

SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS IN KIILI PLACE NAMES

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Abstract. Place names have changed with the rest of the vocabulary during the development of the Estonian language. However, with place names characteristic developments have occurred that differ from the general vocabulary. Irregular shortening, group transition, folk etymology and adaptation have occurred. This article will give a brief review of each specific development and will give examples, based on the settlement names in Kiili.

Keywords: place names, settlement names, specific development, irregular shortening, group transition, adaptation, folk etymology

1. Introduction

When a place name develops, it gets a phonetic shape that at that time is relevant to the language. In time, the language will change and the vocabulary will change with it, as well as the place names. The founder of Estonian onomastics, Valdek Pall (1977: 37–38), has written that not all the phonetic changes in the common vocabulary are explainable by phonetic laws. There are changes that have broken the rules due to analogy, the relationship between stress and pace, or some other factors. However, regular development has played a significant role in phonetic development, although regular sound change has played a smaller part in place names than in other vocabulary. Place names have been more persistent (for example, there are names that still have the genitive's former marker *-n*). There have also been some changes that differ from the general vocabulary and are particularly characteristic to place names.

Specific development can be found only thanks to old documentation. A Danish scholar of onomastics, Vibeke Dalberg (2008: 86), states that even when a change is apparent, it can still

be difficult to determine in what circumstances the change has happened, because in most cases no extra linguistic information is available. Valdek Pall (1977: 41) assumes that the most likely cause for specific development is a name's separation from its source, or the loss of connection between the proper noun and the common noun, as well as the goal of making the name more understandable to language users.

Studying the place names^{1,2} in the parish of Kiili, more than a few irregular changes were noticed. This article's aim is to give a brief review of the different groups of the changes.

2. Irregular shortening

A strong irregular shortening, which is much wider than in the general vocabulary, is distinctive to old place names. The shortening is particularly more likely to happen in secondary names, because the proper name is no longer related to a certain common noun. However, the shortening does not happen when the second component of the name has preserved the functions of a determinant (Pall 1977: 40–41).

The irregular changes are mostly noticeable in the second component of names with compound stems where, of the two- or three-syllable words, only a few phonemes often remain.

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- 1 The material for the study comes from the place name archives of the Institute of the Estonian Language. The place names in the present domain of Kiili were collected in 1950, and from 1975 to 1981. There were a total of 566 settlement names, including separately identical names and parallel names. This material was compared with older documentation: the Danish Census Book (*ca* 1241), the early tax records (German *Wack-enbuch*) from 1661 to 1685, maps drawn in 1687 and 1697, plough-land revision documents from 1725 to 1726 (the inquisition of the parish of Jüri, where now Kiili is situated, took place in 1726), the revision lists (German *Seelenlisten*) from 1782, 1795, 1811, 1816, 1834, 1850 and 1858, the book of surnames in the parish of Jüri from 1835, and maps and plans from 1859 to 1875. The recent data come from the author's Master's thesis "Settlement names of Kiili municipality" (Tärk 2010: 157–159).
 - 2 There have been three manors in the Kiili region: Kurna, Sausti (also Suure-Sausti) and Nabala.

However, the irregular shortening may also occur in the first component in compound names and in elliptical names (Pall 1977: 38). In the case of the names in Kiili, the shortening has occurred mostly in the second component of names with compound stems, and the shortening of the first components is not that common.

In the following, some examples of the irregular shortenings of settlement names in Kiili are presented. The name shapes used during the name gathering are underlined and (the supposed) shortened clusters are written in bold; the shortened part of the name and its assumed source are presented separately. To the farm names are added the villages they were situated in according to the informants, and then the type of place. In addition, the earliest documents are enumerated (the same name shapes are not repeated, only the relevant year is given), the counterparts of personal names and common nouns and some detailed information are given if necessary, and finally toponymical comparison material³ is added.

Alta < *Alttoa*; **-(t)a** < **-toa**. (Lähtse, f.) 1834 *Altoa*, 1835 *Alltoa*, 1850, 1858 *Alta*. < *alt* ‘being below something’ + *tuba* (*elumaja* ‘dwelling house’). The shortened name shape’s geminated *t* probably belongs to the first component, as well as the ending formed from the shortened second component (cf. Kettunen 1955: 439 *Alttoa*, 228 **-ta** < **-toa**, Pall 1969: 21 *Alttoa*, Kallasmaa 2010: 30 *Alttoa*).

Harjuva < *Harjuoja*; **-va** < **-oja**. (Kurna-Mõisaküla, f.) 1697 *Harioija Krogs* ‘tavern’, 1782, 1795 *Harjuoja Hans*, 1811 *Arjowa Rein*, 1816 *Arjowa*, 1834 *Orjawa*, 1835 *Arjowa*, 1850, 1858 *Orjawa*, 1859 *Krug* ‘tavern’ *Arjowa*, 1873 *Harjowa*. < fn. *Harju* ~ *Harjo* Mägiste 1929: 24 or a cog. (from *Harju*) + *oja* ‘creek’. The farm probably got its name from a nearby creek (in the map of 1697, the *Harjuoja* creek was near the *Harioija* taverns, which later became a farm); now there is a *Harjava* main

3 The name material was compared with Kettunen (1955), Pall (1969), Simm (1973), and Kallasmaa (1996 and 2010). Identical names from the sources of comparison have not been repeated, but page numbers are given, and similar name shapes are also given.

trench in that region (cf. Pall 1969: 27 *Harju*, Simm 1973: 27 *Harju*, Kallasmaa 1996: 29 *Harju*, Kallasmaa 2010: 36 *Harju*).

Ihure < *Ihuverē*; *-re* < *-verē*. (Kurna-Mõisaküla, f.) 1697 *Ihoffer*, 1726 *Hisofer Matz*, 1782 *Ihowerē Hans*, 1795 *Ihowerre Hans*, 1811 *Ihowerre Carl*, 1816 *Iowerri Mart*, 1834 *Ihowerre Marti*, 1835, 1850, 1858 *Ihowerre*, 1875 *Ihowerre*. < fn. *Iha* (**Ihoi*) + formant *-verē*. Current language users may interpret the toponym *Ihuverē* as something anatomical (*ihu* ‘flesh’, *verē* ‘gen. blood’) or something related to grinding (*ihuma* ‘to grind, to sharpen’), more creative people may even relate it to Christianity, where *ihu* ‘flesh’ and *veri* ‘blood’ have their own specific meaning. Actually, *Ihuverē* is a very old name and its components are certainly older than Christianity in Estonia. The Finnish scholar of onomastics Päivi Rintala (2008) writes that the underlying stem *iha* probably occurred in some regions of Balto-Finnic languages as a personal name and from early on, when they were in close contact, people started using it as a name stem. According to Rintala, Estonian place names with the modifier *ihu* can be compared to the modifier *iha*, because they have probably derived from it. In Rintala’s opinion, the farm name *Ihuverē* in the parish of Jüri is a clear example of an anthroponymical source (Rintala 2008: 314; cf. Kettunen 1955: 293, Kallasmaa 1996: 41 *Ihumetsa*.)

Kurna (*Kurna*) < **Koiranoja*; *-na* < gen. marker *-n* + *-oja*; *Kur-* < *koera*. (m., v.) 1241 *Queronoiaē*, 1384 *Koiranea*, *Koironia*, 1388 *Koyronia*, 1468 *Karnall*, 1475 *Coirnal*, ca 1500 *Korenoya*, 1535 *Kornal*, 1586 *Kornall*, 1589 *Cornall*, 1639 *Kornall*, 1663 *Cornal*, 1671 *Kornall*, 1732 *Kurna*, 1782 *Curnal*, 1840 *Cournal* (Johansen 1933: 559). 1687 *Kornal*, 1726 *Cournall*, 1782 *Cournal*, 1795, 1811, 1816 *Cournall*, 1834, 1835, 1850, 1858 *Cournal*. < *koer* ‘dog’ + *oja* ‘creek’. This is a native village name⁴ that is presumably second-

4 The Kurna manor was built at the site of the native village. The first written documents regarding the manor are from 1384, when it belonged to the Treydens. In 1670 Otto Wilhelm von Fersen took possession of it. After the Great Northern War, it belonged successively to the von Wrangells, von Schlippenbachs, von Derfeldens and von Lantingshausens. In 1833 the manor was inherited by Helene von Knorring, to whom it belonged until the end of the 19th century. (Särg 2006: 93-94)

ary to the hydronym. According to Lauri Kettunen (1955: 138), the dialectal *koer* > *kuer* changes in the compound's attribute *Koir-* > *Kur-*. The name probably changed *Koiranoja* > *Kuernjan* (a village) > *Kurna* (a village); *j* is here pronounced so softly that the *n* does not palatalize (cf. Kettunen 1955: 137-138, Kallasmaa 1996: 137).

Manni (***Manni***) < **Maande* < **Maantee*; -*ni* < gen. marker -*n* + -*tee*; *Ma-* < *Maa-*. (Lähtse, f.) 1665 *Manndi Martt*, 1666 *Mande Martt*, 1667 *Manndi Martt*, 1668 *Mande Martt*, 1679 *Mando Mart*, 1680 *Manda Mart*, 1684, 1685 *Manda Mart Krüger* 'innkeeper', 1687 *Manni Krog* 'tavern', 1726 *Manni Jack*, 1782 *Juhan Maniffer Krüger* 'innkeeper', 1811 *Manni Körtso Hans*, 1816 *Manni Hans*, 1835, 1850 *Manni Krug* 'tavern'. < *maa* 'land' + *tee* 'road, path'. The name shape *Maniffer* probably shows how the formant *-vere* has been transferred as a template to other names as well (cf. 1697 *Ihoffer*, 1782 *Kurrefer*). In the case of *Manni*, the formant has not become established. Perhaps it was used only by the one who wrote down the names and it had never been in active use. Older documentation leads us to assume that the name originates from the common noun *maantee* 'highway, high road'. This seems quite valid, because the taverns were situated by high roads. However, it still could have originated from a personal name, cf. *Mant* : *Mandu* ~ *Mando* (Mägiste 1929: 36; cf. Kallasmaa 1996: 205, Kallasmaa 2010: 143).

Metsari < **Metsaäre*; -*ri* < ?*ääre*. (Metsanurga I, f.) 1661, 1662 *Metzere Matzs*, 1663 *Metzerre Matzs*, 1665 *Metzssere Matzs*, 1666, 1667, 1668 *Metzere Matzs*, 1680 *Metzer Matz*, 1684, 1685 *Metzere Matz*, 1687 *Metzara Mattz*, 1726 *Metzara Rein*, 1782 *Metsare Matz*, 1811 *Metsare Mats*, 1816 *Metsari Matz*, 1834 *Metzarri*, 1835 *Metsarri*, 1850 *Metzari*. < ? *mets* 'forest' + *äär* 'side'. Older documents (1661, 1662 *Metzere Matzs*, 1782 *Metsare Matz*, and 1811 *Metsare Mats*) lead us to assume that the second component could have been the common noun *äär* 'side'. However, cf. 1687 *Metzara Mattz*, and 1726 *Metzara Rein* show that it is possible that the name originates from the common nouns *mets* 'forest' + *aru* 'dry upland meadow'. Cf. Kallasmaa 1996: 215, where *Metsara* < *mets* 'forest' + *aru* 'dry upland meadow' (in older documents: 1738 *Metzarro*, 1756 *Metsare*; cf.

Kettunen 1955: 320, Pall 1969: 140 *Metsara*, Kallasmaa 1996: 215 *Metsara*, Kallasmaa 2010: 149 *Metsaru laasma*.)

Tõnuni < *Tõnu-Juhani*; -ni < -juhani. (Kurna-Mõisaküla, f.) 1782 *Tonno Juhani Mart*, 1795 *Toenno Juhani Mart*, 1811 *Tõnno Johanný Michel*, 1816 *Tonno Johann*, 1834 *Toenno Johann*, 1835 *Toenno Juhhani*, 1850, 1858 *Tõnno Juhanni*, 1875 *Tõnnojani*. < fn. *Tõnu* + fn. *Juhan*. At the time of the name gathering, the shorter version was used, as well as the probably folk etymologically derived official name shape *Tõnu-Jaani*. Cf. Kettunen 1955: 152 -ni < -Jaani (cf. Pall 1969: 250 *Tõnu-Jaani*).

Väljari < *Välja-Jüri*; -ri < -jüri. (Paekna, f.) 1667, 1668 *Wellya Jurg*, 1679, 1680 *Welya Jürgenn*, 1684, 1685 *Welya Jür-gen*, 1687 *Wallia Jürgen*, 1726 *Welja Jürri Mart*, 1782 *Welja Juri*, 1782 *Welja Jurry Jahn*, 1811 *Wäljari Jahn*, 1816 *Wäliari Jahn*, 1834, 1835 *Wäljari*, 1850 *Weljari*. < cog. *Välja* ‘gen. field’ + fn. *Jüri*. Cf. Kettunen 1955: 520 *Väljari*, Pall 1969: 283 *Väljari*.

In the underlined name shapes, it is clear that in some cases, during the time of the gathering, both the short form and the form before the shortening were used. The documentation of the names made the on-going shortening more difficult. The shortening was natural in the spoken language but now the official name shape⁵ retains the use of the longer shape as it is considered to be more correct, and so it is impossible for the shortened name shape to become the unique form.

3. Group transition

One of the influences on place name phonetics has been the transition of one group to another. This is a phenomenon occurring in place names when parts of a name with similar phonetic shape can substitute for each other during variation. In the case of farm names in Kiili, the alternation has occurred

5 When both the shortened place name and the name shape before the shortening were used at the time of the name gathering, the unshortened name shape was more likely to become official, e.g. *Altoa* (pro *Alta*), *Ihuvre* (pro *Ihure*) and *Väljajüri* (pro *Väljari*).

with *-mäe* ‘gen. hill’ and *-maa* ‘land’ (mostly in the direction *-mäe* > *-maa*). According to Valdek Pall (1977: 41), this is probably a group change, where in certain cases it could have been affected by the vowel harmony. The cause could also have been the loss of connection with the common noun, in which case the postpositive component *-mäe* did not carry the determinant’s semantics, being now a part of the settlement name, where *-maa* actually fits better anyway. The endings *-mäe* and *-ma(a)* often vary in place names and it is not always possible to determine the original form. Also, based on the names in Kiili, the endings *-aia* ‘gen. garden’ and *-oja* ‘creek’, as well as *-selja* ‘gen. ridge (geo.)’ and *-silla* ‘gen. bridge’ often vary (it is possible that the latter was also caused by the assimilation *lj* > *ll* distinctive to the central dialect, although the same phenomenon has been described in place names in Saaremaa and Põhja-Tartumaa). Next some examples of group transition in farm names in Kiili.

Allikmäe ~ *Allikmaa*. (Sookaera, f.) 1661 *Hallikmah Jak*, 1662, 1663, 1665 *Hallikma Jak*, 1666 *Hallikmeh Jak*, 1667 *Hallikoma Jak*, 1668 *Hallikma Jak*, 1679 *Halligmäh Jaacke*, 1680 *Halligkmah Jaack*, 1684, 1685 *Halligkmah Jack*, 1687 *Hallikmeh Jak*, 1726 *Allickmeh Thomas*, 1811, 1816 *Hallikmäe Hans*, 1834, 1835, 1850 *Allikma*. < *allikas* ‘(water) spring’ or the fn. *Hallik* + *-mäe* ‘hill’. As we can see, in these documented name shapes the name endings *-mäe* and *-ma(a)* varied even hundreds of years ago and due to that it is impossible to determine the original form. Supposedly, the unshortened name shape began to be used again when the farm names were made official (cf. Pall 1969: 18 *Allika* (*Allikamäe* farm, *Allikmäe* hill), Kallasmaa 1996: 20 *Allika* (*Allikamaa*), *Allikamäe*.)

Aruaia ~ *Aruoja*. (Metsanurga I, f.) (cf. Simm 1973: 28 *Aruaia*.) The similar *aia* (*aja*) ~ *oja* alternation also occurred in Saaremaa: *Arbaia*, 1798 *Arbuoja* (Kallasmaa 1996: 27) and *Vabuiaia*, 1811 *Wabbooja Hindrik* (Kallasmaa 1996: 472), and in Hiiumaa: *Remliaia* ~ *Remleoja* (Kallasmaa 2010: 209).

Eerumäe ~ *Eerumaa*. (Lähtse, f.) 1795 *Semon Geremeof*, 1811 *Ivan Semenov*, 1816 *Peter Semenov*, 1834 *Geroma*,

1835 *Gerome*, 1850 *Eroma*, 1858 *Eromae*. < fn. *Jeremei* and the colloquial *Jerjoma* Superanskaja 2006: 183. Name forms with compound stems are folk etymological developments from the simple form *Eruma*, originating from a first name (cf. Kettunen 1955: 184 *Jeru*, Kallasmaa 1996: 35 *Eeru*.)

Kirjasselja ~ *Kirjassilla*. (Kurna-Mõisaküla, f.) 1873 *Kirjasilla*, 1875 *Kirjasilla*. Documents lead us to assume that the source was the common noun *kiri* or *kirju* ‘many-coloured, mottled, dappled’ (cf. *kirjas* ‘mottled cow’) + *sild* ‘bridge’. Variating of *-selja* and *-silla* has also been noticed in western dialectal place names by Marja Kallasmaa (2003: 66–67, e.g. *Lehtsel'la einamaa* ~ *Lehtsilla einamaa* and *Kuresell'amägi* ~ *Kuressilla-mägi*). This possibility has also been mentioned by Valdek Pall (1967: 98). According to Kallasmaa (2000: 109), the determinant *-selja* can be found in meadow and rangeland names and other nature names, the source being *selg* : *selja* ‘geo. ridge’.

Põldmäe ~ *Põldmaa*. (Nabala-Nõmmeküla, f.) 1850 *Põldma*. It is possible that the name written in the revision list is a short variant of the name *Põldmäe*, especially since it was also later used as *Põldmäe*, which later on was shortened to *Põldme*. However, it can't be ruled out that the original name shape could have been *Põldmaa*. (cf. Pall 1969: 192 *Põldmaa*, Kallasmaa 1996: 308 *Põldemägi*, *Põldmaa*, 2010: 196 *Põldmäe* ~ *Põldma*).

4. Folk etymology and adaptation

The next type of specific development that is reviewed is folk etymology⁶. Folk etymology is not a result of phonetic changes in common vocabulary, but is due to the language

6 Vibeke Dalberg (2008: 83) states that *folk etymology* is not a very exact term because, in her opinion, the phenomenon should be seen as a functional development, not as an etymological development. Language users are prone to decode what they hear based on their linguistic norms, which is why an incomprehensible name is adapted to the norm (although this is unconscious) and its shape is changed slightly so the meaning will become more understandable.

user's linguistic intuition. The first thing that brings out folk etymology is often the fact that the common nouns that form a name have disappeared from the general language, although even the names that could be folk etymologized can change in different ways from their equivalent common noun. Folk etymology involves a reinterpretation of a name (although Vibeke Dalberg states that it is difficult to judge whether the reinterpretation came before the form change or vice versa; both factors may occur at the same time). Dalberg also remarks that names affected by folk etymology are quite often compound names. She proposes that this leads to another latent cause of changes. Namely, the language user assumes that the compound names are formed from existing words and often interprets the name according to the "living vocabulary". So, the folk etymologically derived name shapes often have compound stems (Dalberg 2008: 81-83, 90).

Valdek Pall has also described folk etymology as an attempt to make the name more understandable for the user, being the opposite of the shortening of the name components and group transition. For this reason, sometimes a word that is not actively used is replaced with something more familiar (Pall 1977: 41).

Marja Kallasmaa (1995: 764-766) believes that folk etymology has played a much greater role in Estonian farm names than is commonly believed. This is because the detection of folk etymological changes can often be very difficult, due to the fact that, when a name is semantically reconstructed in a folk etymological way, it will behave in a new way – it will behave like the word or word combination that it now consists of. As folk etymology can only be found by looking from another angle of time, specific developments can be detected only if there are some old documents.

A mechanism similar to folk etymology is name adaptation. Place names of foreign origin are often adapted to the language's phonetic structure, as when common nouns are borrowed (Pall 1977: 42). In the case of settlement names in Kiili, mainly names of foreign origin have been adapted – mostly from

the Russian first names of the farmers of the former Veneküla⁷, but also from the surnames of German manorial estate owners. In some names both folk etymological changes and adaptation can be found.

Next, some examples of folk etymology and adaptation in the settlement names in Kiili (name shapes that were used during the name gathering are underlined).

Andrese < Russian fn. *Andrei*. (Lähtse, f.) 1795, 1811, 1816 *Andrey Isakow*, 1834 *Adresse*, 1835 *Andressi*, 1850, 1858 *Adresse*. < Russian fn. *Andrei* Rajandi 1966: 25. The name has been adapted to Estonian, cf. Estonian fn. *Andres* : *Andrese* Mägiste 1929: 22, *Andreas* ~ *Andre(u)s* Rajandi 1966: 25 (cf. Pall 1969: 23 *Andrese*, Simm 1973: 26 *Andrese*, Kallasmaa 1996: 22 *Andrese*, Kallasmaa 2010: 31 *Andrese*).

Eerumaa < Eruma < Jeruma < *Geroma* < Russian fn. *Jeremei*. (Lähtse, f.) 1795 *Semon Geremeof*, 1811 *Ivan Semenov*, 1816 *Peter Semenow*, 1834 *Geroma*, 1835 *Gerome*, 1850 *Eroma*, 1858 *Eromae*. < Russian fn. *Jeremei* and the colloquial *Jerjoma* Superanskaja 2006: 183. The name has been adapted to Estonian, cf. Estonian fn. *Eero* ~ *Eeru* (Mägiste 1929: 23), *Eero* ~ *Eeru* < *Eric(h)* ~ *Erik* (Rajandi 1966: 57). The reason for the development of the compound name *Eerumaa* could be folk etymology, where the name users have changed the foreign *Eruma* into something more suitable for their language comprehension – a compound name consisting of the first name *Eeru* and the generic term *maa* ‘land’ (cf. Kettunen 1955: 184 *Jeru*, Kallasmaa 1996: 35 *Eeru*).

Kaarepere < German sn. *Scharenberg*. (m.) 1732 *Kareberre*, 1840 *Kareperre* (Johansen 1933: 596–597). Cf. Nabalas 1668 *Sara Karber Hans*, 1679 *Kahriber Hansen Wittibe* ‘wid-

7 After the Great Northern War, the Tsardom of Russia brought its army equipment to the land of the Sausti manor. When the troops were disbanded, a lot of the soldiers stayed at the Sausti manor as peasants. In the revision list of 1726, there are no peasants with Russian names, but in the following ones (1782 and 1795) there is documentation of more than a dozen Russian names. This is how the place name Veneküla ‘Russian village’ was established. The name was official until 1977. In older documents, Veneküla was included in the village of Lähtse as a village part.

ow', 1680 *Kahriber Hannss Witbe* 'widow', 1684, 1685 *Karreber Witbe* 'widow' and 1680 *Kahriber Bertel*, 1684, 1685 *Karreber Bertell*. < German sn. *Scharenberg* Johansen 1933: 295. Cf. Ketunen 1955: 161, 219, 299. *Kaarepere* was the parallel name for the Sausti manor⁸. The name of the *Kaarepere* manor came from the manorial estate owner's German surname *Scharenberg*. Matthias Johann Eisen (1924: 75) writes that, at the time of Anton Thor-Helle, Estonians called the Sausti manor *Kaarepere*. Koidu Uustalu (1968: 743) also examines the development of the toponym *Kaarepere* and writes more specifically about the name *Kaarepere* in the parish of Palamuse. The former *Kaarepere* manor was situated there and it got its name from B. Scharenberg, to whom the manor belonged beginning in 1601. Estonians started to call it the *Kaarepere* manor. In Middle Low German orthography, the *sch* sound at the beginning of the word marked the consonant cluster *sk* and that explains the *k* at the beginning of *Kaarepere*. The second component of the surname is *-berg* and this has been replaced by the Estonian word *-pere* 'family' (cf. Pall 1969: 45-46, Kallasmaa 2010: 60 *Kaarpere*).

Maksima < Russian fn. *Maksim*. (Lähtse, f.) 1782 *Maxim Karpoff*, 1795 *Maxim Karpof*, 1811 *Maxim Karpow*, 1816 *Iwan Maximow*, 1834, 1835, 1850, 1858 *Maxima*. < Russian fn. *Maksim* < *Maximilianus* Rajandi 1966: 120. In addition to adaptation, this is an interesting example of a contemporary group transition. In Kiili, *Maksimäe* Street got its name from a farm name and a new residential area called *Maksima* has been built there. But the association representing the residential area took the name *Maksimaa* for legal reasons (*Maksima* and *Maxima* were already, respectively, the name of a detailed plan and a grocery store chain in the area). The street name *Maksimäe* is prob-

8 The Sausti manor (*Sauß*) was first mentioned in 1453. It belonged to the noble von Scharenberg family for about three hundred years. The manor also had a cattle manor: Padiküla (*Paddiküll*). In 1782 the Sausti manor came into the possession of the Tiesenhausens. (Särg 2006: 185, 188) When in the 17th century the Saue manor, which was called Väike-Sausti 'Small-Sausti', was separated from the Sausti manor, the old manor started to be called Suure-Sausti (*Groß Sauß*) 'Big-Sausti'.

ably also connected to Maksima Hill, which was close to the Maksima farm (the hill got its name from the farm name, so it is a secondary name; the former name was Kiiliaru Hill) (cf. Kettunen 1955: 126, Simm 1973: 67 *Maksa*, Kallasmaa 1996: 204 *Maksimi*).

Paali < Russian fn. *Pavel*. (Lähtse, f.) 1782 *Afonassi Pawlow*, 1795 *Afanasse Pawlaw*, 1834 *Pali*, 1835 *Pali*, 1850 *Pahly*, 1858 *Pahly*. < Russian fn. *Pavel* Superanskaja 2006: 263, cf. *Paavel*, -i Mägiste 1929: 42, *Paavel* (Rajandi 1966: 142; cf. Kettunen 1955: 102, 293, Pall 1969: 169, Simm 1973: 80, Kallasmaa 1996: 267, Kallasmaa 2010: 176).

Penduska < Russian fn. *Pentelei*. (Lähtse, f.) 1795 *Pentiley Antonoff*, 1811 *Pentilei Antonow*, 1816 *Pentelej Antonow*, 1850 *Pentuska*. < Russian fn. *Pentelei* (Superanskaja 2006: 270; cf. Kettunen 1955: 126 *Pentuska*).

Raudalu < *Raudaru*. (v.) See in the plans of the Kurna manor in 1875 *Rautal mets* ‘forest’, *Rautallo mets* ‘forest’, *Rautallo soo* ‘swamp’ (a rangeland). In addition, the name has occurred as a cognomen in the village Saire: 1782 *Neu Raudarro Hans*, 1795 *Neu Raudaro Hans*, 1811 *Raudalo Jurry*; 1782 *Alt Raudarro Tönno*, 1795 *Alt Raudaro Toenno*. Lauri Kettunen proposes that the source could be *Raua talu* ‘farm’ (1955: 110–111). It seems more likely that it comes from the common names *raud* ‘iron’ + *aru* ‘dry upland meadow’, where a change has occurred for phonetic reasons *aru* > *alu* (an example of the same phenomenon is the adaptation of loan words, e.g. German *der Reiter* > *rüütel* ‘knight’ and *der Räuber* > *röövel* ‘robber’) (cf. Kallasmaa 1996: 332 *Raua*).

Sahkari < Russian fn. *Zahhari*. (Lähtse, f.) 1782 *Anton Sacharoff*, 1795 *Anton Sacharof*, 1811 *Anton Sacharov*, 1816 *Peter Saharow*, 1834 *Sachkari*, 1835 *Sachkari*, 1850 *Sachkari*, 1858 *Sachkari*. < Russian fn. *Zahhari* Superanskaja 2006: 188, cf. fn. *Sagarjas*, *Sahar*, *Sahkarjas*, *Sahker*, *Sakaria(s)* < *Sacharias* ~ *Zacharias* Rajandi 1966: 151 (cf. Simm 1973: 102 *Sahhari*).

Sookaera < *Sookoera*. (v.) 1637 *Sokoyr Jack*, 1643 *Sohkor Lauer*, 1687 *Sockor*, 1744 *Sockar*, 1765, 1871 *Sokoira*. The former name ?**Raadu* – 1241 *Ratho*, 1493 *Rade*, 1495 *Radt*, *Rath*, 1510

Rath, 1565 *Rawo*, 1586 *Rahdo*, *Rade* (Johansen 1933: 569). 1726 *Sookar*, 1782 *Sokoir*, 1811, 1816, 1834, 1835, 1850, 1858 *Sokare*. < *soo* ‘swamp’ + *koer* ‘dog’. Nowadays this is interpreted as a name consisting of the words *soo* ‘swamp’ and *kaer* ‘oat’, but older documents (1637 *Sokoyr Jack*, 1643 *Sohkor Lauer*, and 1765, 1871 *Sokoira*) show that the name actually comes from the word *koer* ‘dog’. The name has probably changed due to folk etymology. The village might have developed from a group of isolated farms (German *Streugesinde*); in 1661 these farms *resp.* farmers were documented: *Sohkohr Laur* and *Sohkohr Cäsper*, and in 1679 a third one: *Sohkur Jaecke*. According to Lauri Kettunen, the village name *Ratho*, which is recorded in the Danish Census Book, originates from *raaduskane*, *raaduskas*, which means ‘poor, raddled’ (documented in coastal dialect). Kettunen finishes with a question: does *sookoer* ‘swamp dog’ also mean something poor and raddled? (1955: 173-174).

Treja < German sn. *Treyden*. (m.) < sn. *Treyden* (Johansen 1933: 295). This is the parallel name for the Kurna manor in popular language. Until 1670 the manorial estate belonged to the Treydens. Cf. the Reina manor in the parish of Pöide – *Reina* < sn. *Treyden* (Eisen 1924: 68).

5. Concluding remarks

All types of specific developments can be found in Kiili place names: irregular shortenings, group transition, folk etymology and different adaptations. Specific developments that have occurred in place names can only be detected and proved if there is previous documentation; otherwise this is only speculation.

Language development will continue and a lot of place names will evolve with it. We do not always know exactly where place names come from and only time will tell where they are heading.

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Abbreviations

cog. – cognomen
f. – farm
fn. – first name
gen. – genitive
geo. – geographical
m. – manor
sn. – surname
v. – village

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Kokkuvõte. Tiina Laansalu: Eriarengud Kiili kohanimedes. Kohanimed on keele arenedes muutunud üheskoos muu sõnavaraga, samas on kohanimedes lisaks aset leidnud omapäraseid, üldsõnavarast erinevaid arenguid. Nendeks on ebareeglipärane lühenemine, sarjasiirdumine, rahvaetümoloogia ja mugandumine. Artikkel tutvustab põgusalt igat eriarengurühma ning esitab nende kohta näiteid Kiili asustusnimede põhjal.

Märksõnad: kohanimed, asustusnimed, eriarengud, ebareeglipärane lühenemine, sarjasiirdumine, rahvaetümoloogia, mugandumine

