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On flora semantics in house names found in Vidzeme: materials contained in the 1826 counting of souls in Vidzeme province

Information contained in the counting of souls wherein are found both house names and names of individuals are an essential aspect of historical onomastics.

The first counting of souls in Vidzeme took place in 1782 and coincided with the 4th analogous census of the provinces of Russia. Subsequently these took place at irregular intervals, the 5th, in 1795, the 6th, in 1811, the 7th, in 1816, the 8th, in 1834, the 9th, in 1850, and the final, 10th, in 1858.

Census of manors included persons living on private and Crown properties, as well as their constituent parts (lesser or half manors, peasant homes, taverns, mills, etc.), as well as those living in parish manors. In the earliest census, including that of 1811 only men was recorded, and even those, only partially. From 1816 onwards, all individuals resident were counted, independent of their age or gender. In the 1826 census the data for Vidzeme were not entered separately (it may be regarded as a simple copy of the census of 1816); however, this census is particularly significant as it recorded surnames for peasants in Vidzeme, i.e. full names, given name, patronymic, surname, as well as the name of their home were noted, the latter particularly important in that it provides insight into the relationship between surnames and house names, reducing the risk of drawing spurious conclusions.

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Previously peasant families were listed with sequential numbers, each family given its own designation; this practice survived even after attribution of surnames, but in the 9th and 10th censuses these numbers were changed, indicating nevertheless the number assigned to the family in a previous census. The population was grouped into two broad categories, tax payers and those subject to military service (*Steuer- und Rekrutenpflichtige*) and those who were only taxpayers (*Steuerpflichtige*).

Nummer und Name.	Nummer und Name.	Gemeinde-Glieder.	Alter.	Wann namentlich und wohn.	Alter.
223 Kalne Maggon	XXXX Peterhof	Peter Jarris' s. Jureffhann	44.		24.
		s. s. s. Jahn	1.		11.
	XXXX Peterhof	Martin Jarris' s. Jureffhann s. s. s. s.	35?		15?
		s. s. 1. s. Peter	8		18.
		s. 2. s. Paul	7.		11.
		s. 3. s. Wustlin	3.		13.
		s. 4. s. Jahn	unverheiratet		14.
	224. Kalne Maggon	XXXX Lewin	Jacobi Peters' s. Ernst	36.	
s. s. 1. s. Peter			7.		11.
s. 2. s. Jahn			3½.		13½.
s. 3. s. Spritz			unverheiratet		6.
XXXX Lewin		Jacobi Jarris' s. Jureffhann, M. S.	27.		87.
XXXX Lewin	Paul Jacobs' 1. s.	29.		39.	

Figure 1. Part of document from the 1826 counting of souls in Vidzeme province describing the residents of Jaunpiebalga private manor (LV VA 199. foundation., 1. description, 340. l., 109. page)

In Vidzeme various counting of souls have recorded the residents in 686 manors, several of which had been consolidated by the time of the census in 1826 and 1834.

The number of house names entered in the 1826 counting of souls in Vidzeme province (guberna) is 14500, including those of peasant homes that had been separated from another property whilst retaining the same name. For example, in 1826, four dwellings were recorded with the same house name *Kannep*¹ in Jaunpiebalga Parish, and within Jaunpiebalga private manor; as well as four dwellings in the same territorial region with the name *Kalne Maggon*²; furthermore, four dwellings within

¹ Trans. note, an archaic form of the modern Latvian term for *hemp*

² Trans. note, an archaic form of the modern Latvian term for *hill poppy*

Ranka private manor, located in the same parish, bear the identical name *Kipplok*³, and two, the name *Lasdup*⁴.

House names based on floral semantics are listed for 574 dwellings, which represent just about 4% of all house names listed for Vidzeme, providing that repeated house names are counted separately. In the case of several manors data is missing (lost) for the 1826 census, information for these manors is taken from previous and subsequent censuses.

A separate paper could be written about the orthography of names in the various censuses of ploughs and souls in Vidzeme; in many cases spelling has been determined not only by poor writing skills of those recording the facts, but also by a lack of understanding of the Latvian language, evidence for which are the presence of parallel forms for identical names, and the use of German words, for example, German nouns that describe objects, *Gesinde*, *Hoflage*, *Buschwächter*, *Lande*, *Krug*, *Mühle*, or descriptive nouns, i. e. *Wirtschaft*, *Sohn*, *Frau*, and, in several cases, house names are prefixed by descriptors, *Alt*, *Neu*.

One may only speak about the creation of peasant homes in Vidzeme from the 15th century onwards. The first house names might well have been attributed at the same time; however, the only reliable information about this process dates from the first half of the 17th century onwards. The number of peasant homes (freeholds) greatly increased in the 19th century, with families sub-dividing and setting up separate households, as well as peasants buying out properties that previously could only be leased. Thus we may regard the early 19th century as a time when local cultural values changes substantially, notably the setting up of single households that integrated well into the landscape. Latvian links with nature are reflected both in Latvian folk songs and in the choice of sacred sites as well as locations for dwellings.

The group of house names of floral semantic origin is not extensive; however, this group, as well as the group of house names derived from fauna, attest to the Latvian way of life at the time when dwellings acquired names.

Names based on deciduous tree names

In many instances (279 cases registered) house names were based on the names of deciduous trees found in their immediate vicinity: such names comprise 48,6% of all house names of floral semantic origin. Essentially these names are based on trees that have special symbolic meaning.

³ Trans. note, an archaic form of the modern Latvian term for *garlic*

⁴ Trans. note, an archaic form of a part synthesis of the terms for *hazel tree* and *river*

The leading source of such house names is the oak-tree (in Latvian, *ozols*, *Quercus*). This phytolexeme both in common speech and in dialect forms, is seen in 67 house names, or 12% of all house names based on floral semantics, and 24% on names derived from names of deciduous trees. The lexeme, *ozols*, in house names is found either as the full name, (i. e., *Ohsol*, *Ohfol*, *Ohfohl*, *Ofol*), or in derivative form (i. e., *Ohsolin*, *Ofolin*, *Ohfolin*, *Ohfoling*, *Ohsolnek*, *Ohsulin*, *Ohfeling*), in compound names (i. e., *Ofulkalln*, *Ohselkass*) and combined names, (i. e., *Kaln Ohfol*, *Leies Ohfol*, *Ohsol Krug*, *Ohfel Krim*), as well as in combined forms (i. e., *Kalne Osoling*, *Jaun Ofolin*, *Ohfolin Muifcha*).

The appellative *ozols* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language published in the 17th and 18th centuries⁵ (compare, *Ohfohls* ‘oak-tree, Eichbaum’ in Lettus, 1638, p. 51, also in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333; and, *Ohfols, tas* ‘an oak tree, ein Eichenbaum’ in Lange, 1773, p. 119); the renowned scientists of Indo-European languages Tamaz Gamkrelidze and Vjacheslav Ivanov are of the opinion that the name for oak-tree in Baltic languages (Latv. *uõzuõls*, Lith. *áužuolas*, Prussian *ansonis*) is of recent vintage and has replaced an older term that could have been related to the name of the god *Pērkons* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 615; see also Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 155, Kregždys, 2012, p. 34).

Following investigations of surnames by Pauls Balodis (Balodis, 2008, p. 183), including material gathered during the 20th century, it was found that the most wide-spread Latvian surname derived from the name of trees is *ozols* (a total of 1242 recurrences have been found⁶, out of which there are 507 surnames, *Ozols*, and 672 surnames, *Ozoliņš*). The popularity of *ozols* as the basis for house names and surnames appears to derive from mythology and folklore, as well, as the prominent place of oak-trees in the Latvian cultural space. A detailed study of the onomastics and anthroponomy of the word, *ozols*, is given by Ojārs Bušs (Bušs, 2012, pp. 121–129).

The second most wide-spread floral semantic source for house names in Vidzeme is *bērzs* (birch-tree, *Betula*). This phytolexeme is the basis for 50 house names, that is 8,7% out of all house names with a floral semantic basis, and 18% out of all names based on the names of deciduous trees. As noted above, the lexeme *bērzs* is found in house names as the full name, usual in the feminine case, (i. e., *Behrfe*, *Behrse*, *Berfe*, *Berse*), as well as in derivative form (i. e., *Behrfin*, *Behrfin*, *Behrsing*), joined form (i. e., *Behrfahre*, *Berskal*, *Berfekaln*, *Behrfemnek*, *Behrfeleit*) in composite form (i. e., *Berse Millne*), as well as other forms (i. e., *Wetz Bersing*, *Jaun Berfing*).

⁵ Entries from the first dictionary of the Latvian language by Georg Mancel, *Lettus* and the Latvian-German dictionary compiled by Jakob Lange who lived in Vidzeme are used for comparison purposes. Exceptionally, other dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th-19th centuries are referred to.

⁶ Pauls Balodis based his findings from statistical analyses carried out by Velta Staltmane of approximately 20 000 surnames (for 80 000 individuals); see Сталтмане, 1981.

The appellative *bērzs* may also be discerned in the house name *Pabehrse*; alternatively, it is possible that this house name might derive from the name of a different tree, one that in modern Latvian is called *parastais bērzs* (i. e. buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica*), also as *parastais pabērzs*. It is possible that the name of birch-trees is associated with house names that are based on the lexeme *bērša* or *bērža* (i. e., *Behrscha*, *Behrfche*, *Berfche*).

The appellative, *bērzs*, is found in records pre-dating the first dictionaries of the Latvian language that appeared in the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Bährfa* 'Bircken' in Lettus, 1638, p. 35, and also in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333; as well as *Behrs, tas* 'die Birke' given by Lange, 1773, p. 54); the appellative has retained in all Baltic languages the archaic root *b^{hl}erHk̃ from which the Latvian nouns *bērzs*, *bērze*, the Lithuanian *bēržas*, the Prussian *berse* are derived (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 619; see also Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 39, and Kregždys, 2012, p. 14).

The wide-spread reference to this tree may be related to the extent of its presence in the Latvian landscape; this tree has lost a part of its folkloric and mythic context. T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov point out that in ancient times the birch tree was one of the trees most extensively used in the natural economy, and had associations with cleanliness and virginity (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 620). P. Balodis concluded (Balodis, 2008, 181), that the appellative *bērzs* is the second most popular phytollexeme for surnames, and also that its diminutive form *Bērziņš* is a more widely encountered surname than its analogue, the surname *Ozoliņš*, i. e. out of 860 surnames there are 16 occurrences of *Bērzs*, and 834, of *Bērziņš*.

A slightly unexpected finding was that the third most widely encountered phytollexeme in Vidzeme is *kārklis* (sallow, *Salix*), that is the basis for 39 house names, or 6,8% of all house names based on floral semantics, and 14% of house names derived from names of trees. The lexeme *kārklis* is found in house names both in its entirety (i. e., *Kahrkle*, *Karkle*), as well as in derivative forms (i. e., *Karklin*, *Karkliht*, *Kahrkling*, *Karklen*, *Aiskahrklis*), combined forms (i. e., *Kahrkleanz*) and joined words (i. e., *Wezz Karkle*, *Karkle Krug*), and other forms (i. e., *Mas Kahrklen*).

In addition to the cases mentioned above, it is possible that the lexeme *kārklis* is the basis for house names which contain the vowel *e* inserted in the base name, i. e., *Karkel*, *Kahrkel*.

The appellative *kārklis* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Kahrklis* 'Sahlweiden', in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333; and, *Kahrkli* 'Weidenbaum', given by Lange, 1773, p. 139). It is also possible to include it in Baltic lexicon, and it can in a derivative and semantic way be correlated with similar occurrences in western and eastern Baltic languages, that is, these contain no morphological semantic parallels with other Indo-European languages, e. g. in Latv. *kārklis*, in Lith. *kar̃klas* (Kregždys, 2012, p. 34; see also Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 156).

Is it possible that the contemporary Latvian problem of fields growing over uncontrollably (very often with sallows predominating) existed in the 19th century or even earlier? It is also possible that the unkempt appearance of certain houses caused them to be named after this minor bush. However, occurrence of the phytolexeme *kārklis* is not all that rare as a surname (312 are recorded), and the diminutive form *Kārkliņš* was recorded 289 times (Balodis, 2008, p. 182).

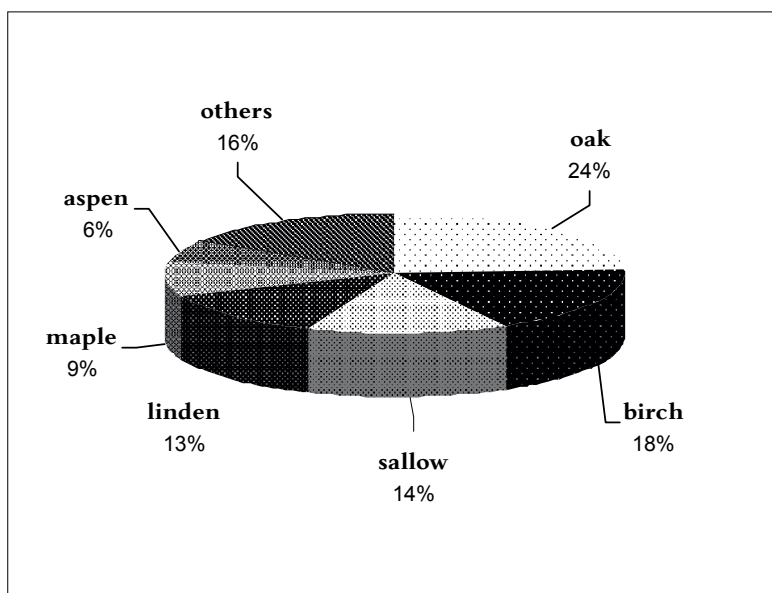


Figure 2. Names of deciduous trees in house names in Vidzeme

Only slightly fewer house names, 37 cases recorded, or 6,4% of all house names based on floral semantics, and 13% of house names derived from names of trees, are based on the phytolexeme *liepa* (linden tree, *Tilia*), a lexeme that, as is the case for *ozols*, has definite mythological and folkloric meaning. The lexeme *liepa* is found in house names both in its entirety (i. e., *Leepe*, *Lehpe*, *Lepe*), and in various derivative forms (e.g., *Leepin*, *Lehpin*, *Lehping*, *Leepan*, *Leepeneek*, *Paleep*), compound forms (e.g., *Leepeskalp*, *Leepsemnek*, *Leepkahje*, *Leepkaln*, *Lepfall*) and combined names (e.g., *Kalne Leepe*, *Leies Leepe*, *Leepe Murnek*, *Leepe Krug*), and other forms (e.g., *Kalne Leeping*, *Leepin Ausan*, *Leel Lepesal*, *Mas Lepesal*).

This semantic group contains a number of house names containing *lep-* and *lehp-*, wherein the adjective *liels* (large) is found in the vocalised forms – *leel* and *lehl*.

The appellative *liepa* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries that date from the 17th century (compare, *Leepa* ‘Linde’, listed by Lettus, 1638, p. 118, and *Leepa* ‘Linden’ in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333); it also is part of the set of phytolexemes that both as

derivatives and semantically correlate with Baltic and Slavic equivalents, compare, Latv. *liēpa*, Lith. *liepa*, Prussian *lipe*, Russ. *липа*, Polish *lipa*, Bulg. *липа* (Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 121; Kregždys, 2012, p. 26).

Laimute Balode (Balode, 2012) has extensively written about the onomastic relationship of, the term *liepa* with folklore and mythology. P. Balodis (Balodis, 2008, p. 183) concluded that the appellative *liepa* is the third most widely encountered phytalexeme in Latvian anthroponymy. In surnames it is most often found in its diminutive form *Liepiņš* with 539 instances recorded (compare, *Liepa* – 169 instances, thus, giving a total of 723 surnames based on the phytalexeme *liepa*).

Among additional house names based on names of deciduous trees the following are found in order of decreasing frequency: the lexeme *kļava* (maple tree) – 25 instances (4,4% of all house names based on floral semantics, or 9% of house names based on deciduous tree names); however, it must be admitted that the orthography of the time does not permit a clear separation between house names based on two homonyms, the phytalexeme *kļava* (*Acer*), and the given name *Klāvs*. For example, in the case of a house named *Klaw* located in Grāvesmuiža half-manor, Krimulda Parish, the head of this household is named as *Klāvs* (son of Ansis). It is possible that in in this particular case we have found an anthroponym. Evidently derived names (e. g., *Klahwen*, *Klahwan*) and combined names (e. g., *Kalna Klahwiņen*, *Leijes Klahwiņen*, *Sehmul Klahwin*), that are based on the root *klahw*- might well derive from on the given name of an individual *Klāvs*, and not the phytalexeme *kļava*.

The lexeme *kļava* is found both in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Klawā*, *Kliawē*, *Klaw*), and derivative forms (i. e., *Klawin*, *Klawing*, *Klawān*, *Klawahn*, *Klawehn*, *Klawinehn*), combined forms (i. e., *Klawesproge*, *Klawkrust*) and composite forms (i. e., *Klawē Taurin*) and other forms (i. e., *Klawais Bertul*).

The appellative *kļava* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Kļawa* ‘Löhnenholtz’ found in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333, with *Kļawaskohx* ‘Eſchenbaum’ listed by Lettus, 1638, p. 55; and *Kļawa*, *ta* ‘ein Lehnbaum’ given by Lange, 1773, p. 139). This appellative is based on the most ancient Indo-European lexicon, with related forms found in Baltic, Slavic, Germanic and other Indo-European languages, which are associated with Indo-European terms based on the root form **kel-*, combined with the particle, *-v-*, characteristic of Baltic languages; compare, the Latv. *kļavs*, *kļava*, Lith. *klėvas* and the Russ. *клен*, Polish *klon*, Bulg. *клен*, Welsh *kelyn*, Old Icelandic *hlynr* (Sabaliauskas, 1990, pp. 40, 41; Kregždys, 2012, p. 14).

The phytalexeme *kļava* is the basis for numerous Latvian anthroponyms: in surnames it was recorded in 415 instances, out of which the diminutive form *Kļaviņš* was recorded 326 times (Balodis, 2008, p. 182).

Similar difficulties are encountered in identifying house names that might be derived from the term *apses* (aspen, *Populus*), which was detected in 18 instances

(3,1% of all house names based on floral semantics, or 6% of house names based on deciduous tree names), since in the absence of a consistent representation of diacritical marks as well as the presence of the modified ending, *e*, it is impossible to distinguish between the lexemes *apse*, and *āpsis* (the latter denoting *a badger*).

The lexeme *apse* is found in house names both in its basic form (i. e., *Apse*, *Apfe*, *Abfche*), in derivative forms (i. e., *Apsiht*, *Apfit*, *Apfehn*), in compound forms (i. e., *Apfchekaln*, *Apfchefall*) and in combined forms (i. e., *Apfche Krug*), and other forms (i. e., *Kalne Apsan*, *Leies Apsan*).

The appellative *apse* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries that date from the 17th century (compare, *Apfa*, ‘Efsen’ listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333, and the term *Apjakohx* ‘Aspenbaum’ found in Lettus, 1638, p. 23); in all Baltic languages this appellative has retained its ancient root *(H)osp^[h]- which has evolved to become the Latv. Term *apse*, the Lith. *āpušė*, Prussian *abse* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 626; see also Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 39, Kregždys, 2012, p. 14).

The lexeme *apse* is rather rarely found as the basis for Latvian surnames, as only 120 instances were recorded (Balodis, 2008, p. 181).

Rather few house names are based on the tree name *osis* (ash tree), 11 cases recorded.

The lexeme *osis* (*Fraxinus*) is found in house names both in its basic form (i. e., *Ohfche*, *Osche*), in combined forms (i. e., *Ohfchup*, *Oschkaln*, *Oschkaij*, *Ofchbohl*), and other forms (i. e., *Ohfche Krug*, *Ohfche Pekschan*, *Schnapste Osche Jurr*).

The appellative *osis* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Ohfcha* ‘Efschenbaum’ listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333; with the entry *Ohfis, tas* ‘ein Efschenbaum’ given by Lange, 1773, p. 219). This appellative is based on the most ancient Indo-European lexicon, with related forms occurring in Baltic, Slavic, Germanic Italian, Greek and other Indo-European languages, compare, the Latv. *osis* with Lith. *úosis*, Prussian *woasis*, Russ. *ясень*, Polish *jesion*, *jasień*, Ancient Icelandic *askr*, Gr. *ὄξύη*, Albanian *ah* (Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 44; Kregždys, 2012, p. 15).

The appellative *osis* as a surname has been recorded in 290 instances (Balodis, 2008, p. 183).

Very few house names in Vidzeme are entirely based on the lexeme *alksnis* (alder, *Alnus*), and only 9 occurrences were recorded of *alksnis*, *elksnis*.

The lexemes *alksnis*, *elksnis* are found in house names both in basic form (i. e., *Alksnis*, *Alkfchne*), derivative forms (i. e., *Daugaw Aiselksne*) and combined forms (i. e., *Jaun Alkfchne*, *Leies Alkfchne*, *Wetz Alkfchne*, *Widde Alkfchne*, *Alkfchne Krug*, *Siehle Alksne*, *Alkfchne Mille*).

The appellatives *alksnis*, *elksnis* are found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Allkfchna*, *Ellkfchna* ‘Ellernbaum’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333, with *Allckfchnakohx*, Wallh., *Ellckfchna*, ‘Ellernbaum’, found in Lettus, 1638, p. 52; additionally, *Alkfßchnis, tas* ‘Ellern’, is given by Lange,

1773, p. 13); these lexemes have, in all Baltic languages, retained the ancient root *eliso-//*aliso-, on the basis of which there developed the following terms, the Latv. *alksnis, elksnis*⁷, the Lith. *alksnis*, and Prussian **alskande* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 635; see also, Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 38, Kregždys, 2012, pp. 16, 17).

The lexemes *alksnis, elksnis* are the basis for 179 recorded surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 181).

A number of houses are named *lazdas* (hazel-tree, *Corylus*), with 10 instances recorded.

The lexeme *lazda* is found in house names both in its basic form (i. e., *Lasde*), and in derivative forms (i. e., *Lasding*), in combined forms (i. e., *Lasdup*) and joined forms (i. e., *Lasdes Jahn, Lasdes Mickel*). A number of house names (e. g., *Lesdin, Lesding*) are derived from the dialect form *lezda*; these house names are found distributed throughout Trikāta and Palsmane Parish, congruent with the spatial distribution of the lexeme *lezda* (see ME II, p. 455).

The appellative *lazda* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Laſdakohx* ‘Hafelftaude’ listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333, with, *Laſdakohx* ‘Hafelftaude’, given by Lettus, 1638, p. 85). Baltic languages (together with Albanian, Serbian and Croatian) are part of that group of languages for which the term for hazel-tree (*Corylus*) differs from that for hazel nuts (see Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 637). A. Sabaliauskas and R. Kregždys attribute the term for hazel-tree to be part of an archaic Indo-European lexicon, compare, the Latv. *lazda*, Lith. *lazdà*, Prussian *laxde*, Polish *łozą*, Albanian *lajthi, lakthi* (Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 41; Kregždys, 2012, p. 14).

The appellative *lazda* (and variants thereof) is related to 360 recorded Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 183).

Only 5 house names were recorded based on the phytollexeme *vītols* (willow, *Salix*).

The lexeme *vītols* is found both in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Wihtol, Witol*), as well as in combined names (i. e., *Jaun Witol*). In two distant Manors in Vidzeme (located in Krimulda and Burtnieku parishes) the dialect form *vītuls* is used as the house name (*Wihtul*); this term has been described in a dictionary compiled by Kārlis Mülenbach and Jānis Endzelīns, as to be encountered in Vecpiebalga and Rūjiena (sal. ME IV, p. 648).

The appellative *vītols* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Wietols* ‘Weidenbaum’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333, with, *Wietohls* ‘Weidenbaum’, recorded in Lettus, 1638, p. 204; and, *Wihtals, wihtols* ‘eine Art Weiden’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 391).

⁷ T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanovs considered only Lithuanian and Prussian terms.

According to T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov, many Indo-European languages have retained the ancient root for willow-tree *ś^o(e)lik^[hl]-; however, it is the case that in several languages, including Latvian and Lithuanian, the ancient term has been supplanted by a descriptive noun, with meaning 'a tree with branches suitable for weaving' and derives from the Indo-European *ueu-, 'to weave' extended by the suffix *-t^[hl]- (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 637₁).

The appellative *vītols* occurs in 391 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 184)

In a limited number of cases (3 instances recorded) house names are associated with the appellative *ieva* (bird cherry).

The lexeme *ieva* is found in house names both in derivative form (i. e., *Eewan*, *Eewin*), as well as in combined form (e. g., *Ehwulietz*). The house name *Ievulicis* shows a definite linguistic link to this tree, in that it refers to the usual area where these (*Padus*) grow, i. e. along shores of rivers; a number of other house names may be based on the anthroponym *Ieva*.

The appellative *ieva* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Eewa* 'Faulbaum', listed by Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333, with *Ewa/Eewaskohx* 'Faulbaum', recorded in Lettus, 1638, p. 58; as well as with *Eewa, ta* 'ein Faulbeer Baum', given by Lange, 1773, p. 108).

The lexeme *ieva* has retained the ancient Indo-European root *eǵ-/*oj-, with the suffix *-uo-, appended. T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov indicate that derivatives of this root usually denote yew trees (*Taxus*), (notee also the Prussian term, *iuwis*); however, in several languages the ancient Indo-European term has been used to describe other flora, including bird-cherries *Padus* (Latv. *iēva*, Lith. *ievà*) (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 629).

The phytollexeme *ieva* is found to occur rather infrequently in Latvian surnames, only 50 instances being recorded (Balodis, 2008, p. 182).

In a few house names (3 cases recorded) the term for pussy willow (*Salix caprea*) may be discerned. In house names the lexeme *pūpols* is only found in its basic form (e. g., *Puhpol*, *Pupohl*, *Pupul*) with variations on the suffix.

The phytollexeme *pūpols* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Pupulis* 'Palmbaum', listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 334, with *Pupulo=kohx* 'Palmbaum', listed by Lettus 1638, p. 135; as well as with *Puhpuli* 'Palmen', given by Lange, 1773, p. 242), the latter offering the explanation that this term might be taken from the Bible, i. e. Palm Sunday = *Pūpolsvētdiena*, 'der Palmsonntag'.

In Latvia, terms for this tree and its flower are based on the verb *paupt* (ME III, p. 448), the explanation for the latter based on the unusual term for its inflorescence.

The extent to which the phytollexeme *pūpols* is found in Latvian anthroponomy is not mentioned by P. Balodis in his analyses.

Only a single house name was recorded that might derive from the phytollexeme *vīksna* (elm, *Ulmus*), and that is in its basic form (*Wieksne*).

The appellative, *vīksna*, is found in several 18th century Latvian dictionaries in the form *wieksne* (e. g. *Wihkfnes, tahs* ‘Röftern’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 390).

T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov, basing their assessment on a reconstruction due to Julius Pokornii, assert that a very old term *Ulmus* is found in Baltic, Slavic, Germanic languages, in Albanian and in Iranian; this term can be discerned from the roots **uēikʰ-*, **uinkʰ-* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 634₁); compare, the Latv. *vīksna*, Lith. *vinkšnà*, Prussian **vinksnā*, Russ. *вяз*, Albanian *vidh* (Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 44; Kregždys, 2012, p. 15).

The phytolexeme *vīksna* occurs infrequently in Latvian surnames, with a total of 101 instances recorded (Balodis, 2008, pp. 181, 182).

A single house name can be associated with the tree name *pīlādzis* (rowan-tree, *Sorbus*), in terms of its dialect form *pīlags*. The phytolexeme *pīlādzis* is found in several 18th century dictionaries of the Latvian language (see *Pihlahdfchi* ‘Pielbeern’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 234); its dialect form *pīlags*, was recorded along the Vidzeme sea-shore, including Umurga (see 6th map, LVDA), where the house name *Pilag* was recorded.

Jānis Endzelīns observed that the Latv. *pīlādzis*, and its dialect variant *pīlāgs* has been adopted from the Liv language *pīlag* (ME III, p. 231, see also the entry, *pī'lāG* in Kettunen, 1938, p. 297).

The appellative *pīlādzis*, together with its variants was noted to occur in only 13 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 184).

Various terms denoting deciduous trees constitute the basis for about one-half of all house names derived from floral semantics. Their rather frequent appearance is associated with linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. The most widely used lexemes are those describing oak-trees, birch trees and linden trees (see Fig. 2). These trees are not only the most commonly found trees in the Latvian landscape, but also have a special place in Latvian folklore and mythology, the oak tree a symbol of boys, the linden tree, a girl (e. g. An oak tree grew, a linden tree grew/ they looked at one another/ As you saw for yourself/ The oak tree proposed to the linden tree⁸). An exception one must remark the wide-spread distribution of names derived from the term for sal-lows, testament to its practical use in weaving, its negative folklore connotation and intrusive presence in the landscape notwithstanding.

A similar picture obtains for the distribution in Northern Kurzeme of place names based on phytolexemes. Dzintra Hirša in her study of place names in Sarkanmuiža shows that place names in this region, based on names of deciduous trees, most often derive from *bērzs*, *liepa*, and *ozols*. The place taken by the lexeme *kārklis*, taken by the name for a different tree *alksnis* (Hirša, 1990, pp. 102–148).

⁸ In the original, *Ozols auga, liepa auga, / Viens otrā vērdamies. / Kā jūs paši redzejat, / Ozols liepu bildināja*. BW 12198

Names derived from terms for conifers

Without being as widely encountered as the names derived from terms for deciduous trees, house names based on names for conifers are found (in all 35 instances were recorded, or 6,1% of all house names based on floral semantics), out of which the most popular is the appellative *egle* (recorded 14 times).

The lexeme, *egle* (spruce tree, *Picea*) is found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Egle, Egles*), and in derivative forms (i. e., *Egliht, Egglit, Eglain, Eglein*) and combined words (i. e., *Jaun Egle, K. Egle, L. Egle*), and other combined forms (i. e., *Kalne Egliht, Leijes Egliht*).

The appellative, *egle*, is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Eggle* ‘Fichtenbaum’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333; with, *Egle, ta*, ‘Graenbaum al. Tannen’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 109); this appellative, found in all Baltic languages, has retained the old root. *ed[h]lo-, whose original meaning might have been, conifer, from which there developed the Latv. *egle*, the Lith. *ėglė*, Prussian *addle* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 619). A. Sabaliauskas and R. Kregždys attribute this term to a common Baltic and Slavic lexicon, as parallel forms are found in both of these language groups (Sabaliauskas, 1990, pp. 120, 121; Kregždys, 2012, p. 26).

The lexeme *egle* may be discerned in 333 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 181)

Fewer house names have been recorded (11 occurrences) based on the term, *paeglis* (*Juniperus*), and variants thereof. The lexeme *paeglis* is found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Paegle, Paegli*), as well as in combined form (i. e., *Wezz Paegle*). The house name *Paigel*, recorded in Dikļi Parish is based on a variant form *paigel*. The Dialectal Atlas of Latvian Vocabulary (Latviešu valodas dialektu atlants) indicates in data collected on lexica that the forms *paigle* and *paiglis* have been registered over a wide area of North-western Vidzeme (see the 9th map, LVDA). The name *Padegge krug* (see also the surname *Padegs*), of a tavern located in Aizkraukles Parish may be associated with the term for juniper. The first element of this combined form may be a contaminated version of standard terms *paeglis* and *kadiķis* for *Juniperus communis*.

The appellative *paeglis* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Pa=eggless* ‘Wacholderbaum’, found in Phras. Lettica 1638, 333, and *Pa=eggless* ‘Wacholder’, found in Lettus, 1638, p. 98; with, *Paehgle* ‘Wacholder’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 221).

Dialect synonyms for the lexeme *paeglis* may be discerned in individual cases of house names

The dialect lexeme *kadaks* is associated with several house names recorded in the parishes of Salaca and Limbaži. The lexeme *kadaks* is found in its basic form in

house names (i. e., *Kaddak*), as well as in combined forms (i. e., *Jaun Kaddak*, *Wezz Kaddack*, *Mesche Kaddack*, *Uppes Kaddack*).

Based on lexical data given in the Dialectal Atlas of Latvian Vocabulary (Latviešu valodas dialektu atlants) and the dictionary compiles by Kārlis Mülenbach and Jānis Endzelīns (Latviešu valodas vārdnīca) the terms *kadaks* and *kadags* are found in Lower Kurzeme and also in Naukšēni, the latter close to the border with Estonia (see the 9th map, LVDA, also, ME II, p. 131). Considering these lexemes to denote the same tree as does *kadēgs*, J. Endzelīns has related them to the Lithuanian *kadagys*, and the Old Prussian term *kadegis*, that in turn are based on the Greek word κέδρος (ME II, p. 131). The authors of the lexical chapter of the Dialectal Atlas of Latvian Vocabulary also give as equivalent the meaning of dialect forms found in Naukšēni and Rucava.

It is more credible that the term *kadaks*, recorded in Naukšēni and the terms *kaddak*, *kaddack*, recorded in the parishes of Salaca and Limbaži, used as the basis for house names, appear to be related to the Estonian term *kadakas*, ‘Wacholder (*Juniperus communis* L.)’ (Wiedemann, 1973, p. 176), and the Līv term, *kadāgi*, wacholdern, aus wacholderholz (Kettunen, 1938, p. 100). The analogous lexeme (*kadagi*, ‘Wacholder’, Salis-Livisches, 2009, p. 75) has been included in the dictionary compiled by Eberhard Winkler and Karl Pajusalu. House names recorded as often encountered during the first half of the 19th century based on Fino-Ugric terms as compared to fewer occurrences later may be explained by the progressive disappearance of this linguistic sub-stratum and ad-stratum.

Both synonyms for the tree *Juniperus* are found in Latvian surnames: *kadiķis* – 22 instances, and *paeglis* – 129 instances recorded (Balodis, 2008, p. 182).

The smallest group of house names found in Vidzeme that based on names of conifers refer to, *priede* (pine-tree, *Pinus*), of which 10 instances were recorded.

The lexeme, *priede*, is found both in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Preede*), as well as in derivative forms (i. e., *Preediht*) and word combinations (i. e., *Kalne Preede*, *Leyes Preede*, *Preedes Inken*). In individual instances house names are based on other derived forms of the lexeme *priede* (i. e., *Predul*); however, derivative forms containing the particle, *-ul-*, have a different meaning, namely, *prieduls* denotes ‘pine forest, stand of pines’ (ref., *Preeduls*, ‘ein Dannen Bufch’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333).

The appellative *priede* is found in the first Latvian dictionaries dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Preeda* ‘Eine Danne’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 333, and *preeda/Preedas=kohx* ‘Tannenbaum’, found in Lettus, 1638, p. 181; with *Preede*, *ta* ‘eine Tanne’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 240). The German explanation of this term actually refers to spruce trees (*Picea*). J. Endzelīns has shown that this term is based on a metastasis of the term **piedre* (ME III, p. 392).

The phytollexeme *priede* has been noted to occur in 308 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 184).

Place names based on the lexemes *egle* and *priede* have also been recorded in Sarkanmuiža. House names have been found in Northern Kurzeme based on names of conifers such as *īve* (yew tree, *Taxus baccata*) and *ērcis* (*Juniperum communis*) (Hirša, 1990, pp. 102–148).

Names of decorative trees and bushes

It is possible that a number of houses acquired early in the 19th century names derived from the names of exotic flora (10 such instances have been recorded, or 1,8% of house names derived from floral semantics). Although it seems barely credible it appears that 7 house names are based on the phytolexeme *tūja* (*Thuja*).

All of these house names are composites (*Strupp Thujes*, *Garr Thujes*, *Jaun Thujes*, *Wetz Thujes*, *Tuhjas Melfup*), or combined words (*Latwan Tuhjan*, *Andre Tuhjan*), and are recorded only for houses in Ledmane private manor, Lielvārdes Parish, and Bučauskas private manor, Cesvaines Parish, as well as in Alūksne castle manor.

In assessing house names based on flora not commonly found in the landscape of Latvia, it is necessary to consider other reasons for the use of such terms, in particular as in common speech the usual term is ‘tree of life’ (*dzīvībaskoks*) for *Thuja occidentalis*. One reason for the appearance of this appellative may be found in the name of Tūja manor in Liepupe Parish. In these cases the house names have used the lexeme, not deriving from floral semantics, but from names of fauna. This explanation is reasonable given that the name of the Manor House in German being, *Taubenhof* (German *Taube* ‘pigeon, balodis’, *Hof* ‘manor, muiža’), and the Latvian term for pigeon *dūja*, wherein the *t : d* sound change might have occurred from the German term *Taube*. The authors of *Baltisches historisches Ortslexikon* advanced this hypothesis (see *Ortslexikon* II, p. 637). However, the name in German *Kragenhof*, located in Alūksne Parish whose Latvian name is *Tūjas muiža*, does not help in our understanding for the origin of Tūja in this context. However, the Latvian name is associated with the word for pigeon (*dūja*) and the von Taube family owned this Manor from 1631 to 1791 (see *Ortslexikon* II, p. 298). It is not possible to rule out the possibility that the origin of these 7 house names is the analogous term in German, i. e., *Thuja*.

The house names *Pallmen* and *Palmen Murjahn* might derive from the term *palma* which denotes a tree exotic in the Latvian context.

The morphological nature of the terms *Pallmen* and *Palmen* depends on the origin of these terms. If we associate house names with the term *palma*, they ought to be considered as derivatives.

It is possible that house names recorded in manors located in Skujene and Valmiera parish derive their names from another plant considerably more familiar in Latvia. If we examine Latvian language dictionaries from the 17th and 18th centuries, we discover that the meaning of the name *pūpols* in German is *Palmen*, but the

meaning of the Latvian name for the Sunday before Easter *pūpolsvētdiena* is given in German, as *Palmsonntag* (compare, *Pupulis* 'Palmbaum', listed in Phras. Lettica 1638, 334, and *Pupulo=kohx* 'Palmbaum', in Lettus, 1638, p. 135; with *Puhpuli* 'Palmen', given in Lange, 1773, p. 242, and *puhpulī* 'Palmen', as well as, *puhpulu fwehdeena* 'Palmfonntag', is given by Stender, 1789, p. 448).

The first entries for palm trees only appear in the second-half of the 19th century in the dictionary compiled by Karl Kristian Ulmann: *palma-kohks* 'Palme', in Ulmann, 1872, p. 187 and a wide-ranging explanation for the meaning of *puhpoli*, i. e., 'Weidenkätzchen, Zweige mit Weidenkätzchen, fogenannte Palmen, die am Palmfonntage (*puhpulu fwehdeenâ*) zu Schlägen, mit denen man die Langschläfer weckt, und zur Zierde dienen', see Ulmann, 1872, p. 213.

This last assumption appears to be the more plausible one as house names derived from the phytolexeme *pūpols* have only been found to occur in Vidzeme.

The house name *Zerring Lihz / Zerrin Lihz* might be based on the name *ceriņi* (lilacs) nosaukums; however, this is implausible as there are no entries for *Syringa vulgaris*, the modern Latvian term being *ceriņi*, in any Latvian dictionary including that of Gotfried Friedrich Stender that appeared at the end of the 18th century; under the entries for *Hollunder*, *Fleeder* several ekvivalents are given, i. e. 'pļuhfchu kohks, pļuhthu kohks, pleederu kruhms, oder kohks', see Stender, 1789, p. 335. Of the Latvian terms referred to the first two may be associated with the bush *Sambucus*, whereas the last, *pliederu koks vai krūms*, refers to the bush, *Syringa*; however, this hypothesis is contradicted by the entry found in the Latvian-German dictionary compiled in 1872 by K. K. Ulmann, wherein the entry *pleederi*, *pleederes* associates these terms with the German 'Flieder, Holunder', and the Latin *Sambucus nigra*, see Ulmann, 1872, p. 205. If we assume that the the German terms *Flieder* and *Holunder*, refer to both plants, whereas the Latin term refers to the black version of this bush, i. e. *melnais plūškoks*. However, in the 1880 edition of this dictionary the German-Latvian part contains an entry referring to *ceriņi*: i. e. *Holunder, Holunderbaum*, is translated as *pleederu kohks, pļuhfchu kohks, zirenu kohks*, see Ulmann, 1880, p. 413.

If one were to associate these three terms as sources for house names as describing exotic flora, then the most likely source would be articles read or stories recounted, or these plants being cultivated in near-by manors.

Names of fruit trees and bushes

House names based on names of fruit trees and bushes are only occasionally found in Vidzeme, with 8 recorded instances, or 1,4% of all house names based on floral semantics. In the case of 7 house names are based on the name of the most widely encountered type of apple tree *ābele* (*Malus*).

The lexeme *abele* (apple tree) is found in house names in basic form (i. e., *Abel*, *Ahbel*), in composite form (i. e., *Ahbelskaln*, *Abelkuhran*) and combined form (i. e., *Abel Giggurt*).

The appellatives *ābola koks* and *ābele* are found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Ahbola=kohx* ‘Apffelbaum’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 324, and *Abohlakohx* ‘Apffelbaum’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 22; with *Ahbele*, *ta* ‘der Apfelbaum’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 4). The lexeme *ābele* is part of the most ancient Indo-European lexicon, it is based on roots (from different Indo-European dialects): **āblu-*, **āb(a)lo-* and **aplu-*, **ap(a)la-*, from which derive the Prussian *woble* ‘ābols’ (**ābl-*), *wobalne* ‘ābele’ (**āboln-*), the Lith. *ōbuolas*, *ōbalas*, and the Latv. *ābele* (Гамкредидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 637; see also Sabaliauskas, 1990, pp. 41, 42; Kregždys, 2012, p. 15).

It is most likely that all of these house names are based on the term for the fruit trees and not on the Biblical *Abel*.

Among surnames the phytalexeme, *ābele*, has been recorded only in 147 cases (Balodis, 2008, p. 181).

Only a single house name *Uppen* located within Umurga Parish, may be associated with the name for the fruit bearing bush *upene* (black-currant, see, *uppenes* ‘Bocksbeern’, as given in Lange, 1773, p. 363).

It appears that these bushes *upenes* (*Ribes nigrum* L.), were not widely distributed throughout Latvia; however, in 1826 a surname derived from the dialect term for this bush, *Uppenafsch*, was recorded in Ērgeme Manor, Ērgeme Parish.

One cannot rule out the possibility that the house name found in Umurga Parish may be a direct derivative from the noun *upe* (river).

Names of cereals

The next sub-group of house names based on floral semantics comprises those based on names for cereals. This is one of the most widely occurring floral semantics sub-groups and contains 58 entries, or 10,1% out of all house names based on floral semantics.

The most popular such house names, 22 cases recorded, derive from the phytalexeme *auzas* (oats, *Avena*).

The lexeme *auza* is found in house names both in its basic form (i. e., *Aufe*), in derivative forms (i. e., *Aufin*, *Ausing*, *Ausfing*, *Ausan*, *Aufen*), in composite forms (i. e., *Lehl Aus*), in combined forms (i. e., *Jaun Aufing*, *Wetz Aufing*, *Ausing Rikandi*, *Aufai Klahwen*). It is impossible to rule out the possibility that the house name *Lehl Aus* may refer to the physiognomy of a person (possibly large ear) and, thus, is part of the different semantic group (based on individual appearance).

The appellative *auza* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Aufas* ‘Habern’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 327, and Lettus, 1638, p. 82; with *Aufas tahs*, ‘der Haber’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 43). T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov have shown that oats are chiefly grown in Europe, and this cereal has been harvested since the Iron age (approx. 500 AD). The term for oats dates from this period and is similar in various old Indo-European dialects in Europe i. e., Latin *auēna*, Lith. *avižà*, Latv. *auza*, Prussian *wyse*, Old Russ. *овѣсѣ*, Russ. *овес* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 659; see also Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 38; Kregždys, 2012, p. 14).

The phytolexeme *auza* has been noted to occur in 173 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 187).

Numerous house names (19 instances recorded) are based on the name of the cereal *rudzi* (rye, *Secale*).

The lexeme *rudzis* is found in house names in the form of derivatives (i. e., *Rudsit*, *Rudfit*, *Rudfiht*), joined forms (i. e., *Rudfikrug*) and in combined form (i. e., *Lehl Aus*), as well as other composite forms (i. e., *Kalne Rudfiht*, *Leies Rudfiht*, *Iwann Rudfit*, *Jurr Rudfit*, *Leel Rudfgail*, *Mas Rudfgail*). The meaning of the appellative *rudzgailis* is unclear. It is possible that the term refers to another bird *laukirbe* (*Perdix perdix L.*), that in several languages bears a name that has elements of a rooster (*gailis*), (i. e. in German, *Rebhuhn*, in Estonian *nurmkana*).

A number of other house names may be based upon the term for rye (*Rugge*, *Ruggel*) where the usual *g : dz* sound change has not occurred.

The appellative *rudzi* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Rudfi* ‘Roggen’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 327, and *Ruddfi* ‘Rocken’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 145; with *Rudfi, tee* ‘der Roggen’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 253). Rye was first cultivated in Europe during the Bronze age, and its name derives from the root, **urug[h] jo-*, and is found only in Ancient Indo-European dialects in Europe, i. e., Old Icelandic *rugr*, Old English *ryge*, Old High German *rokko*; Lith. *rugys*, Latv. *rudzis*, Old Russ. *рѣжь*, Russ. *рожь*, Old Pol. *reż* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), pp. 658, 659; see also Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 43; Kregždys, 2012, p. 15).

The phytolexeme *rudzi* as the basis for Latvian surnames has been recorded to occur slightly more often than the term from oats, i. e. 205 cases have been recorded (Balodis, 2008, p. 189).

Even fewer house names have been recorded in Vidzeme (11 cases recorded) based on the lexeme *mieži* (barley, *Hordeum*). The phytolexeme *miezis* is found in house names in basic form (i. e., *Meeſe*), in derivative form (i. e., *Meeſiht*, *Meeſit*, *Mehſit*, *Mesſit*, *Mefit*, *Meeſiet*, *Mehsin*), and as combined words (i. e., *Meeſch Andreew*).

The appellative *mieži* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Meeſchi* ‘Gerften’ Phras. Lettica, 1638,

p. 327; Lettus, 1638, p. 74; *Meeſchi tee* ‘Gerften’ Lange, 1773, p. 188). Barley was one of the first cultivated cereals for which records exist dating from the 10th millennium BC. In Europe barley was cultivated in the late Neolithic era, but during the bronze age it became the principal cultivated cereal (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), pp. 658, 659). The wide-spread nature of this cereal notwithstanding, we know of no archaic term for barley in the Baltic languages. A. Sabaliauskas has shown that the Latv. *mīezis*, Lith. *mīežis*, Prussian *moasis* is associated with the Iranian verb *maiz-* ‘to sow’ (Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 157; see also Kregždys, 2012, p. 34).

The phytollexeme *mīeži* can only be discerned in 73 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 188).

No house names have been found in Vidzeme based on the cereal name *kvieši* (wheat, *Triticum*), although this cereal, according to archaeologist Jānis Graudonis (Graudonis, 1989, pp. 72–73), was cultivated along the lower reaches of the Daugava during the late Bronze age (1000.–500. BC).

House names in Vidzeme based on cereal names include 6 instances of names based on the phytollexeme *griķi* (buckwheat, *Fagopyrum*).

The lexeme *griķi* is largely found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Gricke*, *Grikke*, *Grūkke*). In several instances it is not possible to distinguish whether the house name is based on the German form, *Griccken*, or on a derived form.

The appellative *griķi* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Ghricki* ‘Griccken’; listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 327; with *Grikki, tee* ‘Buchweitzen’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 124). The term for buckwheat in Baltic languages (the Latv. *griķis*, the Lith. *griķis*) is a loan word (Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 238).

As is the case for house names in Vidzeme, relatively few Latvian surnames based on *griķis* or variations thereof, in that 76 instances have been recorded (Balodis, 2008, pp. 187–188).

Names of legumes

House names have been found based on terms for 6 legumes, which represents 1% of all house names based on floral semantics. A number of legume varieties were found on the territory of Latvia from ancient times. For example bean seeds have been found in late-Bronze age dwellings along the lower reaches of the Daugava (Graudonis, 1989, pp. 72–73); however, information about their cultivation dates from the 5th century. (Rasiņš & Tauriņa, 1983). Thus legumes were sufficiently widespread long ago that their names might be the basis for house names.

There is no question that house names based on the lexeme *zirņi* (3 instances).

The lexeme *zirnīs* is found in house names in derivative forms (i. e., *Sirniht*) and in combined forms (i. e., *Jaun Sirne*, *Wetz Sirne*).

The appellative *zirnīs* (pea, *Pisum*) is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Sirrņi* ‘Erbfen’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 327, and *Sirrni* ‘Erbs’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 54; with *Sirņi, tee* ‘die Erbfen’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 299). A. Sabaliauskas and R. Kregždys consider that the Latv. *zirnīs*, Lith. *žirnis*, Prussian *syrne* derives from the oldest Indo-European lexicon (Sabaliauskas, 1990, pp. 44–45; Kregždys, 2012, p. 15).

In compilations of Latvian surnames the lexeme *zirnīs* appears in 44 instances (Balodis 2008, p. 189).

Formally only 3 house names have been recorded based on the phytollexeme *pupa* (bean, *Vicia faba*). The lexeme *pupa* is only found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Puppe*). The house names *Puppai*, and *Puppai Klahwen* found in two distant manors in Vidzeme are based on the semantically differen lexeme *pupājs*, that either refers to a field of beans or bean stalks.

The noun *pupa* is found in the first historic dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Puppi* ‘Bohnen’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 327, and *Puppa* ‘Bohn’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 38; with *Puppas, tahs* ‘Bohnen’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 243). The Latv. *pupa*, Lith. *pupà*, Prussian **pupa* (discernible in place names such as, *Pupkaym, Pupayn, Pupekaymen*) is part of the lexicon of Baltic languages but common only to the eastern and western branches of this family (Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 158; Kregždys, 2012, p. 34).

The appellative *pupa* is not found in many Latvian surnames, with only 13 instances recorded (Balodis 2008, p. 189).

Names of vegetables

Names of common vegetables are the basis for a considerable number of house names. i. e. 53 instances recorded, representing 9,2% of all house names derived from floral semantics. The greatest individual number of such names (12 instances) refers to the vegetable grown by all households, namely, *rutks* (*radish*), also *ruks, ruduks*.

The lexeme, *rutks*, (*Raphanus sativus*), is found in house names both in its basic form (i. e., *Rutka, Rutke, Ruttke*), and in combined form (i. e., *Rutkast, Rutkaft*), as well as joined with given names (i. e., *Rutke Jaecob, Rutke Jurre, Rutke Marting*).

The appellative, *rutks*, is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Ruttkis, Ruttka*, ‘Rettich’, listed in Lettus, 1638, p. 142, and, *Ruttki*, ‘Rettisch’, in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 330; with, *Rutki*, ‘Rettig’, *leeli Rutki*, ‘Meerrettig’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 256). The term *rutks* is a loan word in Latvian (also in Lithuanian); however, opinions differ as to the source.

The most widely held view is that the name for *Raphanus* originates with the Latin term *rādx* (acc. sing. *rādic-em*) 'root'. The Germanic term **rādik*, may have descended from the Latin, with the consonant, *c* transformed into the consonant, *k* preceding the vowel *e*. The German form *redik* was then adopted by Slavic languages in the form *rvdbky*. In the Slavic language Belarussian this term was transformed into *rvdbkɔ*, and became the source for the Latvian term, **rudikas*, or in shortened form, *rutks*. According to another version, Latvians borrowed the name for *Raphanus* from the Old Belarussian term *rvdbk*, as **ridiks*. Further changes in this term were influenced by the Latvian adjective *ruds* for reddish colours (see ME III, p. 565; Smoczyński, 2007, pp. 513, 514; LEV II, p. 140; Sehwers, 1953, pp. 298, 299; Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 241).

The lexeme *rutks* in dialect form *ruks* (with spelling variations *ruck*, *ruke*, *rukke*), is the basis for house names throughout North-western Vidzeme and Central Vidzeme; however, it is only occasionally found in other parts of Vidzeme (see the answers to question 417 in the LVDA survey).

The dialect name *ruks* is found in basic form (i. e., *Ruke*, *Rukke*), as well as in derivative forms (i. e., *Rukkel*) and combined names (i. e., *Leel Ruck*, *Mafs Ruck*).

The lexeme *rutks* is found in relatively few Latvian surnames, 69 instances recorded (Balodis, 2008, p. 189).

The second most often encountered vegetable name that is the basis for house names is *kāposts* (cabbage), with 9 instances recorded. The lexeme *kāposts*, is found in house names in derivative form (i. e., *Kapostin*, *Kapoſtin*, *Kapoſtiņ*) and in composite form (i. e., *Kapoſtkaln*, *Kapuſtkaln*). House names in Turna private manor were found to be combinations (i. e., *Kalne Kappust*, *Leijes Kappuſt*). These names J. Endzelins associates with, possibly, the Estonian term *kapust* 'cabbage' (Lvv I (2), p. 49).

The appellative *kāposts* (*Brassica oleracea*) is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Kapoſti* 'Kohl', listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 329, and *kahpoſti* 'Kohl', in Lettus, 1638, p. 104; with *Kahpohſts* 'Kohl', given by Lange, 1773, p. 138). The Latv. *Kāposts*, the Lith. *kopūstas*, and the Estonian *kābustas* are loan words from the Russ. *канычма* (ME II, p. 194; see also Sabaliauskas 1990, p. 240; Sehwers, 1953, p. 297; LEV I, p. 379).

The lexeme *kāposts* as the basis for surnames has been recorded only in 35 instances (Balodis, 2008, p. 188).

House names that derive from the lexeme *rācenis* (turnip) were recorded in Vidzeme in 8 instances. Alfrēds Rasiņš and Marta Tauriņa indicate that turnip seeds have been found in archaeological material recovered in Latvia dating from the middle Iron age; however, they speculate that turnips may have been cultivated even earlier (Rasiņš & Tauriņa, 1983, p. 153).

The lexeme *rācenis* (*Brassica rapa*) and variants thereof, are found in basic form in house names (i. e., *Rahzen*, *Rahzin*, *Rahziņ*), as well as in derivative forms (i. e., *Rahzing*, *Ratzing*), and in composite names (i. e., *Kalne Razin*, *Leies Razin*, *Rahzing Krug*).

The appellative *rācenis* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Ruttkis, Rahzins*, listed in ‘Rühb’ Lettus, 1638, p. 146, and, *Rahziņi*, ‘Rüben’, in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 329; with *Rahziņi* ‘Rüben’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 246). The Latvian name for *Brassica rapa* is dissimilar from names in other languages. Note by way of comparison the appropriate term in other Baltic languages (in Lith., *rópė*), Slavic languages (i. e., Church Slavonic, *prōna*, Russ. *péna*, Polish, *rzepa*), Germanic languages (i. e., *rāba, ruoba*), Latin (*rāpum, rāpa*) and Greek (ράπυς, ράφυς) (Kregždys, 2012, p. 15; Sehwers, 1953, 295; Smoczyński, 2007, p. 520; LEV II, p. 96).

The lexeme *rācenis* as the basis for surnames has been recorded only in 39 cases (Balodis, 2008, p. 189).

The lexeme *sīpols* (onion) is the basis for even fewer house names, being recorded in 8 instances. The lexeme *sīpols* (*Allium cepa*) is only found in basic form in house names with some variations (i. e., *Siepol, Sihpohls, Sihpol, Sihpoll, Sipoll*). Salt is likely that the house name *Zihpol* recorded in Umurga derives from the term for onions.

The appellative *sīpols* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Siepoli* ‘Zwiebeln’, listed in Phras. Lettica 1638, p. 330, and, *Siepohls* ‘Zwiebel’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 222; with *Sihpoli, tee* ‘Zwiebeln’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 296). The Latvian term for *Allium Cepa* is a loan word from Middle Low German *sipolle* (ME III, p. 855; Sehwers, 1953, p. 305; LEV II, p. 184), and the variant *cīpols*, possibly, comes from the German *Zipolle* (Urbutis, 1981, p. 193).

The lexeme *sīpols*, and variants thereof are found in 47 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 189).

The lexeme *ķiploks* (garlic), as the basis for house names recorded in fewer cases, in 7 instances. This lexeme, *ķiploks* (*Allium sativum*), is found in basic form, with some variations, in house names (i. e., *Kiplok, Kipplok, Ķiplohk*).

The appellative *ķiploks* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Kipploki*, ‘Knoblauch’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 330, and in Lettus, 1638, p. 104; with, *Ķiplohks*, ‘Knoblauch’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 150). The Latvian term for *Allium sativum* is a loan word from Middle Low German *klüflōk* ‘garlic’ (ME II, p. 383; LEV I, p. 474; Sehwers, 1953, p. 306).

The lexeme *ķiploks* has been recorded to occur in 15 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 188).

House names in a number of manors in Vidzeme are found to include the lexeme *burkāns* (carrot) in 5 instances. The lexeme *burkāns* (*Daucus carota*) is found in basic form in house names (i. e., *Burkan*), as well as in combined forms (i. e., *Kalna Burkan, Leies Burkan*).

The appellative, *burkāns* (carrot), is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (see, *Burrkaņi* ‘gelbe Rüben’, listed

in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 329). The origin for the Latvian term *burkāns* is obscure. According to Johan Sever, Germans living in Latvia referred to *Daucus carota* as *Burkane*, with similar names found in the language spoken by Finnish peoples around the Baltic Sea (Finnish *porkkana*, Estonian *porgand*, Livs *borkons*), as well as in Lithuanian (*burkantai*, *barkunas*) and also in Russian (*barkán*, *borkan*) (Sehwers, 1953, p. 301; see also LEV I, p. 155). The 20th century dictionary of the Lithuanian language “Lietuvių kalbos žodynas” refers to the loan word *bučkonas* ‘morka (=carrot)’, that the compilers consider to originate from the Latvian *burkans* which in turn derives from the German dialect term *Burkan* (LKŽ I, p. 1189).

The lexeme *burkāns* as the basis for Latvian surnames is found only in 10 instances (Balodis, 2008, p. 187).

It is possible that the lexeme *kālis* (swede) is the basis for one house name. The lexeme *kālis* is found in its basic form in the house name *Kahle*.

The appellative *kālis* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (see, *Kahls*, *kahli* ‘Wurzelwerk in Gärten’ given by Lange 1773, p. 138). The Latvian term *kālis*, as also the Estonian *kaal*, is a loan word from Swedish or Middle Low German *kål* ME II, p. 191 (see, *kól* ‘Kohl, Gemüse’, Schiller II, p. 516), or Low German *kāl* (LEV I, p. 371; see LEW, p. 281; Urbutis, 1981, p. 210).

The lexeme *kālis* and variants thereof are rarely found in Latvian surnames (24 instances recorded) although more often than the lexeme *burkāns* (Balodis, 2008, p. 188).

Plants from the gourd family have been known in Latvia from the 15th century onwards, yet their names have rarely been the basis for house names. Only one house name which could be based on the lexeme *gurķis* (cucumber, *Cucumis*), was recorded in the 1826 counting of souls in Vidzeme. This lexeme also is found only in basic form in house name *Gurke*.

It is unclear, first, when cucumbers were first cultivated extensively in Latvia, and, second, from what time onward the term *gurķis* came into use. As noted in the oldest dictionaries of the Latvian language, dating from the 17th-18th centuries, two terms were common, *krievu ābols* (compare, *Kreewahbohli*, ‘Gurcken’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 330; with *kreewu ahboli* ‘Agurken’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 157) and, *gurķis* (compare, *Gurki*, ‘Gurken, Kreew ahboli’, as given by Fürecker I, p. 80; with *gurķis* ‘Gurke’, listed by Stender, 1789, p. 84). In Latvian the lexeme *gurķis* is a loan word. J. Sever speculates that the Low German terms *agurke*, *augurke* are the source for the Latvian terms *agurķis*, *augurķis*, that subsequently transformed into the term *gurķis* (Sehwers, 1953, p. 302). Konstantīns Karulis states that the source term was the German word *Gurke* (LEV I, p. 326).

The lexeme *gurķis* is found in only 5 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 188)

One house name has been recorded that might be based on the lexeme *kabacis* (summer squash, *Cucurbita*). The house name may have incorporated the lexeme *kabacis* in variant form *Kabbafsch*.

This explanation appears to be unlikely as the appellative *kabacis* is not found in any historical dictionaries of the Latvian language. It is first listed in Latvian dictionaries from the mid-20th century. The Latvian term might be a loan word from a Slavic language (compare, Russ., Old Russ. *кабачок* with Pol. *kabaczek*).

Superficially the house name *Rappſche* recorded in Vestiena private manor to be related to the modern term for the oilseed plant *rapsis* (colza, *Brassica napus*).

The lexeme, *rapsis*, is found in the dictionary compiled by Carl Christian Ulmann (see, *rappchi* ‘der Raps’, listed by Ulmann, 1872, p. 220).

Names of fibre-producing plants

House names also derive from terms for widely-cultivated plants such as *kaņepes* (hemp), *apiņi* (hops) and *lini* (flax). These have been the basis for 40 house names, which represent 7% of all house names based on floral semantics. Hops are mentioned and praised in folklore and folk sayings; the lexeme is the basis for 26 house names. Seeds for hops have been found in layers dating from the 11th-13th centuries (Rasiņš & Tauriņa, 1983, p. 154); thus, it is likely that hops have been cultivated in Latvia from at least the early 2nd millennium onwards (Latvijas senākā vēsture, 2001, p. 319).

The lexeme *kaņepe* (*Cannabis*) is found in basic form in house names (i. e., *Kaņep*, *Kannep*, *Kannepe*), as well as in derivative forms (i. e., *Kannepen*, *Kannepen*) and composite forms (i. e., *Kaln Kannepe*, *Kalne Kannepe*, *Kalne Caņņepe*, *Leies Kannepe*, *Leies Caņņepe*, *Leis Kannepe*, *Kannep Land*), and combined forms (i. e., *Jaun Kannepen*).

The appellative *kaņepāji* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Kaņņepeji* ‘Hanff’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 329, with *Kannepeji* ‘Hanff’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 84). T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov consider that various terms designating hops originate from Old European Indo-European dialects (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 662). Several views are current about the way that this term appeared in the Latvian language. The term may be a loan word from the Scythian language, or from a Slavic language (see, ME II, p. 157; Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 239; LEV I, pp. 377, 378).

P. Balodis records the lexeme *kaņepe* in 53 surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 188).

In Vidzeme fewer house names are based on the lexeme *apiņi* (11 instances recorded).

The lexeme *apinis* (*Humulus*) is found in basic form in house names (i. e., *Appen*, *Appin*, *Appiņ*, *Appiņsch*), as well as in derivative forms (i. e., *Apping*, *Appineek*), and combined forms (i. e., *Apping Jahn*, *Apping Peter*).

It is likely that the house names *Appenas* and *Leische Appenas*, recorded in Koknese Parish are based on the lexeme *apinājs*, also *apēnājs*, that designates not the plant itself but a field of hops or hops growing on the vine.

The appellative *apinis* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Appiņi* ‘Hopfen’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 331; with *Appiņi, tee* ‘der Hopfen’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 22). A specific designation for *Humulus* has originated in Latvian and Lithuanian based on the verb *vīt*. The most likely original form of the term is *apvīnis (see ME I, p. 90; LEV I, p. 71; Sehwers, 1953, p. 309; Smoczyński, 2007, p. 20; Kregždys, 2012, p. 34). J. Endzelīns rejected the hypothesis due to A. Bezzenberger that the Latvian term *apiņi*, from the German terms *hoppe*, or *Hopfen* (ME I, p. 90).

The lexeme *apinis* in Latvian surnames has been recorded 75 times (Balodis, 2008, p. 187).

Although flax has been long cultivated in Latvia to a significant extent the lexeme *lini* (*Linum*) is the basis for rather few house names (3 instances recorded). The lexeme *lins* is found in basic form in house names (i. e., *Lines*), as well as derivative forms (i. e., *Linning*). The house name *Linnai*, may be the lexeme *linājs*, that does not refer to the plant itself, but rather to a field of flax or such a field after the crop has been taken in, or flax stalks. Is it also possible that conditions were not suitable during the 19th century to cultivate flax in Vidzeme? Stories about flax and its treatment have survived until today.

The appellative *lins* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Linni* ‘Flacks’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 328, *Linni* ‘Flachs’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 60; with *Linni, tee* ‘Flacks’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 178); in all Baltic languages the term has retained the ancient Indo-European root, *līno-, from which there developed the Latv. term *lins*, the Lith. *linaĩ*, Prussian *lynno* (Гамкрелидзе & Иванов, 1984 (2), p. 659; see also, Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 41; Kregždys, 2012, p. 15).

The lexeme *lins* may be discerned in 50 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 188).

Names of other herbs

House names are also based on the names of a number of cultivated and wild herbal plants, even of a number of garden weeds. A total of 47 such cases have been recorded, corresponding to 8,2% of all house names based on floral semantics.

Among the lexemes in this category, the term *dadzis* (thistle) has been found most frequently, a total of 11 cases recorded. The lexeme *dadzis* (*Arctium*) is found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Dadže, Dadšche*), as well as derivative forms (i. e., *Dadfiht, Dadfehn, Dadsing*), and combined forms (i. e., *Jaun Dadsing, Wetz Dadsing*).

The appellative *dadzis* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Dadfis/Dadšchi* ‘Kletten’, listed in

Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 331, and *Dadfis* ‘Kletten’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 103; with, *Dadfchi, tee* ‘Kletten’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 70). The Latv. term *dadzis*, the Lith. *dagys*, belong to the that part of the lexicon, that in derivative form and semantically correlates with equivalents only in eastern and western Baltic languages (Kregždys, 2012, p. 34); these terms may have evolved from the Latv. term *degt*, the Lith. *dėgti* (ME I, p. 429; Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 155).

House names based on a multitude of forms based on the terms for *āboliņš* (clover), and *amoliņš* (sweet clover) are found in Vidzeme in 10 instances.

Āboliņš (*Trifolium*) refers to a genus that belongs to the leguminous pea family, whereas *amoliņš* (*Melilotus*), is a different genus in the same family. In everyday situations the terms are sufficiently similar that their use is mixed and may be confusing.

Three house names have been recorded in Vidzeme, *Aboling*, *Aboltin* and *Abulting*, correlate with the root *ābol-/ābul-*. Two house names, of which one is in its basic form (*Ammol*), and the other in derivative form (*Amoling*) correlate with another root – *amol-*.

Both the term for clover (compare, *Ahbolites* ‘Klee’, listed in Phras. Lettica 1638, 331; with *Aboliņi/Ahbola=fahle* ‘Kleeграф’, in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 328, *Ahbolijchi/Ahbola=fahle* ‘Klee’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 103; and *Ahboles, ahbolites, ahboliņi*, ‘Klee’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 4), as well as its variants (see, *Amuls* ‘der Klee’, given by Fürecker I, p. 16) are found in the historical dictionaries of the Latvian language. An unclear explanation is offered in the dictionary compiled by Jacob Lange for a related lexeme (see, *Ahmalls* ‘ein Kleeanger’, Lange, 1773, p. 5). It is possible that this term might refer to clover (*amoliņš*); however, the translation is offered of *āmals*, as a field of clover. Various explanations are current for the origin of both of these phytoloxemes – *āboliņš* and *amoliņš*. The most widely accepted explanation is that the Latv. *āboliņš* has evolved influenced by the Latv. term *ābols* from the older the Latv. term *dābols*, the Lith. *dóbilas*, the Prussian *wobilis*, which are found only in Baltic languages and are based on the Indo-European term *dheb- ‘thick, close, stocky’ (Kregždys, 2012, p. 34; Sabaliauskas, 1990, p. 155; LEV I, p. 194). Another term for *Trifolium*, i. e., *amols, amoliņš* is formally identical with variants of the semantically different phytoloxeme *āmulis* (*Viscum*), for which parallel forms are found in Baltic languages (Lith. *āmalas, emalas*, Prussian *emelno*), and Slavic languages (i. e., Pol. *jemiola*, Old Russ. *омела*, Russ. *oméла*, Russ. *ямелина*) (for detailed arguments see Kregždys, 2012, pp. 26–33).

A further three house names (*Ebbel* and *Ebul/Eebul*) may be based on dialect variations of the root *ebul-/ebol-*. As late as in the second half of the 20th century variants were known in Vidzeme based on the root *ebul-/ebol-*, as given in the compilation of variations on common speech in Ērgeme Ērgemes izloksnes vārdnīcas (see, *ēbuōls*, and *ēbūls* ‘clover’ ĒIV I, p. 309).

The lexeme *āboliņš* together with its variants is found rather often in Latvian surnames, with a total of 308 cases recorded (Balodis, 2008, pp. 186, 187).

House names based on the term for the herb *dille* (dill) are almost as widespread with 6 instances recorded. The lexeme *dille* (*Anethum*) is found in derivative forms in house names (i. e., *Dillit*, *Dillen*) and composite form (i. e., *Jaun Dille*, *Wetz Dille*). The Latv. term *dilles* is a loan word from Low German *dill* (Sehwers, 1953, p. 305; see also LEV I, p. 219).

The appellative *dille* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Dilles* ‘Dillen’, listed in Phras. Lettica 1638, p. 330, and *Dilles* ‘Dille’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 48; with, *Dilles*, *tahs* ‘Dillkraut’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 79).

The lexeme *dille* is found only in 4 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 187).

In addition a number of house names are found during the first half of the 19th century in Vidzeme that are based on terms for grass-like plants growing in fields and swamps.

A number of house names (3 instances recorded) are based on the lexeme, *grīslis* (sedge). The lexeme *grīslis* is found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Griesle*), and combined forms (i. e., *Kalne Grifle*, *Leies Grifle*).

The appellative *grīslis* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (see, *Grihflis*, *tas* ‘grob oder Riedgras’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 123). Konstantins Karulis considers that the basis for the Latvian appellative *grīslis* is the verb **grīzt*, ‘to cut, to weave’ (LEV I, p. 317).

Several house names, 5 instances recorded, are based on the lexeme *smilga* (bent grass). The lexeme *smilga* (*Agrostis*) is found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Smilgas*, *Smilge*) and in composite form (i. e., *Smilgakrug*).

The appellative *smilga* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (see, *Smilgas*, *tahs* ‘Tau=Schmeel=gras’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 311). The origin is unclear of the Latv. term *smilga*, the Lith. *smilga*; it may be based either on the Indo-European verb, **mel-*, ‘to rub, to push, to cut-up’, or on the Lith. term *smelkiù*, *smelkti* (LEV II, p. 243; Smoczyński, 2007, p. 577).

The appellative *smilga* in Latvian surnames is found in 93 recorded instances (Balodis, 2008, p. 185).

Only two house names have been recorded that are based on the phytollexeme *usne* (creeping thistle, *Cirsium arvense*). The lexemes *usne*, and *ušne* are only found in their basic form in house names (i. e., *Usne*, *Ušne*).

The appellative *usne* (or one of its variants) has only been found in historical dictionaries of the Latvian language only during the second half of the 19th century (see, *Diftel* ‘gufchņa, gufchņis, gufchņi, uŕchņi’, given by Ullmann, 1880, p. 196); however, in house names it is noted no later than the early 19th century. There are several views concerning the origin of this term. It may be based on the Indo-European verbs, **ues-*, ‘to jab’, or, **eus-*, ‘to burn’ (LEV II, pp. 458, 459).

It is possible that the house names (*Peenes*, *Peenehn*) found in Vidzeme are based on the term for dandelion (*Taraxacum*), with the different lexemes *piene* and *pienene*,

which are listed in historical Latvian dictionaries starting only from the mid-19th century onwards (see, *peenes*, ‘alle dem Löwenzahn ähnliche Blumen’, and *peenene* ‘für *peenes*’, given by Ullmann, 1872, p. 195). The Latv. terms *piene*, *pienene* and the Lith. *piēnė* are based on the term for milk *piens*. Similar explanations for terms describing *Taraxacum* obtain for Slavic languages (Jansone, 2011).

The possibility cannot be excluded that these house names are not based on the appellatives *piene* and *pienene*, but upon the appellative *piens* (milk).

It is more problematic to explain the basis for two house names *Pehrkoehn*, *Perkoehn* recorded in Piņķi Parish; it is possible to relate these house names with the term for charlocks (*pērkone*, *Raphanus raphanistrum*), a term that has been mentioned in later 19th century dictionaries with several meanings (see, *pehrkones* ‘Hederich, Erysimum officinale, Sinapis arvensis, Raphanus Raphaniftrum’, as given by Ullmann, 1872, p. 197). It is possible that the Latv. *pērkone* is related to weather phenomena *pērkons* (thunder), or the name of the principal Baltic deity (LEV II, pp. 38, 39).

It might be more credible to relate these house names either to the weather phenomenon or the name of the ruler of the heavens *Pērkons*.

Only two house names have been recorded in Vidzeme that it is possible to relate to the lexeme *niedre* (reed). The house name *Needrehn* is based on a derivative form.

The appellative *niedra* (*Phragmites*) is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Needra* ‘Rietrohr’, listed in Lettus, 1638, p. 145; with, *Needrs, tas* ‘das Rohr’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 219). This appellative is part of the common lexicon for Baltic languages (compare, the Latv. term *niedre* with the Lith. *nėdrė*), and these are semantically and as derivations correlated only with terms in the eastern and western Baltic languages (Kregždys, 2012, p. 34; see also, Smoczyński, 2007, p. 419).

The lexeme *niedra* in Latvian surnames has been recorded in 57 instances (Balodis, 2008, p. 185).

The lexeme *skosta* (horse-tail) may possibly have been the basis for a single house name *Skohste*, the lexeme appearing in an underived form.

The appellative *skosta* (*Equisetum*) is found already in Latvian language dictionaries from the 18th centuries (see, *fkohstas, fkohstines* ‘Spargel’, given by Lange, 1773, 303). The origin of the Latv. term *skosta*, i. e. *kosa*, is unclear: two unconvincing arguments are due to K. Karulis (see, LEV I, p. 415).

It is possible that the lexeme *vībotne* (mugwort) is the basis for the single house name *Wieboth*.

The appellative *vībote* (*Artemisia*) is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Wiebotes* ‘Beyfuß’, listed in Phras. Lettica, 1638, p. 330, and *Biebotes/Wiebotes* ‘Beyfuß’, in Lettus, 1638, p. 30; with *Wihbotes, tahs* ‘Beyfuß’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 389). J. Endzelīns remarked (ME IV, p. 634) that the Latv. term *vībote* [vībuote] was formed as the result of dissimilation

either from the term *bīvuotes* (a loan word from Middle Low German *bibot*), or the term *bīvuotes* (a loan word from Middle Low German *bifot*).

Names found in this group, and which are the basis for several house names, possess a neutral connotation; thus, their choice might have related to the presence nearby of the associated plants, whereby the house could be identified, or the choice has been random.

Names of flowers

In Latvian folklore what is positive is usually contrasted with that which is undesirable (that is criticised through through song). Flowers have always decorate homesteads. A total of 32 house names based on three flower terms, *roze* (rose), *magone* (poppy) and *astere* (aster) have been recorded; this represents 5,6% of all house names based on floral semantics. The majority (26) of these house names are based on terms for roses, However, one must remark that it is impossible to distinguish cases where the house name is based on the term for the flower from those based on the Latvian term *roza* (a rise) for a feature in the landscape.

The lexeme *roze* (*Rosa*) is found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Rohse*, *Rohje*, *Rofe*), as well as in derivative forms (i. e., *Rohfit*, *Roefit*, *Rohjin*, *Rohsen*, *Rohsneek*, *Rohjnen*, *Rohjuk*, *Aisrohs*), in composite forms (i. e., *Augstrohje*, *Augstrofe*, *Esferohse*) and combined words (i. e., *Jaun Rohse*, *Wezz Rohse*), and other combined forms (i. e., *Jaun Rosnek*, *Lel Rofen*, *Mas Rofen*). The Latvian term *roze* is a loan word from Middle Low German term *rōse*, or Old High German *rōsa* (Sehwers, 1953, p. 313; LEV II, p. 132).

The appellative *roze* is found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (compare, *Rohje* ‘Rofe’, listed in Lettus, 1638, p. 145; with *Rohje* ‘die Rofe’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 252).

The presence of the appellative *roze* has been identified in 197 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 185).

House names, based on other terms for flowers, 5 cases referring to *magones* (poppies) have been recorded in Jaunpiebalga Parish. The lexeme *magone* (*Papaver*) appears in house names only in combined form (i. e., *Kalne Maggon*, *Leies Maggon*). Poppies have been grown in the territory of Latvia, at least during the 11th-13th centuries (Rasiņš & Tauriņa, 1983, p. 154); however, the descriptive term is found first in an 18th century dictionary (see, *Maggone* ‘der Mohn’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 182). Lexical parallels for the Latvian term *magone* are found in Baltic, Slavic and German languages, yet the origin of these terms is obscure (Kregždys, 2012, p. 34, see also, Sehwers, 1953, p. 312; LEV I, pp. 557, 558).

The lexeme *magone* is only occasionally present in Latvian surnames, with 20 instances recorded (Balodis, 2008, p. 185).

A number of house names in Vidzeme appear to be based upon *astere* (aster); however houses located in Umurga Parish named *Astere* or *Āstere* may derive their name from that of a near-by Manor (*Aster* – Rozbeķu private house, Straupe Parish, see, LVVA, p. 199. f., 1. apr, 383. l.) the origin of whose name may not necessarily be the name of the flower *astere*.

Based on the etymological work of the Lithuanian linguist Kazimieras Būga, Jānis Endzelins (see, Lvv (1), p. 70), considers that this place name and that of an associated hydronym is based on an archaic Liv. *Asti-yerwe*. After analysis of old documentary records of various hydronyms K. Būga concluded that modern terms ending in, *-ere*, are concealed indicators of the Finno-Ugric term, *järv* ‘lake’ (Būga RR III, p. 622). If one accepts the hypothesis advanced by K. Būga, the name of *Āstere* Manor originates from the name of a near-by lake.

If the name of *Āstere* Manor is based on a hydronym, then a similar argument may be advanced for the basis of house names in Straupe Parish. These house names, furthermore, may be based not on the name of a lower, but on the Latin term *astrum* ‘star’.

Names of mushrooms

As is the case for surnames, a number of house names in Vidzeme appear to be based on names of mushrooms. Only 6 such names have been recorded, which represent 1% of all house names based on floral semantics. The largest number (4 instances recorded) of such names are based on the terms *bekas* (*boletus*), as well as *pekas*.

The lexeme *beka* is found in its basic form in house names (i. e., *Bekke*), as well as in combined form (i. e., *Bekka Krug*). The composite name *Sillapeka*⁹ can be variously understood, firstly, as a joined word, or, alternatively referring to a particular type of mushroom, which latter is thus named.

The appellatives *beka* and *peka* are found in the first dictionaries of the Latvian language dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (see, *Bekkas, tahs* [Stein] ‘Ritzchen’, given by Lange, 1773, p. 55, and *Pekki* ‘Kuhpiltzen’, also in Lange, 1773, p. 233). The Latvian term *beka* (also *peka*) is traditionally viewed to be a loan word from the Liv language, i. e., *pākā* ‘mushroom’, or Estonian *päkk* ‘mushroom’ (ME III, p. 193, see also, LEV II, p. 33).

The appellative *beka* is discernible in only 7 Latvian surnames (Balodis, 2008, p. 190).

The names for two mushroom species *krimilde*, and *rudmiese* (*Lactarius*) are the basis for house names, i. e., *Krimalden*, recorded in Valmiera Parish, and *Rudmes* in Nitaure Parish.

⁹ Trans. Note, this name contains the term *sils* (field or clearing).

Both the term *krimildes* (ref., *Krimmeldes*, 'eine Art weißer Rietzchen', given by Lange, 1773, p. 158), and *rudmieses* (ref., *Rudmeefchi*, 'braune Rietzchen', also given by Lange, 1773, p. 253), were known during the second-half of the 18th century. Thus, they could have been the basis for house names, as a possible indication that these houses were sited close to a forest where these mushrooms grew. The Latv. *rudmiese* might be a term that is semantically derived from the Latv. term *ruds* (reddish) and the Latv. term *miesa* (flesh, ME III, p. 554), whereas the terms *krimilde*, *krimelde* (as a mushroom) may be associated with the Latv. terms *kremīgs*, *krama*, *kramt* (ME II, p. 279).

The variant *krimelis* found in a few Latvian surnames (5 instances), may be associated with *krimilde*, the mushroom (Balodis, 2008, p. 190).

House names listed in the 1826 counting of souls are based on a wide range of floral semantics, with a clear preference for lexemes associated with names of trees. It is possible that this reflects landscape elements close to these homes, as well as the place that these features have in the relationship of home owners with nature, and their work in order to draw any deeper conclusions about the presence of floral semantics in house names it would be necessary to examine all relevant historical records in detail up to and including the present time.

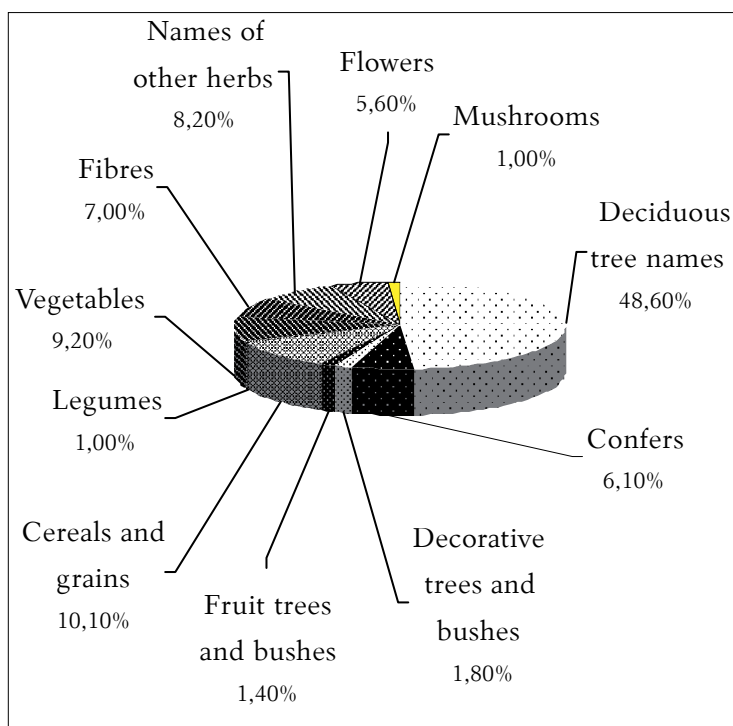


Figure 3. Groups of phytolexemes reflected in house names

Primary sources

LVVA 199. fonds [foundation], 1. apraksts [description] (counting of souls in Vidzeme)

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O semantyce roślinnej nazw domostw w Widzeme: materiały zawarte w spisie dusz z roku 1826 w krainie Widzeme

Streszczenie

Informacje o liczeniu dusz, obejmujące zarówno nazwy domostw, jak i nazwiska osób stanowią istotny aspekt onomastyki historycznej.

Pierwsze liczenie dusz w krainie historycznej Widzeme odbyło się w 1782 r. i zbiegło się w czasie z podobnym, czwartym spisem, przeprowadzonym w guberniach rosyjskich. Kolejne spisy odbywały się nieregularnie: piąty w 1795 r., szósty w 1811, siódmy w 1816, ósmy w 1834, dziewiąty w 1850, i ostatni, dziesiąty, w roku 1858.

Liczba nazw domostw uwzględnionych w spisie dusz z 1826 r. w Widzeme wynosi 14 500, łącznie z domami chłopskimi, będącymi odrębnymi częściami innych posiadłości, choć noszącymi tę samą co one nazwę. Nazwy domów pochodzące od nazw roślin (łącznie z nazwami grzybów) podano w przypadku 574 miejsc zamieszkania, co stanowi tylko ok. 4% ogółu nazw, zakładając, że powtarzające się nazwy liczono osobno. Ponieważ w przypadku niektórych siedzib brak danych (zaginięły) w spisie z roku 1826, informacje o nich zaczerpnięto ze spisów poprzednich i następnych.

Nazwy siedzib zamieszczone w spisie dusz z 1826 r. opierają się w szerokim zakresie na semantyce roślinnej, przy czym wyraźnie uprzywilejowane są jednostki leksykalne kojarzone z nazwami drzew. Najprawdopodobniej jest to związane z elementami krajobrazu, znajdującymi się w bezpośrednim sąsiedztwie poszczególnych domostw, ale może też być świadectwem stosunku ich mieszkańców do otaczającej przyrody oraz do swojej pracy. Aby móc wyciągnąć dalsze wnioski na temat obecności semantyki roślinnej w nazewnictwie domostw, konieczne jest przebadanie wszystkich zapisów historycznych aż po czasy nam współczesne.

Słowa kluczowe: onomastyka; nazewnictwo domostw; spisy dusz w XIX w.; flora; semantyka

Summary

The information of the counting of souls containing both house names and names of individuals is an essential aspect of historical onomastics.

The first counting of souls in Vidzeme took place in 1782 and coincided with the 4th analogous census of the provinces of Russia. Subsequently these took place at irregular intervals, the 5th in 1795, the 6th in 1811, the 7th in 1816, the 8th in 1834, the 9th in 1850, and the final, 10th in 1858.

The number of house names entered in the 1826 counting of souls in Vidzeme province (guberna) is 14,500, including those of peasant homes that had been separated from another property whilst retaining the same name. House names based on flora (incl. names of mushrooms) semantics are listed for 574 dwellings, which represent just about 4% of all house names listed for Vidzeme, providing that repeated house names are counted separately. In case of several manors data is missing (lost) for the 1826 census, information for these manors is taken from previous and subsequent censuses.

In many instances (279 cases registered) house names were based on the names of deciduous trees found in their immediate vicinity: such names comprise 48.6% of all house names of flora semantic origin, i. e., *ozols* 'oak-tree', *bērzs* 'birch-tree', *kārklis* 'osier', *liepa* 'linden tree', *kļava* 'maple tree', *apses* 'aspen', *osis* 'ash tree', *alksnis* 'alder', *lazda* 'hazel-tree', *vītols* 'willow', *ieva* 'bird cherry'.

Names based on names of conifers are found (35 instances were recorded, or 6.1% of all house names based on flora semantics), i. e., *egle* 'spruce tree', *paeglis*, *kadiķis* 'juniper', *priede* 'pine-tree'.

House names based on names of fruit trees and bushes are only occasionally found in Vidzeme, with 8 recorded instances, or 1.4% of all house names based on flora semantics, i. e., *ābele* 'apple tree', and *upene* 'black-currant'.

The next sub-group of house names based on flora semantics comprises those based on names of cereals. This is one of the most widely occurring flora semantics sub-groups and contains 58 entries, or 10,1% of all house names based on flora semantics, i. e., *auzas* 'oats', *rudzi* 'rye', *mieži* 'barley', *kvieši* 'wheat', *griķi* 'buckwheat'.

House names have been found based on terms of 6 legumes, which represents 1% of all house names based on flora semantics, i. e., *zirnis* 'pea', *pupa*, 'bean'.

Names of common vegetables are the basis for a considerable number of house names. i. e. 53 instances are recorded, representing 9.2% of all house names derived from flora semantics, i. e., *rutks*, *ruduks* 'radish', *kāposts* 'cabbage', *rācenis* 'turnip', *sīpols* 'onion', *ķiploks* 'garlic', *kālis* 'swede', *gurķis* 'cucumber'.

House names also derive from terms of widely-cultivated plants such as *kaņepes* 'hemp', *apiņi* 'hops' and *lini* 'flax'. These have been the basis for 40 house names, which represent 7% of all house names based on flora semantics.

House names are also based on the names of cultivated and wild herbal plants, and of garden weeds. 47 such cases have been recorded, corresponding to 8.2% of all house names based on flora semantics, i. e., *dadzis* 'thistle', *āboliņš* 'clover', and *amoliņš* 'sweet clover', *dille* 'dill', *grīslis* 'sedge', *smilga* 'bent grass', *usne* 'creeping thistle', *pienene* 'dandelion', *pērkones* 'charlocks', *niedre* 'reed', *skosta* 'horse-tail', *vībotne* 'mugwort'.

A total of 32 house names based on three flower terms, *roze* 'rose', *magone* 'poppy' and *astere* 'aster' have been recorded; this represents 5.6% of all house names based on flora semantics. The majority (26) of these house names are based on terms of roses.

A number of house names in Vidzeme appear to be based on names of mushrooms. 6 such names have been recorded, which represent 1% of all house names based on flora semantics, i. e., *bekas* 'boletus', *krimilde*, and *rudmiese* 'Loctarius'.

House names listed in the 1826 counting of souls are based on a wide range of flora semantics, with a clear preference for lexemes associated with names of trees. It is possible that this reflects landscape elements close to these homes, as well as the place that these features have in the relationship of home owners with nature, and their work. In order to draw any deeper conclusions about the presence of flora semantics in house names it would be necessary to examine all relevant historical records up to the present time.

Keywords: onomastics; house names; counting of souls in 19th century; flora semantic