and postulates its period of diffusion to the east, in Savo, and the western coast of Lake Ladoga as the 8—9 centuries (1980 : 114—115).

In Archangel Karelia, there are six toponyms with either the *oulu/oula* components: for a large river, the *Oulanka* (Russ. *Оланга*), and for derivatively-named objects, such as the Bay of *Oulanganlahti* to the north of the river mouth in Lake *Pääjärvi* (Vahtola 1988 : 85) and the village of *Oulanka* (*Oulunka*) at the mouth (Список 1928 : 2; Vahtola 1988 : 85), Lake *Oululampi* near the Uhtua Village (now Kalevala Village) (Nissilä 1948 : 221; Vahtola 1980 : 172) and River *Olonga*, a left bank tributary of the Suiku River (Шуя Беломорская) (Карта 1941; КР 314). In 1590, Finnish peasants gave a description of the state boundary between Sweden and Russia, that is virtually that between Finland and Archangel Karelia in which River *Oulanka* was referred to as *Oulangasu* 'the Oulanka mouth' (Julku 1987 : 277). In a description of lands in Kemi and Poduzemje volosts made in 1591 for the Solovec monastery, there are mentioned River *Olunga*, a tributary of the Suiku River (in this document, Шуя Карельская), and Lake *Olunskoje* in the upper *Olunga* (Гейман 1941 : 327). It is safe to say that the *Olunga* is now referred to as the *Olonga*. By analogy, for the *Olonga* and *Olunskoje*, a river and a lake in the Suiku River watershed, an initial name either *Oulanka/Oulunka* may well be suggested. The *oulu/oula* means a water body which has overflowed and is traditionally considered as belonging to the Lapp language (SKES 445). Proceeding from the disposition of the main area of toponyms with such a component (a triangle of lakes, the Päijänne, Oulujärvi and Pielisjärvi) and from the idea of the earliest naming of large natural objects in Northern Finland (Lake *Oulujärvi* and River *Oulujoki*), the *oulu/oula*-toponyms are considered by Vahtola (1980 : 171—173) as originating from Eastern Häme.

On the watershed of Lake Pilsjärvi in the middle Vienan Kemijoki River, there is Lake *Varjakanjärvi* (Nissilä 1948 : 240). With Lake Enkijärvi, belonging to the River Kierettijoki watershed, by an arm, is connected Lake *Varjagijärvi* (Григорьев, Грицевская 1959 : 132; Vahtola 1980 : 406). In a 1859 inventory, Lake *Varjagijärvi* was recorded as *Варгозеро* (Список 1861 : 18). On a map of the Olonetz vicariate, in the late eighteenth century, *Варгозеро* is shown between the lakes called Нижнее Кунтозеро (apparently, Lake Ala-Kuittijärvi) and Юшкозеро (Lake Jyskyjärvi) (Атлас 1792 : 9). *Варгозеро* may be etymologized as *Varjakanjärvi*, but one should not conclude from this that the cartographer had in view just Lake *Varjakanjärvi* from the Pilsjärvi watershed. It may be that some time ago near Lake Jyskyjärvi there was a double-named lake, but, later on, one of the names became obsolete and was forgotten. In a 1578 trade agreement with the Solovec monastery about the volost of Suiku (Шуерецкая) an inhabitant *Иван Федоров Варьяков* is mentioned (Гейман 1941 : 263). Vahtola supposes that the Finnish *varjakka* is derived from *varjag* and that the *Varjakka*-toponyms recorded in Northern Finland and Archangel Karelia were introduced there, first of all, by the Häme people, as well by the Karelians (1980 : 406). The *Varjakka*-toponyms seem to have been used by the Lapps for naming the trade routs of Norwegians. As a few *Varjakka*-toponyms are also recorded in Häme (Vahtola 1980 : 406), those further to the north may also have been introduced by Häme migrants.

Near the village of Tširkka-Kemi in the former parish of Jyskyjärvi, there is the island of *Läpikäytävä* (Virtaranta 1958 : 93). On the basis that the main area of the *Käytävä*-toponyms is in Häme, E. Kiviniemi considers them as Häme by origin and dates their most productive time in the period from the Iron to the Mediaeval Age, i. e. approximately from the late first to the early second millenia A. D. (1971 : 107, 113).

In Archangel Karelia, there are four objects with the *Koro*-toponyms: Lake *Korojärvi* through which River Kentjoki passes towards Lake Keski-Kuittijärvi (KP : 342); the islands *Koronsoaret* and cape *Koronniemi* off the northern coast of Lake Ylä-Kuittijärvi, to the west of the village of Jyvälahti (Virtaranta 1978 : 134); Lake *Korojärvi* (*Копозеро*) not far to the south-east of Lake Tuoppajärvi (KP : 438). Taking into account the disposition of the main area of the *Koro*-toponyms (western-Finnish Häme and Satakunta districts) and also that *Koro* means 'a crevice or scissure, usually in tree-trunks', J. Vahtola considers this word as Häme by origin (1980 : 306—308).

A decisive factor when determining the age of the Archangel Karelian toponyms is a postulate that larger natural objects, such as River *Vienan Kemijoki*, *Tširkka-Kemi*, and *Oulanka* must have been named in very early times. The most productive period for the components cited (excluding *Häme* and *Kemi*) can be more or less definitely dated as the late first to the early second millennia A. D. From this, one can conclude that Archangel Karelia was of interest to peoples, the carriers of the above toponyms, mainly as an intermediate section of a longer route. Archaeological data from adjoining territories, from Northern Finland and from the Murman and Archangel Regions of the USSR, give reasons to believe that inner water routes in Archangel Karelia were used by Norwegian northerners in the 6—10 centuries for making commercial or military expeditions to the White Sea coast (probably, to the Bjarmaland of Scandinavian sagas) (Huurre 1983 : 421). When the Norwegians discovered a sea route to the White Sea (the Othere's voyage in the ninth century), Archangel Karelia seems to have fallen under the influence of seasonal hunters and traders from south-western Finland (Varsinais-

Suomi, Satakunta, and Häme districts). Where the Häme (western Finnish) toponyms were most numerous, i. e. around Lake Kuittijärvi and along the upper Vienan Kemijoki River, there may have occurred, in the 10–11 centuries, seasonal dwellings for hunters and commercial roading posts which since then grew into permanent settlements (Pöllä 1988 : 145). From the twelfth century, the trade routes in Northern Finland and Archangel Karelia gradually fell under the control of the Karelians who expanded their influence from their main tribal territory (the western and northern coasts of Lake Ladoga) to the north-west and north. Not long after the thirteenth century, the transit trade through northern Dvina (Bjarmaland) declined. The few western Finnish settlers of Archangel Karelia seem to have lost contacts with south-western Finland and were assimilated by the more numerous Karelians who migrated to Archangel Karelia in the 14–16 centuries from Ladoga Karelia (Pöllä 1988 : 146). Evidence for such a succession of the Balto-Finnic population in Archangel Karelia is given by the fact that the Häme toponyms are not phonetically adapted to the Lapp lingual norms, which forces us to exclude the Lapps as mediator and indicates to us that the toponyms considered were directly taken over by the Karelians from the local population of westernfinnish origin.

Abbreviations

SHS — Studia Historica Septentrionalia, Rovaniemi; **Атлас 1792** — Российской атлас из сорока четырех карт состоящий и на сорок на два наместничества Империю разделяющий, (Санктъ-Петербургъ); **КР** — Каталог рек Карело-Финской ССР, том III. Бассейн Белого моря, Петрозаводск 1948 (Архив КФАН, Фонд 2, Опись 53, Ед. хран. 20); **Карта 1944** — Карело-Финская ССР. Масштаб 1 : 1 000 000, Москва; **Карта 1949** — Карело-Финская ССР и Мурманская область. Масштаб 1 : 1 000 000, Москва; **Карта 1957** — Карельская АССР. Масштаб 1 : 1 000 000, Москва; **Список 1861** — Списки населенных мест Российской Империи I. Архангельская губерния. Список населенных мест по сведениям 1859 года, Санктпетербург; **Список 1928** — Список населенных мест Карельской АССР по сведениям 1926 года, Петрозаводск.

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МАТТИ ПЕЛЛЯ (Петрозаводск)

ЗАПАДНОФИНСКАЯ ТОПОНИМИКА БЕЛОМОРСКОЙ КАРЕЛИИ

При использовании предложенного Э. Кивиниэми типолого-географического метода изучения топонимики и составленных Й. Вахтола карт ареалов распространения некоторых финских топонимических основ на территории Беломорской Карелии можно выделить более 20 топонимов западнофинского (хямеского) происхождения. Наиболее достоверны среди них топонимы с основой *Häme*, *Kemi*, *Oulu/Oula* и *Varjakka*. Появление данных топонимов, очевидно, датируется концом железного века (конец I — начало II тыс. н. э.), когда через территорию Беломорской Карелии проходили торговые пути, связывающие Северную Норвегию и Юго-Западную Финляндию с финно-угорским населением на Северо-Востоке Европы.