

LIVONIAN LANGUAGE TEXTS IN THE ESTONIAN LITERARY MUSEUM 175TH OR OSKAR LOORITS FUND

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Abstract. The article considers written Livonian language sources located in the Estonian Cultural History Archives of the Estonian Literary Museum and which linguists can use in their studies. The most extensive collection of Livonian language sources – around 1200 pages of unpublished texts – are located in the Oskar Loorits 175th fund. Estonian folklore researcher Oskar Loorits (1900–1961) visited Livonians for scientific purposes several times in the 1920s and 1930s and helped Livonians in their cultural efforts as well. Since most of his communication with Livonians consisted of letters, Loorits’ archive is a valuable information source not only about Livonian social and cultural life, but also about the Livonian language. There are lots of original Livonian poems and translations into Livonian in the 175th fund, too.

Keywords: Livonian, Livonian dialects, written Livonian language sources, history of Livonian literature, Livonian cultural history, Estonian archives

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1. Introduction

Today anyone who is interested in studying the Livonian language, compiling dictionaries and developing materials for using and learning the language, knows that the time has come to use all language samples collected in archives, museums, libraries, research institutes and elsewhere, because, factually, the period is over for finding specific, extensive and authentic texts for research purposes from those whose mother tongue is Livonian. Written Livonian language sources (for further reading refer to examples such as Valts Ernštreits’ study “Sources of Livonian language” (Ernštreits 2011b, 2013) and “Livonian written language” (Ernštreits 2011a)), as well as their history (for example, Blumberga 2009, 2011a and 2013a) have been well recognized. Linguists are also aware of the largest Livonian written language text collections and their locations, although until now, for different reasons, they have not been used to their full extent. In academic circles there is little information about the Livonian language texts, which are kept in archives which, at first glance, do not

have much connection with linguistics; namely, different history and cultural history archives and museums. One of these institutions is the Estonian Literary Museum with its Estonian Cultural History Archives and Estonian Folklore Archives.

The Livonian sources in the Folklore Archives mostly consist of materials collected by the Estonian folklore researcher Oskar Loorits – unpublished ethnographical lexical files and folklore notes. The files, which also include illustrations drawn by the narrators, were collected mostly during 1923 and 1924. The main narrators were Jānis Belte (b. 1893) from Lūžņa, Alfrēds Dambergs (now known as Pēteris Dambergs, b. 1909) from Sīkrags, Rūdolfš Anzenovs (b. 1893) from Sīkrags, Kārlis Stalte (b. 1870) from Mazirbe as well as residents of Košrags – Eduards Ozolzīle (b. 1894), Teodors Skadiņš (b. 1906) and Augusts Skadiņš (b. 1902) (Blumberga 2007b: 17). These Livonian language materials have attracted the attention of linguists.

The situation is different with the Estonian Cultural History Archives, which contain a relatively extensive Livonian correspondence with Estonian researchers and social workers. Furthermore, most of the Livonian correspondence is written in Livonian. The most extensive collection of Livonian language texts – around 1200 pages of unpublished texts, which have been written by those with Livonian as their mother tongue – is located in the Oskar Loorits 175th fund. The number of pages has been determined not using the archives' numeration, where sometimes two pages have been numbered as one, but rather by counting all the pages with Livonian texts. It must be noted that one page doesn't refer to any standard size – a page is considered a paper page of any size (even a postcard), which has been fully or partially written on one side. In this fund it is also possible to observe handwritings of published works – from publications and articles to separate poems, which Livonians have sent in their letters. This fact made counting the precise number of pages more difficult – if a letter written on half a page later contained a poem and the other half-page had the letter text, the whole page was considered an unpublished source. Some manuscripts in the collection were considered unpublished sources, although they were later edited (for example, orthographical mistakes corrected, shortened etc.) and published by O. Loorits in one of his 1920s Livonian language publications.

Oskar Loorits' (1900–1961) path to Livonians began in June, 1920, in Lūžņa village, when he was an assistant to Baltic-Finnic languages professor Lauri Kettunen from the University of Tartu. When choosing a fellow traveller, the professor sought a new talent in the broad crowd of students, someone he could prepare as his follower, i. e., someone he could tutor during the expedition. O. Loorits turned

out to be quite reasonable, as a result of which Kettunen considered him to be an important help in his research from the very first days. (Blumberga 2013a: 42) Furthermore, he soon started not only to write down ordinary language samples, but also became deeply interested in Livonian ethnography and folklore (Kettunen 1948: 111). Further events showed that folklore was O. Loorits' true calling and already in 1926 at Tartu University he defended his dissertation on Livonian folklore. According to Loorits' notes, he visited Livonians a total of 11 times: June 4th – August 4th, 1920; January 12th–18th, 1921; June 8th – July 4th, 1922; November 17th, 1923 – January 8th, 1924; September 16th–29th, 1925; October 22nd–25th, 1927; July 6th – August 2nd, 1930; January 6th–9th, 1931; August 29th – September 6th, 1933; August 1st–17th, 1934; August 3rd–15th, 1937 (Blumberga 2013a: 43).

The results of these trips are not only his many studies about Livonian folklore (Loorits 1926a, 1926b, 1927, 1928, 1931a, 1931b, 1932a, 1932b, 1935, 1936, 1951, 1952, 1958, 1998, 2000) and more than a hundred Livonian ethnographical items, which he donated to the Estonian National Museum in 1924 and 1925 (Piiri 2001: 78), but also his unselfish work in raising the national pride of Livonians. O. Loorits also actively took part in the Estonian kindred-nation support movement and did much to help Livonians in their cultural efforts (further reading: Blumberga 2011b, 2013b). Since most of his communication with Livonians consisted of letters and O. Loorits carefully kept all documents, letters, notes, etc. in his private archive, which was later included in publically accessible archives, valuable sources remain today not only about Livonian social and cultural life, but also about the Livonian language.

For the purposes of this article, the Livonian language sources described later were examined in the 175th fund during 2006 and 2007. It is possible that the fund was supplemented during later years. If so, then these Livonian language documents are not included in this article. At the end of the Second World War in 1944, O. Loorits emigrated to Sweden and took a part of his academic and personal archive with him. After his death, these pre-war and post-war period documents, in accordance with his will, went to the Folklore Archives of the Finnish Literature Society in Helsinki. The part of archive which was publically available right away was passed on to the Estonian Literary Museum in 1998. Already before that, in 1975 and 1978, the Language and Literature Institute of the Estonian Academy of Sciences received a copy of the partial archive of O. Loorits' Livonian proverbs and sayings file from the Finnish Literature Society (LV I: 8). This material was included in the study developed by Estonian

scientists “Livonian proverbs with Estonian, Votic and Latvian correlates” (LV).

The second part of the archive was closed until in 2001, and only in 2005 did the Estonian Literary Museum Archives take over the whole O. Loorits archive, which was kept in Helsinki. However, the author has no information about whether this part of the archive has been arranged, catalogued and is publically available in the Estonian Literary Museum. The author explored this part of the archive soon after it was made public at the beginning of 2002 in the Folklore Archives of the Finnish Literature Society. This long closed archive mostly contains documents of a private nature – correspondence, photographs, family documents etc. Between these there are also documents in Livonian – O. Loorits’ correspondence with Livonians Rozālija Dziadkovska (b. 1883), Pēteris Dambergs, Alise Gūtmane, Hilda Cerbaha (b. 1910), Kārlis Stalte and others.

2. Published manuscripts

Oskar Loorits’ 175th fund contains some noteworthy manuscripts in Livonian, which were not included in the list of unpublished Livonian language texts, because their author is either not a Livonian or they have been published unchanged. 1) O. Loorits’ manuscript “Līvō kiel gramatika termīnōd¹” (Livonian language grammar terms), undated (f. 27:14). It could have been written in 1923 (Blumberga 2006: 40). This manuscript has not been published and has been further examined by V. Ernštreits (Ernštreits 2011a: 75–78). 2) First Livonian reading book “Ežmi līvəd lugdābrōntāz” (f. 24:18) manuscript, which was published in 1921 (LL 1921). 3) Third Livonian reading book “Kolmāz līvəd lugdābrōntāz” first (f. 6:13) and second version (f. 6:14). The first version consists of 45 pages and it is the handwriting of the reading book’s author and translator Augusts Skadiņš, dated 1923. In the handwriting, O. Loorits, most likely, has made literary and spelling corrections with a pencil. The second version is a typescript on 16 pages with corrections in the margins. At the end on an empty page with no numeration there is A. Skadiņš’ popular poem “Ala jūo” written in O. Loorits’ handwriting. The reading book was published in 1923 (LL 1923). 4) Second Livonian reading book “Toi līvəd lugdābrōntāz” published article “Līvōd vana aiga” (LL 1924: 5–14) handwriting on 42 pages, no author indicated.

1 The title in Livonian has been preserved in the original spelling, which has not been adjusted according to the modern Livonian orthography.

The reading book shows A Skadiņš as the author, however, it is most likely just his translation, not composed by him. To the manuscript A. Skadiņš has given the name “Līvõd (1160–1688)” (f. 6:18). The archive has another version of this article – O. Loorits' version re-written by hand on 39 pages, which has been given the same title as indicated in the article “Līvõd vana aiga” and to which O. Loorits has provided the author “A. Skadin” (f. 6:19). 5) A. Skadiņš written down Livonian tale “Kui merkure um naista ādagtõn”, which has been re-written on a typewriter (f. 6:16) and published in the second Livonian reading book (LL 1924: 14–15).

3. Texts of prominent Livonian cultural workers

The largest interest is attracted by the Livonian-language texts of Livonian language keepers and Eastern Livonian dialect speakers Pēteris Dambergs and Kārlis Stalte, as well as the Western Livonian dialect speaker and artist Jānis Belte. The 175th fund contains: 1) 63 letters and postcards written by the teacher and a friend of O. Loorits, Pēteris Dambergs (more about his work: Blumberga 2007a), which he wrote to Loorits from 1923 until 1936 (f. 1:15). It is interesting that until 1929 P. Dambergs undersigned them with his second name Alfrēds. The first postcard sent to Loorits is dated March 27th, 1923, when Pēteris was just 14 years old. Hence, in a unique way it is possible to track how his Livonian language lexicon and writing changed. Furthermore, researchers also have later written samples from P. Dambergs, which were written after 1936. The letters also contain examples of P. Dambergs' creative works. In 1925 when he was 16, he sent Loorits ecclesiastical songs which he reproduced in poetry himself, but two years later – in 1927 – even a poem he wrote himself. Additionally, the archivist has supplemented P. Dambergs' letters with postcards and greeting cards, which Dambergs wrote together with his study classmates in the Jelgava Teacher Institute, Hilda Cerbaha and Alise Gūtmane. Altogether this file 1:15 contains 123 pages of Livonian language texts. 2) Two P. Dambergs' poetry reproductions from Latvian language – Rūdolfs Blaumanis' “Tõla” (Winter) and Matīss Kaudzīte's “Tou ārmaztimi” (National love) (f. 6:6). This also contains another poem, which could be written by him. These texts are not dated. 3) Seven of P. Dambergs' letters to Rozālija Dziadkovska, which were written from 1932–1936 (f. 55:11).

Kārlis Stalte has sent to Oskar Loorits: 1) His biography in Livonian on four pages, dated February 1st, 1931 (f. 19:5). 2) A hand-written poetry manuscript of 16 pages (f. 7:9). Based on this manuscript a

collection of K. Stalte's poetry was published in 1924 (Stalte 1924). The handwritings do not contain the poem included in the poetry collection "Didriķis opiz kengšepaks" (Didriķis learned to be a shoemaker; Stalte 1924: 19), but it does have 11 poems and poetry reproductions not published in the book. 3) A translation from Estonian of a children's play "Ku ma sūr līb" (When I grow up). The handwritings are not dated. K. Stalte has indicated that this play was translated from Finnish to Estonian by E. Kutsar (f. 7:8). This same play, but with the title "Ku ma sūrōks sōb", was translated to Livonian also by A. Skadiņš (f. 6:15). 4) 44 letters and postcards, which K. Stalte wrote to O. Loorits during the time period from 1922 until 1936. The letters also contain poems. The Livonian text exceeds a hundred pages (f. 4:16).

Jānis Belte sent 24 letters to O. Loorits from 1920 until 1932, in which he also sent his poems and drawings (f. 1:4). In a separate file (f. 7:14) there are some of J. Belte's poems (with the pseudonym Valkt).

4. Written texts of other Livonian leaders

The hand of the Košrags Livonian and Livonian Union chairman (1933–1936) Didriķis Volganskis (b. 1884) has written the following texts: 19 Didriķis Volganskis' letters and postcards to O. Loorits, which are written from 1923–1935 (f. 5:12); D. Volganskis' speech draft on one page "Līv kīel rōk" (Livonian language speech), as well as six pages of poetry by Pēteris and Didriķis Volganskis (f. 7:16).

89 letters and postcards written to O. Loorits (f. 3:10) by Mārtiņš Lepste, a Livonian born in Lielirbe in 1881, who lived in Mazirbe during the 1920s and 30s, long term Livonian Union chairman (1924–1933) and Livonian language teacher (1923–1938). The file description indicates that the total number of letters is 90; however, a counting mistake was made during archiving. They are written from 1924 until 1932 and the total volume exceeds 200 pages.

The first editor of the Livonian newspaper "Līvli" Andrejs Štālens (b. 1866) has not left many trails in O. Loorits' archive. There are only two letters from him – one hand-written letter from 1933 written to R. Dziadkovska (f. 56:3) and one in typewriting, which was sent to O. Loorits in 1932 (f. 4:15). There is a similar situation with the Livonian Union choir director and daughter of K. Stalte, Margarita Stalte (b. 1902) – only one postcard written to O. Loorits in 1936 (f. 4:17).

Livonian Union letters to O. Loorits (f. 3:11). The archive catalogue shows, that the Livonian Union sent 12 letters. Actually, during

the time period from March 4th, 1923 until May 17th, 1936, it sent 10 letters and one telegram. One letter was added by mistake – the author is not the Livonian Union and it is not written in Livonian. Judging by the handwriting, two of the most likely authors were Kārlis Stalte and Didriķis Volganskis.

5. Estonian and Finnish kindred-nation organization Scholarship holders' letters and manuscripts

In 1920 the Estonian Native Language Society (*Akadeemiline Emakeele Selts*) began organizing studies in Tartu teacher seminars for two Livonian youngsters – Augusts Skadiņš from Košrags and Jānis Zēbergs (b. 1904) from Vaide. They arrived in Tartu in January 1921. J. Zēbergs studied in Tartu for seven months or two partial terms, but A. Skadiņš took part in the teacher seminars for three terms until he had to drop his studies due to family reasons. In gratitude for their education they had to work for the benefit of the Livonian culture to the best of their abilities. (Blumberga 2011b: 155–156, 2013b: 205–206) In his work A. Skadiņš was especially hardworking, as many works written by him can be found in the 175th fund: 1) 40 A. Skadiņš' letters to O. Loorits, which are written from 1920–1925 (f. 4:11). 2) Different translations and articles prepared from published materials: “Gais un tierairg” (Air and health), dated 1923 (f. 6:11); “Kui tulāb miestō piddō?” (How to care for a man?), dated 1923 (f. 6:17); translation manuscript for the play “Pūtsspiegļ” (Till Eulenspiegel), 44 pages, dated 1924, however, unfortunately the original author of the play and the language from which it was translated have not been identified (f. 7:2); translation from Estonian of the children's play “Ku ma sūrōks sōb” (When I grow up), 11 pages (f. 6:15); article “Alkohōl mōju lapst pālō” (The effects of alcohol on children), not dated, but most likely this work of 12 pages was written at the beginning of the 1920s (f. 6:10). Most likely it was planned for inclusion in the Third Livonian reading book dedicated to the fight against alcoholism; translation from Estonian of the children's play “Siņņi lintā” (Blue ribbon), 16 pages, dated 1923 (f. 7:5); translation from Estonian of the children's play “Sattōb kiv”, 6 pages, not dated, but thought to be also from 1923 (f.m 7:6); translation of the story “Sakā puois”, 19 pages, original language and author have not been identified (f. 7:3); translation of the Bavarian story “Mōtsasalaj tutkām” (The end of the forest thief), 51 pages, dated 1922. Original language and author not indicated (f. 7:1); a seven-page text “Tāma vōdlōb” (He waits), dated 1922, which could be a translation (f. 7:7); a poem “Sin suormōd”

(Your fingers) dated 1922, which could be written by him or a poetry reproduction (f. 7:4); “Ministōr prezident unnāgu” (Prime Minister’s dream), one page, dated 1921 (f. 6:12).

The contribution of the other seminar student is more humble: nineteen letters and postcards written to O. Loorits from 1921–1929 (f. 4:21) and multiple poems, which are dated 1922–1927 (f. 7:11, f. 7:12, f. 7:13).

Finnish kindred-nation organizations turned to educating Livonians at the end of 1920s and with their support 12 Livonian youngsters received full or partial education. In the 175th fund the written texts in Livonian of only three of them can be found, not counting P. Dambergs (see before): 1) The Vaide Livonian, fisherman and poet Alfons Bertholds (b. 1910) wrote 14 letters and postcards in Livonian and Finnish to O. Loorits from 1927 until 1931, only 12 of which are in Livonian (f. 1:9). He wrote in Finnish at the end of 1920s for training purposes, when he spent two years studying in Finland. A. Bertholds’ pen owns 54 pages of texts in Livonian. 2) Sīkrags Livonian Hilda Cerbaha sent 13 letters and postcards to O. Loorits in Livonian and Finnish (f. 1:13). H. Cerbaha too wrote in Finnish when she studied in Finland. The correspondence is dated 1927–1935. The 175th fund also contains one letter dated 1933, which she wrote to Rozālija Dziadkovska (f. 2:12). 3) Two letters from Mazirbe Livonian Alise Gūtmane to O. Loorits, dated 1934 and 1935 (f. 2:12).

6. Oskar Loorits’ narrators and other Livonians

Of Eastern dialect speakers’ written texts, the 175th fund contains: 1) Two letters written to Loorits by Vaide village Žonaki house owner Jānis Bertholds (b. 1879), dated June and November, 1930 (f. 1:11). Another two J. Bertholds’ letters written in the 1920s, possibly due to a mistake made by the archivist, have been added to the letters written by his sister’s son Jānis Zēbergs (f. 4:21). 2) A letter to O. Loorits written by L. Bertholde in 1923 (f. 1:12). Her family tree is still unclear, but, most likely, she came from Vaide. 3) Two parcels sent by the Sīkrags Livonian Arnolds Dambergs, brother of Pēteris Dambergs, dated 1929 and 1931 (f. 1:16). 4) A written letter by some N. Dembergs from 1926, where the sender’s address is in Ventspils (f. 1:18). Judging by the language and surname used in the letter, this person was born in one of the villages with the Livonian language Eastern dialects. 5) Bruno Dziadkovsky’s and Rozālija Dziadkovska’s letters to O. Loorits (f. 2:1), the majority of which Bruno wrote in German, but 29 pages of the text by Rozālija are in Livonian, as well as her two

letter drafts to other Livonians (f. 56:8, f. 56:16). Rozālija was a Livonian born in Pitragš, but Bruno was an ethnic German. 6) One letter written in 1920 and signed by an A. Fišer (f. 2:9). Judging by the sent/received registration notes kept by O. Loorits (f. 23:1, p. 52) and the population registers of Livonian villages (Blumberga 2006a: 308) it was Anna Fišere from Kolka. 7) A letter to O. Loorits written by Sīkrags village Tiļļi house owner Pēteris Folmanis (b. 1877) in 1924 (f. 2:10). 8) Text by the Mazirbe Livonian Īda Langže on two pages, dated 1927 (f. 3:9). 9) Five letters to O. Loorits written by Lonija Lepste (real name Lūcija Reinvalde, b. 1909), dated 1931–1933 (f. 4:10). One of these letters also includes one Lepste family Easter greeting card sent in 1930. 10) Grieta or Margrieta Skadiņa from Košrags village Anduļi house sent O. Loorits 3 letters in 1933 and 1936, two of which are in Latvian and one – the latest one, dated 1936 – in Livonian (f. 4:12). 11) Two letters written in 1922 by the Košrags Livonian Teodors Skadiņš (f. 4:13). 12) Six letters to O. Loorits from Marija Šaltjāre, which were written in 1924 and 1926 (f. 4:20). M. Šaltjāre was O. Loorits' narrator from Pitragš. 13) Kolka Livonian Kirils Veide's (b. 1865) two letters written in 1920 and 1921 (f. 5:7). 14) Poetry written by Sīkrags Livonian Pēteris Breinkopfs (f. 6:5).

However, of the Western dialect speakers' written texts, the 175th fund contains: 1) Three letters written in 1921 from a Lūžņas village Livonian, who signed as *Lagdō Ella* (f. 2:5). She was Ella Ernestovska, the daughter of O. Loorits' narrator Anna Ernestovska (Loorits 1938: 99). 2) One letter from Lūžņas Livonian Trīne Krišjāne written in 1928 (f. 3:2). 3) A letter written by the Miķeļtornis Livonian Marija Kāpberga from 1934 (f. 3:6). 4) A letter from Miķeļtornis Livonian Fricis Kāpbergs without date (f. 3:7). Judging by the content, it was written when he lived in Finland near Porvoo – therefore in 1933 (Blumberga 2013b: 226). 5) Two letters and a postcard written in 1933 by Lūžņas Livonian Lote Lindenberga (b. 1866) (f. 3:13). It contains information about Livonian folklore and her poem “Lōlajiz loul” which was also published in the Livonian poetry collection (LLK 1998: 26–27). 6) Poetry and a letter to O. Loorits written by Miķeļtornis Livonian Uldriķis Kāpbergs (b. 1869) on 19 pages, dated 1922–1932 (f. 6:8). He published poetry under the pseudonym Uļi Kīnkamāg.

The 175th fund contains some pages of Livonian texts whose authors are still unknown (f. 6:9, f. 7:17).

7. Texts by Albīns Bertholds (pseudonym Riekkēji)

Albīns (self-claimed Albinus) Bertholds (1865–1932) was born in the Vaide village, but lived far from his native village in Cēsis when he composed these texts. A. Bertholds was the brother of Jānis Bertholds' father, who has already been mentioned. The 175th fund contains the following texts written by A. Bertholds in Livonian: 1) 11 letters and postcards to O. Loorits, written from 1924–1932 (f. 1:8). The letters also contain A. Bertholds' poetry reproductions. Two interesting Livonian cultural history facts can be observed from his letters. Firstly, the only elsewhere published photograph of the teacher and translator of Gospel of Matthew, Niks Polmanis, comes from A. Bertholds' collection. In the letter of May 11th, 1924 he sent O. Loorits his mother's brother's, N. Polmanis', portrait for "observing and noting" with a request to send it back. Afterwards, Loorits asked for permission to keep the photograph in Tartu Museum, which he duly received. Secondly, in his letter of July 25th, 1926 A. Bertholds sends a Livonian reproduction of his new relative's – Arthur Berthold's, a Livonian living in USA (b. 1905 in Latvia) – Latvian poem "Kaupo". O. Loorits slightly edited the poem, and with the title "Kaupo loul" (Kaupo song) it went into Livonian cultural history as a Livonian language poem written by the Livonian poet Artūrs Bertholds, although actually he did not know the Livonian language and corresponded with O. Loorits during the later years in English. This poem was published in the Fifth Livonian reading book (LL 1926: 3) and is included in the Livonian poetry collection, where a poetry reproduction in Latvian is also included (LLK 1998: 112–113). If it would be possible to find the original Artūrs Bertholds poem, it would be interesting to compare the original with the reproduction written by Uldis Krasts. 2) Two letters from July 1931, written in Latvian and Livonian to Bruno Dziadkowsky, where two pages are in Livonian (f. 5:16). 3) A collection of texts dated 1922. These include a poem in Livonian, with a reproduction in Latvian (the same poem is also in the next collection of texts (f. 6:2)), four poetry reproductions of ecclesiastical songs in Livonian and dictums, a part of which are also included in the next text collection. Together with the cover letter, 12 pages of Livonian language texts (f. 6:1). 4) Poems, proverbs, dictums and riddles in Livonian. All are dated 1922 and attached is a cover letter (f. 6:2). Altogether 8 pages in Livonian. 5) Different texts, among which is the "Livonian Hymn" composed by captain Andrejs Bertholds (father of Artūrs Bertholds – R. B.) with a poetry reproduction in Livonian by Albīns Bertholds (f. 6:3). By the way, he also sent this poem to Loorits in a letter dated 1925.08.11. 6) An article

written in 1925 about Niks Polmanis (f. 6:4), which was slightly shortened and edited by O. Loorits and published in the Fifth Livonian reading book (LL 1926: 4–7). The aforementioned picture of N. Polmanis was also published in this reading book.

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Kokkuvõte. Renāte Blumberga: Liivi keele tekstid Eesti Kirjandusmuuseumi 175. ehk Oskar Looritsa fondis. Artikkel käsitleb Eesti Kirjandusmuuseumi kultuuriloolises arhiivis talletatud liivi keele kirjalikke allikaid, mida keeleteadlased saavad kasutada oma uurimustes. Kõige suurem liivi keeleallikate kogu, mis sisaldab umbes 1200 lehekülge publitseerimata tekste, on 175. ehk Oskar Looritsa fond. Eesti rahvaluuleuurija Oskar Loorits (1900–1961) külastas liivlasi mitmeid kordi teaduslikel eesmärkidel 1920. ja 1930. aastatel ning aitas samuti liivlasi nende kultuurilistes ettevõtmistes. Kuna tema suhtlemine liivlastega toimus ikkagi põhiliselt kirja teel, on Oskar Looritsa arhiiv väärtuslik infoallikas mitte ainult liivi ühiskondliku ja kultuurielu kohta, vaid ka liivi keele uurimiseks. Selles 175. fondis on ka rohkelt algupärast liivi luulet ja tõlkeid liivi keelde.

Märksõnad: liivi keel, liivi murded, liivi keele kirjalikud allikad, liivi kirjanduse ajalugu, liivi kultuuriajalugu, Eesti arhiivid

Kubbōvōttōks. Renāte Blumberga: Līvō kīel tekstōd Ēsti Literatūrmuzēj 175. agā Oskar Loorits fondōs. Kēra um iļ līvō kīel kēratōd ovātōd, mis ātō Ēsti Literatūrmuzējsō kultūristōrij arhīvōs ja midā kēļnikād sōbōd kōļbatō eņtš tuņšlōkšis. Amā sūrimi līvō kīelovātōd kub, kus ātō immōr 1200 līedpūoldō ulzandōmōt tekstidi, um 175. fond agā Oskar Loorits fond. Ēsti folklor tuņšlīji Oskar Loorits (1900–1961) kei līvlizt jūsō tieudlizt vōttōkstōks setmiņ kōrdō 1920. ja 1930. āigastis ja ābtiz ka līvliztōn nānt kultūrtīesō. Ku Oskar Loorits kubbōpūtimi līvliztōks vōļ pāažālistōz kērakouči, sīesōt um Oskar Loorits arhiv vārtli tīetovāt āb set iļ līvō itkub ja kultūr, bet ka līvō kīel tuņšlimiz pierāst. Sīes 175. fonds um ka pāgiņ irgizt līvō lūolō ja tulkōmidi līvō kīelō.