Appendix

Estonian Given Names

Entries show the name, sex, language of origin, meaning, and for some names, religious, historical, or other associations with the name.
The numbers at the end of each entry refer to the time period that the name occurred in and its frequency.

Adolf, for example, appeared in the first political period, the Czarist, and a frequency of two (2). It also appeared in the fourth time period, German Occupation period of 1941-1943, and had a frequency of one. The total frequency was (3).

Political Era:
1. 1917-1917 Czarist
2. 1918-1939 Independence 1
3. 1940 Soviet Period 1
4. 1941-1943 German Occupation
5. 1944-1990 Soviet Occupation 2

[ ] Brackets. There are some names that have a more familiar form in English. To clarify this, we have put the more familiar form in brackets. For example, Aavo is derived from the Hebrew avraham. The more familiar form of avraham is Abraham.

*Indicates a reference note for the term for clarification at the end of the list.

Aarne (m) {AHR-neh}, ['av-nə]. Finnish form of the Old Scandinavian arn 'eagle.' 1-4 (1).

Aavo (m) {AH-voh}, ['av-vo]. 1) Estonian created short form (via parallel form Avo, not in our sample) of Hebrew avraham [Abraham] 'father of multitudes; 2) Estonian aval frank, candid.' 1-3 (1).

Ada (f) 1) {AH-dah}, ['a-də]. < Hebrew ada 'adorned, beautiful'; 2) short form of German Adelheid composed of adal 'noble' + heid 'sort' = 'noble kind, sort.' 3-1 (1).

Adolf (m) {AH-dawlf}, ['a-dəlf] < German Adelwulf 'noble wolf.' 1-2,4-1 (3).

Agnes (f) 1) {AHG-nehs}, ['ag-nes]. < Greek (h)agnos 'pure, chaste'; 2) < Latin agnus 'lamb.' St. Agnes was martyred during the time of the Roman emperor Diocletian CE 304. 2-2 (2).

Aime (f) {AHEE-meh}, ['aime]. Estonian aim 'inkling, presentiment,' perhaps slightly influenced by French Aimée < Latin Amata 'the beloved one.' 2-2 (2).

Aimur (m) {AHEE-mur}, ['ai-mur]. Estonian variant spelling of Aimar. Aimur is a new name, derived from Aime, Better known by forms Aimo, Aimar. 2-1 (1). (see: Aime, above).

Ain (m) {AHEEN}, ['ain]. Estonian short form of Johannes. (see: Johannes, below). 1-1,5-1 (2).

Aino (f) {AHEE-noh}, ['ai-no]. Finnish 'only one.' The epic Kalevala* by Elias Lönnrot was probably a factor in its popularity. 1-1,2,4,4-2 (7).

Aive (f) {AHEE-veh}, ['ai-ve]. Feminine Estonian form of the Old Norse Ivar yr 'yew, bow' + herr 'army' = 'bow warrior.' 1-5 (1).

Alar (m) {AH-lahr}, ['al-air]. Estonian from of Old German Alarich composed of ala 'old' + rīc 'ruler' = ruler of all. 1-5 (1).
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Albert (m) [AHL-beht], [ˈaɫ-ber]. < Old German Adalbert ‘noble, bright.’ 1-2,2-3 (5).
Albina (f) [ahl-BEE-nah], [əl-ˈbi-nah]. Feminine form of the Latin Albinus, name of a Roman family. The name means ‘white.’ 1-2 (1).
Aleksi (m) [ah-leh-KSAYEE], [ɑ-le-ˈksei] < Russian Aleksej < Greek Alexios ‘defender.’ 1-2 (1).
Alfred (m) [AHL-freht], [ˈaɫ-frɛt]. Old English self ‘elf, magic-wielder’ + raed ‘counsel’ = ‘elf counselor.’ 1-3,2-1 (4).
Aliide/Alide (f) [ah-LEE-deh], [ɑ-ˈli-de]. < German Adelheid, ‘nobility.’ 1-2 (2).
Allan (m) [AHL-lahn], [ˈɑl-ɑn] < Celtic derivation not clear but identified by some with the Welsh Alawyn ‘harmony, concord.’ 5-2 (2).
Alma (f) [AHL-mah], [ˈɑl-mah]. 1) < Hebrew aḥlmah ‘young woman, maiden’; 2) < Latin ‘supporting, nourishing’; 3) possibly < German Amalberga amal ‘work’ + berga ‘companion’ = ‘work companion.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).
Alo (m) [AH-loh], [ˈɑl-o]. Estonian 1) ancient Livonian name, 2) Estonian ‘beginning,’ 3) modern short form of Alexander. 1-2 (1).
Amalia (f) [ah-MA-lyah], [ɑ-ˈmɑ-la-ja]. < Old German amal ‘work.’ 2) 2-1 (1).
Amanda (f) [ah-MAHN-dah], [ɑ-ˈman-da]. < feminine form of Latin amandus ‘fit to be loved.’ Short form is Manda. 1-1,2-1 (2).
Amandus (m) [ah-MAHN-dos], [ɑ-ˈman-dos] < Latin amandus ‘fit to be loved.’ 1-1 (1).
Amilda/e (f) [ah-MEEL-deh], [ah-MEEEL-deh],[ɑ-ˈmil-da][ɑ-ˈmil-de]. < German Armhilde from Old German Irm(en)hild, combination of Irmin ‘a divinity’ + hild ‘battle’ = ‘battle god.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).
Amilda 1-1; Amilde 2-1
Anastasia (f) [ah-nahs-tah-SEE-ah], [ɑ-ˈna-s-ta-ˈsi-ɑ]. < Greek anastasis ‘resurrection.’ 1-1 (1).
Andra (f) [AHN-drah], [ˈɑn-drah] Estonian short form of Andrea, the feminine form of Andrea, 1-5 (1). (see: below).
Andres/Andrus (m) [AHN-drehs], [AHN-droos]; [ˈɑn-drehs][ˈɑn-drus]. Estonian forms of Greek Andreas ‘man.’ 2-2,5-8 (10).
Anna/Anette/Anita/Annelis/Anni/Annika (f) [AHN-nah],[ˈɑn-nə]; [ah-NEHT-teh], [ɑ-ˈni-te]; [ah-NEE-tah], [ɑ-ˈni-ta]; [AHN-neh-lees], [ˈɑn-ne-les]; [AHN-nee],[ˈɑn-ni]; [AHN-nee-ka],[ˈɑn-ne-ka]. < Greek form of < Hebrew hannāh ‘gracious.’ Probably associated by tradition with the mother of the Virgin Mary. 1-9,2-1,3-1,4-1,5-3 (15).
Anette 1-3, Anita 2-1, Anna 1-4; Anne 1-1,3-1,5-2, Annelis 5-1, Anni (German loan form) 1-1, Annika 4-1.
Anti (m) [AHN-tee], [ˈɑnti]. Estonian short form of Andras. 4-1 (1). (see: Andreas, above).
Anton (m) [AHN-tawn], [ˈɑn-tən]. Form of Latin Antonius, of Greek or Etruscan origin, meaning obscure. 1) ‘praiseworthy’; 2) ‘cheerful.’ 2-1,4-1 (2).
Ants (m) [AHNTS], [ɑnts]. Estonian short form of Johannes. 1-1,4-1 (2). (see: Johannes, below).
Anu (f) [AH-nu], [ˈɑ-nu][ˈɑr-ə]. Estonian short form of Anna. 5-1 (1). (see: Anna, above).
Are (m) [AH-reh], [ˈɑr-ə]. Estonian ‘distinct, clear-cut.’ 1-1 (1).
Arne (m) [AHR-neh], [ˈɑr-nə]. Estonian short form of Arnold, below. 5-1 (1).
Arnold (m) {AHR-nawlt}, [\'ar-nəlt]. < Old German Arnwalt ‘eagle power.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).

Arsenia (f) {ahr-SAYN-yah}, [\'ar-se-nya]. Feminine form < Greek Arsenios ‘brave, courageous.’ 2-1 (1). (see: Arsenii, below).

Arsenii (m) {ahr-SAY-nee}, [\'ar-se-ny]. The usual Estonian form is Arseni < Russian Arseniy < Greek Arsenios ‘brave, courageous.’ Arsenii appears to be a half-transliteration of the Russian form. Popularity due to St. Arsenius the Great, 5th century saint. 1-1 (1).


Arved (m) {AHR-veht}, [\'ar-ved]. Scandinavian < Old Norse Arnviðr, combination of ann ‘eagle’ + viðr ‘tree.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).

Arvi (m) {AHR-vee}, [\'ar-vi]. Variant form of Arved, 1-2. (1). (see: Arved above).

Arvo (m) {AHR-vo}, [\'ar-vo]. Finnish ‘venerable.’ 1-1,2-1,3-1,5-2 (5).

Asma (f) {AHS-mah}, [\'as-mə]. Estonian short form of the male name Erasmus, itself a Latinized version of the Greek erasmios ‘beloved, desired.’ Name if a 4th century saint. Also the name of the famous Dutch scholar. 1-1 (1).

Asta (f) {AHS-tah}, [\'as-tə]. 1) Short form of Anastasia < Greek Anastasia ‘resurrection’; 2) a form of Astra (< Greek aster ‘star’) or a feminine short form of Latin Augustus ‘venerable.’ Two Estonian actresses bore this name, Asta Lott (1927-1979) and Asta Willmann (1916-1984) 2-2 (2).

Astrid (f) {AHST-reet}, [\'aest-rət]. < Old Norse áss ‘god’ + fríðr ‘beautiful’ = ‘beautiful god.’ 1-1 (1).

August (m) {AHOO-goost}, [\'əu-gust]. < Latin augustus ‘venerable.’ 1-4,5-1 (5).

Aurelie (f) {aahoo-RAY-lee-eh}, [\'ər-ri-le-i]. Estonian variant form of Aurelia the feminine form < Latin Aurelius ‘golden.’ 1-1 (1).

Ave (f) {AH-veh}, [\'ə-ve]. 1) variant of Ava [Eve] Bible, Genesis, wife of Adam, first man; 2) now thought to also be from the prayer Ave Maria. 5-1 (1).

Baldur (m) {BAHL-door}, [\'bəl-dur]. < Old Norse Balder ‘prince, ruler.’ Important figure in Norse mythology, son of Odin and Frigg. 2-1 (1).

Benita (f) {bay-NEE-tah}, [\'be-ni-tə]. Spanish feminine of Benito < Latin Benedictus ‘blessed.’ Name is well-known because of the saint who founded the Benedictine order. 2-1 (1).

Boleslav (m) {BAW-lehs-lahv}, [\'bohl-ehs-əv]. Polish < Old Slavonic bole ‘large, more’ + slav ‘fame, glory’ = ‘great glory.’ 1-1 (1).

Boris (m) {BO-rees}, [\'bo-ris]. Sources and meaning are in dispute: 1) < Tatar bogoris ‘small’ < Slavonic bor, ‘battle.’ Name of a 10th century Russian saint. 1-1 (1).

Brigitta (f) {bree-GEET-tah}, [\'bri-ɡi-tə]. Ancient Celtic goddess. Meaning is uncertain although some experts think it means ‘strength.’ Name associated with St. Brigid of Ireland (450-525) and St. Birgitta, 14th century Swedish saint. 1-1 (1).

Bruno (m) BROO-no, [\'bru-no]. German ‘brown.’ Name of an 11th century monk who founded the Carthusian order. 1-1 (1).

Chris (f) {KRĪS}, [krīs]. Short form of Kristina. 1-5 (1). (see: Kristina, below).

Diana (f) {DYAH-nah}, [\'dja-nə]. Name of the Roman goddess of the hunt and of the moon. She was beautiful and chaste. 5-1 (1).
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Ebe (f) {AY-beh}, [’e-be] Short form < Elisabeth; 2) Estonian ‘fluff, flue’ (here flue refers to a velvety by-product of cloth making). 1-5 (1). (see: Elisabet, below).

Eda (f) {AY-dah}, [’e-dah] 1) Estonian short form < German Hedwig ‘battle-ready’; 2) < German Edel ‘noble.’ Traditionally the form is derived from Hedwig. 1-1,1-2,1-3 (3).

Edda (f) {AYD-dah}, [’ed-da] One interpretation is that it is an affectionate form < German Hedwig ‘battle-ready.’ 1-1 (1).

Edgar (m) {EHT-gahr}, [’et-gahr] < Old English Eddgar composed of çad ‘prosperity’ and gar ‘spear’ = ‘spear of prosperity.’ 1-2,5-1 (3).

Eduard (m) {AY-dwahrt}, [’e-dwart] < Old English Eedweard ēad composed of ēad ‘prosperity’ and weard ‘guardian’ = ‘guardian of property.’ 1-8,2-1 (9).

Eego (m) {AY-go}, [’e-go] Estonian created name < Eek, short form of Heinrich. 1-2 (1). (see: Heinrich, below).

Eerik (m) {AY-reek}, [’e-rēk] Estonian form of Old Norse Eirikr composed of ei + rīkr = ‘always ruler.’ 5-1 (1).

Eevi (f) {AY-vee}, [’e-vee] Estonian variant of Eva. 1-2 (1). (see: Eva, below).

Eha (f) {AY-xah}, [’e-xah] Estonian ‘afterglow, evening light.’ 2-2,5-1 (3).

Eleonora [Eleanor] (f) {ay-layo-NO-ra], [e-leo- no-ray] No cases in this sample but it is the supposed source of some names such as Ellen or Elli. The root is the Greek eleos ‘pity, mercy.’ The name Eleonora was unknown in Antiquity and arose in Crusader times in Spanish culture (Leonor), Arabic origin is more convincing now.

Elfriede (f) {ayl-REE-dah], [elf’-ri-du] German < Old English personal name Ėlftrīgā composed of ālf ‘elf, supernatural creature and trīgā ‘strength’ = ‘strong elf.’ 1-3 (3).

Elga (f) {AYL-gah}, [’el-gah] Estonian variant of Helga. 1-2 (1). (see: Helga, below).

Elisabet/Elisabeth (f) {ay-LEE-sah-beht], [e-li-sah-biht] < Hebrew elīsheva ‘God is my oath.’ Bible, the wife of Aaron, the high priest. New Testament, mother of John the Baptist. Also the name of two saints (the more proper, full-Estonian Biblical variant would be Eliisabet). 1-4 (4). Elisabet 1-1 (1); Elisabeth 1-4 (1).

Ella (f) {AYL-lah], [’el-lah] 1) Short form of Elizabeth, Eleonora, Elfriede; 2) < Old English Ėlla ‘fairy friend.’ 1-4, 5-1 (5). (see: Elizabeth, Eleonora, Elfriede, above).

Elle (f) {AYL-leh], [’el-le] A form of Helena. 5-1 (1). (see: Helena, below).

Ellen (f) {AYL-lehn], [’el-len] Form of either or Eleonora or Helena. 1-5 (1).

Elli (f) {AY-lee], [’el-li] Estonian short form of either Eleonora or Helena. Elli is also from Elisabets.1-2 (1). (see: Helena, below).

Elma (f) {AYL-mah], [’el-mah] Estonian short forms of Wilhelma, Elisabeth, Maria, or Alma. 1-2 (1).

Elmar (m) {AYL-mahr], [’el-mahr] 1) < Old German ‘famous everywhere’; 2) Old German or Old English ædel ‘noble’ + mer ‘famous’ = ‘famous noble.’ 1-2, 2-1 5-1 (4).

Elvi (f) {AYL-vee], [’el-vi] Estonian short form of Elvira. Dunkling mentions that Elvira could come from the name of the Spanish town where the first Ecumenical Council was held in 300. There is also a German root. Name of a figure in Mozart and Verdi operas as well as Byron’s Don Juan. 1-2 (1).

Endel (m) {EHN-dehl], [’endel] Masculine form of Endla. 2-3 (3). (see: Endla, below and Juta,
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Endla (f) {EHNT-lah}, [ˈɛnt-la]. Estonian name from a literary legend, a derivation of placename Endla (a village, a lake, presently also a wild-life preserve), based on the Old Estonian personal name Ent < Hento (cf. Finnish hento – tender, mild). 2-1 (1).

Eneli (f) {AY-neh-lee}, [ˈe-ne-li]. Estonian form of Ene, itself < Anna + li < Elisabeth, etc. added for sonority. 5-1 (1). (see: Anna, above).

Enn (m) {EHN}, [en]. Estonian short form < Endrik < Heinrich. 1-1,2-1, 3-2,4-1,5-3 (9). (see: Heinrich, below).

Enola (f) {AY-no-la}, [ˈe-nə-la]. English, meaning unknown. Known for the name of the airplane that dropped the atomic bomb, the Enola Gay. 1-2 (1).

Enrico (m) {ehn-REE-koh}, [en-ˈʁi-koh]. Italian form of Heinrich. 1-5 (1). (see: Heinrich, below).

Erich/Erik (m) {AY-reex,}, {AY-reek}, [ˈɛr-ik], [ˈe-rik] < Old Norse ei ‘ever’ + rikr ‘ruler of all,’ always ruler. Associated with Eric the Red, 10th century Norwegian explorer. 1-2 (2).

Erna (f) {EHR-nah}, [ˈɛr-na]. Short form of the feminine form of the German Ernst ‘earnest, vigorous.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).

Ernst (m) {EHRNST}, [ɛnr.st]. < German Ernst ‘vigor, earnestness.’ 1-2 (1).

Esther (f) {EHS-tehr}, [ˈɛs-tər]. < Hebrew ‘star.’ Also thought to be derived from the Persian goddess of love, Ishtar or stara ‘star.’ The name is also identified with Artemis, the Greek goddess of the moon and hunting. 1-5 (1).

Ethel (f) {AY-tehl}, [ˈɛ-təl]. English short form of German Adelheid composed of adal ‘noble’ 1-5 (1).


Eva (f) {AY-vah}, [ˈɛ-va]. < Hebrew Chava/Hava ‘life.’ Bible, Genesis, first woman, wife of Adam. 4-1,5-1 (2).

Eve (f) {AY-veh}, [ˈɛ-ve]. Form of Eva, above. 5-2 (2).

Evald (m) {AY-valt}, [ˈɛ-valt]. < Old High German eō ‘lawful’ + wald ‘ruler’ = ‘lawful ruler.’ 1-2,2-1 (3). Raivo: Is the ? after Old High German correct?

Evi (f) {AY-vee}, [ˈɛ-vi]. Form of Eva, above. 1-1 (1).

Feliks (m) {FAY-leeks}, [ˈfe-liks]. < Latin felix ‘lucky, fortunate, happy.’ Linked to the Hebrew Asher ( Estonian Asaar, Assar, Asser) since one of the meanings of Asher is ‘fortunate. Also, linked in meaning to the Greek Epaphroditos. 1-2 (1).

Ferdinand (m) {FEHR-dee-nahnht}, [ˈfɛr-di-nant]. < French-German from Old German Raivo, I assume this is OLD HIGH GERMAN Frideinand ‘encouraging to the peace.’ 1-2 (2).

Freddy (m) {FREH-dee}, [ˈfrɛ-di] affectionate or short form of Friederich ‘peaceful ruler.’ 1-6 (1).

Gunnar (m) {GOO-nahr}, [ˈgu-nahr] < Old Norse gunn ‘war, battle.’ 1-1 (1).

Gusta (m) {GUS-tah}, [ˈgus-ta]. May be Estonian, traditional spelling is Kusta < Scandinavian Gustav ‘struggle.’ 1-1 (1).

Hannes/ (m) {HAHN-nehs}, [ˈhan-nehs]. German, Swedish, international in Northern Europe,
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form of Johannes. 1-1 (1). (see: Johannes, below).

**Hannu** (m) {HAHN-noo}, [ˈhʌn-ˌnu]. Estonian but as a usual first name is considered Finnish.
Short form of Johannes. 5-1 (1). (see: Johannes, below).

**Hans** (m) {HAHNS}, [ˈhʌns]. Short form of Johannes. 1-1,2-4 (5). (see: Johannes, below).

**Harald** (m) {HAH-rahtl}, [ˈha-ralt]. < Old High German name Hariwald composed of hari ‘army’ and wald ‘rule.’ 1-3 (1).

**Hedei** (f) {HAY-deh}, [ˈhe-deː];{HAY-dee}, [ˈhe-di]. Estonian short form of Hedwig (German ‘struggle, strife.’) 5-2 (2).

**Heiki** (m) {HAYEE-kee}, [ˈhei-ki]. Estonian form of Heinrich. 5-1 (1). (see: Heinrich, below).

**Heinrich** (m). < German heim ‘home’ + rīc: ‘home ruler.’ This name did not actually occur in the sample but it is the original form from which several forms of the name are derived such as Enn, Enrico, and Heino.

**Heino** (m) {HAHN-ee-noo}, [ˈhein-ˌno]. Estonian short form of Heinrich. 2-4,4-1,5-1 (6). (see: Heinrich, above).

**Hele** (f) {HAY-leh}, [ˈhe-leː] 1). Estonian ‘bright, clear, light, fair’; 2) a form of Helena. 3-1 (1). (see: Helena, below).

**Helen/Helena/Helene/Hellen** (f) {HAY-lehn}, [ˈhe-lehn]; {HAY-leh-nah}, [ˈhe-leh-naː];
{HAY-leh-neh}, [ˈhe-leh-neː]; {HAY-LEH-lehn}, [ˈhel-LEHN]. < Greek (h)élen, daughter of Zeus, meaning ‘Greek, educated,’ ‘the bright one, the shining one.’ Linked to St. Helena, mother of Emperor Constantine. 1-2,4-1,5-6,6-1 (10).
Helen 4-1,5-2; Helena 5-2; Helene 1-2,5-2; Hellen 6-1.

**Helga/Helgi** (f) {HAYL-gah}, [ˈhel-gaː]; {HAYL-gee}, [ˈhel-gi]. 1) < Old Norse heilager ‘prosperous, successful.’ Meaning has now become blessed, holy’; 2) Estonian helk (genitive helgi ‘lustre, sparkle.’) 2-2,5-2 (4).
Helga (2-1), Helgi (2-1-5-2).

**Heli** (f) {HAY-lee}, [ˈhe-liː]. 1) Estonian ‘sound (of music)’; 2) form of Helena. 5-1 (1). (see: Helena, above).

These names were popular in the period 1925-1955. 1-1,2-3 (4).
Helja 2-1; Heljo 1-1; Helju 2-2. (see: Helga, above).

**Helle** (f) {HEHL-leh}, [ˈhel-le]. Estonian form of Helena. 5-2 (2). (see: Helena, above).

**Helme** (f) {HEHL-mah}, [ˈhel-maː]. Estonian name of a parish in Southern Estonia near the Latvian border. 1-1 (1).

**Helmi** (f) {HEHL-mee}, [ˈhel-mi]. 1) Finnish and also German short form of German Wilhelmine < Wilhelm (William) will ‘will’ + helm ‘helmet’ = ‘helmet of resolution’ i.e., ‘strong character’; 2) Finnish ‘pearl.’ 1-1,1-2 (2).

**Helve** (f) {HEHL-veh}, [ˈhel-veː]. < Estonian helves ‘[snow] flake, fluff.’ 5-1 (1).

**Henn** (m) {HEHN}, [ˈhen]. Estonian short form of Heinrich. 5-2 (2). (see: Heinrich, above).

**Henno** (m) {HEHN-noo}, [ˈhen-no]. Estonian form of Heinrich or Enn. 2-1 (1). (see: Heinrich, above).

**Henri** (m) {HEHN-ree}, [ˈhen-ri]. French form of Heinrich. 5-1 (1). (see: Heinrich, above).

**Herlanda** (f) {hehr-LAHN-dah}, [ˈhehr-ˌlan-ˌdah]. A local Estonian form of Hirlanda but not a
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traditional name. She was the heroine in a popular 19th century novel *The Unhappy Hirlanda* by the German novelist Gustav Schwab. An Estonian adaptation was made by Johann Thomasson in 1944. 1-1 (1).

**Herman** (m) {HEHR-mahn}, [ˈhɛr-mən]. < German *Hermann* composed of hari, heri ‘army’ + man ‘man’ = ‘army man, soldier’ 1-1 (1).

**Herta** (f) {HEHR-tah}, [ˈhɛr-ɾə]. Variant of the German *Hertha*. The Roman historian Tacitus wrote about the Germanic goddess *Nertha*, ‘the bright one’ but it was misread as *Hertha*. 1-1 (1).

**Hilda** (f) {HEEL-dah}, [ˈhɪl-də]. Short form of Germanic personal names with the element *Hilda* ‘battle’ as in *Hildegard*. Saint’s name. Andres Saal’s novel *Hilda* (1890) also had a strong influence. 1-3,2-3 (6).

**Hildegard** (f) {HEEL-deh-gahrt}, [ˈhɪl-de-gaɾt]. German *hild* ‘war, battle’ + *gard* ‘stronghold, enclosure’ = ‘war stronghold.’ Some experts have interpreted this as ‘battle-maid.’ 1-1 (1).

**Hilja** (f) {HEEL-yah}, [ˈhɪl-jə]. Finnish ‘quiet, tranquil.’ 1-1 (1).

**Hille** (f) {HEEL-leh}, [ˈhɪl-le]. Form of Hildegard. 4-1 (1). (see: Hildegard, above).

**Hugo** (m) {HOO-go}, [ˈhu-go]. < Old High German Hugi, related to *hugu* ‘mind, soul, thought.’ 1-1 (1).

**Ida** (f) {EE-dah}, [ˈi-də]. Old German *id* ‘work, labor.’ 1-2 (2).

**Ilmar** (m) {EEL-mahr}, [ˈiil-mər]. < Finnish *Ilmari* < *Ilmarinen*, the heaven god, < ilma ‘air, world.’ 2-2,5-1 (3).

**Ilo** (m) {EE-lo}, [ˈi-lo]. Old Estonian ‘mirth, joy.’ 2-1 (1).

**Ilsa** (f) {EEL-seh}, [ˈiil-sə]. German short form of Elisabeth. 2-1 (1).

**Inda** (f) {EEN-dah}, [ˈin-də]. 1) Estonian *ind* ‘ardor, enthusiasm, zeal’; 2) a short form of Linda. 2-1 (1).

**Indrek** (m) {EEN-drek}, [ˈiin-drək]. Estonian form of Heinrich. 5-1 (1). (see: Heinrich, above).

**Ingrid** (f) {EEN-greet}, [ˈiin-griə]. Old Norse composed of *Ing*, a Norse god + *friðr* ‘beautiful’ = ‘beautiful Ing.’ 5-1 (1).

**Inna** (f) {EEN-nah}, [ˈin-nə]. 1) Source not known, possibly Russian. May mean ‘rough stream’; 2) form of Linda, 5-1 (1).

**Int** (m) {EENT}, [iŋt]. Estonian short form of Heinrich. 5-1 (1). (see: Heinrich, above).

**Irene** (f) {EE-ray-neh}, [ˈi-re-ne]. < Greek *eirene* ‘peace.’ Name of several saints in the Orthodox Church. 1-1 (1).

**Jaagu** (m) {YAH-go}, [ˈjaː-gə]. Estonian form of Jakob [Jacob]. 3-1 (1).

**Jaak** (m) {YAHK}, [jək]. Popular Estonian short form of Jakob. 5-4 (4). (see: Jakob, below).

**Jaan** (m) {YAHN}, [jɑːn]. Short form of Johannes. 1-9,4-2,5-1 (12). (see: Johannes, below).

**Jaano** (m) {YAH-no}. Estonian short form of Johannes. 5-1 (1). (see: Johannes, below).

**Jaanus** (m) {YAH-noos}, [ˈja-nəs]. 1) Estonian Latinized short form of Johannes; 2) Short form of names like Adrianus, Aemilianus, Cyprianus, and Christianus. 5-2 (2).

**Jakob** [Jacob] (m) {YAH-kop}, [ˈja-kop]. < Hebrew *Yaakov* ‘to hold by the heel.’ Bible, Genesis. 1-1 (1).

**Jane** (f) {YAH-neh}, [ˈja-ne]. Short form of Johanna, the feminine form of Johannes. 5-1 (1). (see: Johannes, below).

**Janke** (m) {YAH-nehk}, [ˈja-nek]. Estonian short form of Johannes, 5-1 (1). (see: Johannes,
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below).

Joel (m) {Yo-ehl}, [’jo-ēl]. Hebrew yōel ‘God will be willing.’ Bible, one of the Minor Prophets. 5-1 (1).

Johanna (f) {yo-HAHN-nah}, [jo-’hun-na]. Feminine form of Johannes. 1-1(1). (see: Johannes, below).

Johannes (m) {yo-HAHN-nehs}, [’jo-’hun-nes]. Estonian < Greek Jōannes < Hebrew Yōchānān ‘God is gracious.’ Important Christian tradition figures, John the Baptist and John the Evangelist. 1-6,2-2 (8).


Juhan (m) {YOO-hahn}, [’ju-hahn]. Estonian short form of Johannes. 1-3,2,2,5-4 (9). (see: Johannes, above).

Julie (f) {YOO-lyeh}, [’ju-’lyeh]. < Latin feminine form of Julius, a Roman family name. Julia was the name of a woman greeted by Paul, New Testament, Romans. 1-2 (2).

Julika (f) {yoo-LEE-kah}, [’ju-li-kuh]. Estonian form of Julia. 5-1 (1). (see: Julie above).

Julve (f) {YOOL-veh}, [’jul-ve]. Estonian form of Julia. 1-1 (1). (see: Julie, above).

Jüri (m) {YÖ-ree}, [’jo-ri]. Estonian < German Juri short form Georg < Greek georgos ‘farmer.’ 1-2,2-2,4,1-5-7 (12).

Juta (f) {YOO-tah}, [’ju-tah]. 1) Short form of Hebrew yehudit ‘to praise, to thank’ or ‘Jewish woman.’ Bible, Genesis, wife of Esau; 2) Old German jutta ‘gentle’; 3) < Estonian jutt ‘tale, story,’ heroine of a legend The Lake Endla and Juta by Faehlmann. 2-1 (1).

Kaarel (m) {KAH-rehl}, [’ka-reh]. Estonian variant of Karl. 1-3,6-1 (4). (see: Karl, below).

Kadri (f) {KAH-dree}, [’kä-dri]. Estonian short form of Katharina. 5-4 (4). (see: Katharina, below).

Kai (f) {KAHEE}, [käi]. Estonian form of Katharina. 5-2 (2). (see: Katharina, below).

Kai/ Kaidi (f) {KAHEE-deh}, [’käi-deh]; {KAHEE-dee}, [’käi-di]. Estonian forms of Katharina. (originally Kait-Katt, genitives Kaidu-Katu).’ 2-1,5-1 (2). (see: Katharina, below).

Kaiide (2-1), Kaidi (5-1). Raivo: is the part in parens (originally . . .) necessary? Is it correct? especially the ~?

Kai (f) {KAHEE}, [käi]. 1) Estonian short form of Katharina. 5-2 (2). (see: Katharina, below).

Kairi (f) {KAHEE-ree}, [’käi-ri]. 1. Estonian possible derivation < Kai, a parallel form of Kaie;
2. Latvian Kaira ‘passionate.’ 5-3 (3).

Kaja (f) {KAH-yah}, [’kä-juh]. Estonian ‘echo,’ analogue from Greek Echo, a mountain nymph that loved her own voice. 5-2 (2).

Kalju (m) {KAHL-yoo}, [’käl-ju]. Estonian ‘rock, strong as a rock.’ 5-2 (2).

Kalle (m) {KAHL-leh}, [’käl-leh]. Swedish-Finnish form of Karl. 3-1,5-1 (2). (see: Karl, below).

Karl (m) {KARL}, [kärl]. < Germanic ‘man, countryman, husbandman.’ Origin traced to Charles Martel and Charlemagne. 1-6,2-2,5-1 (9).

Kasper [Jasper] (m) {KAHS-pehr}, ['kus-per]. Persian ‘treasure-holder.’ One of the three Magi visiting at the birth of Jesus. Usually spelled Kaspar in Estonian. 5-1 (1).

Katharina (f) {kah-tah-REE-nah}, [ka-tah-reena]. This name did not actually appear in our sample. However, it is the original form of several short forms or variants. It is < Greek. Clear etymology not known. However, the name has been associated by folk-etymology with the Greek katheres, ‘pure.’ 4th century saint of this name martyred in Alexandria.

Kati (f) {KAH-tee}, ['kah-tee]. 1) Estonian short form of Katharina; 2) affectionate form of Katrin, etc. 5-2 (2). (see: Katharina, above).

Katri/Katrin (f) {KAH-tree}, ['kah-tree]; {KAH-treen}, ['kah-trin]. Estonian short forms of Katharina. 3-1,5-6 (7). (see: Katharina, above).

Kari 3-1,5-5.

Kersti/Kirsti (f) {KEHR-stee}, ['kerr-sti]; {KIRS-tee}, ['kirs-tee]. Estonian short forms of Kristina. 2-1,5-2 (3). (see: Kristina, below).

Kersti (2-1,5-1); Kirsti (5-1).

Kertu (m) {KEHR-too}, ['kerr-tuh]. Finnish shortened form of leppänkerttu ‘ladybird.’ Finnish leppänkerttu – is the same as Estonian lepatriinu, so the words were translated and shortened, not the names. Leppä – lepp (gen. lepa) once meant red in both languages, so red Gertrude and red Katherine would be English ‘translations.’ 5-1(1).

Kirill (m) {kee-REEL}, [kee-ril]. Form of Kyrillus < Latin Cyrus < Greek Kyrillos < Persian Kurush ‘master, lord.’ Name of the founder of the Persian Empire, 500 BCE. 2-1 (1).

Klaarika (f) {KLAH-ree-kah}, ['klah-ree-kah]. Form of Klaara < Latin feminine form of clarus ‘shining, bright, clear.’ 5-1 (1).

Kristel (f) {KREES-tehl}, ['kris-teel]. < German Christel, short form of Christina/Kristina. 5-2 (2).

Kristina/Kristine (f) {krees-TEE-nah}, [kris-tee-nah]; {krees-TEE-neh}, [kris-tee-neh]. Feminine forms < Greek kriostinos ‘follower of Christ.’ St. Christina was martyred in 295 CE. 5-3 (3). Kristine (5-1), Kristine (5-2).

Kristjan (m) {KRIST-yahn}, ['krist-yahn]. < Greek kriostos ‘follower of Christ.’ 4-1,5-2 (3).

Kristo (m) {KREES-to}, ['kris-to]. Estonian short form of Kristofor [Christopher] or Kristjan < Greek kriostos ‘Christ’ + pherein ‘beaver’ = ‘Christ-bearer.’ 5-2 (2).

Kuppe (f) {KUP-peh}, ['kyp-pe]. Estonian created name. Respondent’s explanation was, “my parents named a man, Küppo, the same for a girl would Kuppe.” 5-1 (1).

Külli (f) {KUL-lee}, ['kuh-lee]. Estonian short form of Külli. 5-1 (1). (see: Külli and Kyllicki, below).

Külliki (f) {KUL-lee-kee}, ['kuh-lee-ki] Estonian form of the Finnish Kyllicki. 5-1 (1). (see: Kyllicki, below).


Laine (f) {LAHEE-neh}, ['lai-neh]. Estonian ‘wave.’ 2-1 (1).

Laura (f) {LAHOO-rah}, ['luh-rah]. Feminine form of the Latin laurus ‘laurel.’ 1-1 (1).

Lauri (m) {LAHOO-ree}, ['luh-ree]. Estonian-Finnish short form of Latin Laurentius ‘man from Laurentum.’ 5-3 (3).

Lea (f) {LAYAH}, [leah]. 1) < Hebrew lehah ‘weary.’ In the Bible, Genesis, first wife of Jacob;
2) < Assyrian ‘mistress, princess;’ 3) feminine form of the Latin Leo ‘lion’ = ‘lioness.’
5-2 (2).

Leelka (f) [LAY-ee-lah], ["le-liq]. Estonian, name of a character in the novel Our Daily Bread (1964) by Estonian writer Raimond Kaugver. 5-1 (1).

Leho (m) [LAY-xo], ["le-xo]. Estonian < Lehola, castle of Lembitu, an Estonian chieftain of the 13th Century. Original toponym is Lõhavere, Lehola being a Latinized one. 3-1 (1).

Leida (f) [LAYEE-dah], ["lei-du]. Estonian < leidma ‘to find,’ ‘foundling.’ Popularized by Estonian writer Andres Saal. 1-7,2-6 (13).

Leila (f) [LAYEE-laah], ["lei-lah]. Persian ‘night,’ linked to the Hebrew Lilith, who according to Jewish folklore was the wife of Adam before Eve was created; 2) variant of Estonian Leili. 1-1 (1).

Leili (f) [LAYEE-lee], ["lei-li]. 1) Estonian form of Leila; 2) Old Estonian leil ‘soul.’ 2-1 (1).

Lembit (m) [LEHM-beet], ["lem-bit]. Estonian ‘beloved, sweetheart.’ < Old Estonian Lembitu. 2-1 (1).

Lemme (f) [LEHM-meh], ["lem-me]. Estonian ‘beloved, sweetheart.’ 5-1 (1).

Lennart/Leonard (m) [LEHN-nahrt], ["len-nart]; [LAYON-nahrt], ["leon-nart]. < Latin leo ‘lion’ + German hard ‘strong’ = ‘strong as a lion.’ 1-1,5-1 (2).

Lennart 1; Leonard 1-1.

Lia/Liia (f) [LEE-ah], ["li-a"; [LEE-ah], ["li-a]. Short form of names such as Elisabet, Julia, Juliane. 4-2,5-2 (4).
Lia (4-1,5-1); Liia (4-1,5-1).

Liidia/Lydia (f) [LEE-dee-ah], ["li-di-a"; [LEE-dee-ah], ["li-di-a] < Greek ‘woman of Lydia.’


Liidia (1-1,2-1); Lydia (1-2,4-1).

Liisa (f) [LEE-sah], ["li-sa". Estonian short form of Elisabeth or Alice (< Old French < Old German Adelheid ‘noble kind’). 5-2 (2). (see: Elisabeth, above)


Lili (f) [LEE-lee], ["li-li]. Variant of Lilia < Latin lilium ‘lily,’ regarded as a symbol of purity. 5-1 (1).

Linda (f) [LEEN-dah], ["lin-du]. Estonian. The popular interpretation is that it is from the Estonian national epic. Linda was the mother of Kalevipoeg, the mythical founder of Estonia. Another interpretation is that the name evolved litna > lidna > lina > linn ‘stronghold, castle, now, town, city,’ Linda being a metathetical (letter transposition as brid in Old English to the modern bird form of lidna. 1-4 (4).

Lisett (f) [LEE-seht], ["li-set]. Variant of Elisabeth. 6-1 (1). (see: Elisabeth, above).

Longin (m) [LON-geen], ["lon-gin]. < Latin Longinus < longus ‘long.’ 2-1 (1).

Loreida (f) [lo-RayEE-dah], [lo-"rei-du]. Combination of Eleanor and Ida, 1-1 (1).

(see: Eleanor and Ida, above).

Luise (f) [LOOEE-seh], ["luu-se]. Feminine form of the German Ludwig, itself composed of hlud ‘fame’ + wig ‘warrior’ = famous warrior. 1-1 (1).

Lumme (f) [LOOM-meh], ["lum-me]. Estonian. Possibly originated < kumm ‘bewitchery, infatuation.’ Reports that the name originated from a friend of the maternal grandmother.
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5-1 (1).

**Lydia** (f). (see: Liidia, above).

**Maarika/Maarja** (f) {MA-ree-kah}, [ˈmaː-ri-kɑː]; {MA-ryah}, [ˈmaː-ryə]. Estonian forms of Maria. 5-2 (2). (see: Maria, below).

**Madis** (m) {MA-dees}, [ˈmaː-dɪs]. Estonian form of Mattheus or Matthias. 5-1 (1). (see: Mattheus/Matthias, below).

**Mae** (f) {MAHEH}, [ˈmaːɛ]. Short form of Magdalena < Latin and Hebrew root migdal ‘lady from Magdala,’ a place in Ancient Israel in Galilee known for its tower. Helped Jesus. Bible, New Testament, Matthew 28:1; Mark 15f; Luke 24:10; John 20. 5-1 (1).

**Maido** (m) {MAHEE-do}, [ˈmaɪ-do]. Estonian form of Mattheus. 2-1 (1). (see: Mattheus, below).

**Mai/Maie** (f) {MAHEE}, [ˈmaɪː];{MAHEE-yeh}. Short forms of Maria. 2-1,3,1-5,2 (5). Mai 2-1; Maie 3-1,5-2. (see: Maria, below).

**Maila** (f) {MAHEE-lah}, [ˈmaɪː-la]. Estonian combination of Elisabeth and Maria 2-1 (1). (see: Elisabeth, above; Maria, below).

**Maimu** (f) {MAHEE-mu}, [ˈmaɪː-mu] Estonian ‘small, cute one.’ 2-3,5-1 (4)

**Maire** (f) {MAHEE-reh}, [ˈmaɪː-re]. 1) < Finnish < mairea ‘pleasing, attractive’; 2) anagram of Marie (form of Maria). 3-1 (1).

**Mairi** (f) {MAHEE-re}, [ˈmaɪː-ri]. Estonian form of Maria. 5-1 (1). (see: Maria, below).

**Mait** (m) {MAHEET}, [ˈmaɪːt]. Estonian short form of Matthias. 2-2 (2). (see: Matthias, below).

**Mais** (f) {MAHEE-yo}, [ˈmaɪː-yu]. Estonian form of Maria. 5-1 (1). (see: Maria, below).

**Manfred** (m) {MAHN-freht}, [ˈmaŋ-freht]. One theory is that it is < Old German man ‘man’ + fred ‘peace.’ Another theory links the meaning to the Normans with the notion of ‘strength.’ 2-1 (1).

**Mare** (f) {MAH-reh}, [ˈmaːrə]. Estonian short form of either Margaretha or Maria. 1-1,4-1,5-1 (3). (see: Margaretha, above and Maria, below)

**Marek** (m) {MAH-rehk}, [ˈmaːrɛk]. Polish-Czech form of Markus 5-1 (1).

**Maret** (f) {MAH-reht}, [ˈmaːrɛt]. Estonian traditional short form of Margaretha. 5-1 (1).

**Margaretha** (f) {mar-ga-RAY-tah}, [mar-gaˈre-ta]. This name did not actually appear in our sample. However, it is the original form of several short forms or variants. It is < Greek margaron ‘pearl.’

**Marge** (f) {MAHR-gay}, [ˈmaːr-ɡe]. Short form of Margaretha. 1-1, 2-1,5-1 (3). (see: Margaretha, above).

**Mari** (f) {MAH-ree}, [ˈmaːr-ri]. Estonian form of Maria. 2-3,5-3 (6). (see: Maria, below).


**Marje** (f) {MAR-yeh}, [ˈmaːr-je]. Estonian form of Maria. 5-1 (1).

**Marko** (m) {MAR-ko}, [ˈmar-ko]. South Slavonic or Italian (Marco) form of Markus. 5-3 (3). (see: Markus, below).


**Mart** (m) {MAHRT}, [ˈmaːrt]. Estonian form of Martin. Genitive of Mardi < Martin < Latin
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**Martinus.** 1-1,5-3 (4). (see: Marten, below).


**Marten/Martin** (m) {MAHR-tehn}, [ˈmɑːɾ-tən] {MAHR-teen}, [ˈmɑːɾ-tən] < Latin Martinus < Mars, the god of war. 4th cent saint. 5-6 (6).

Marten 5-1; Martin 5-5.

**Mat** (m) {MAH-tee}, [ˈmɑː-tʃi]. Estonization of the Finnish Matti, both ultimately from the Disciple Mattheus [Matthew]. 1-1,2-1,3-1,5-2 (5).

**Matis/Mats** (m) {MAH-tees}, [ˈmɑː-tiʃ] {MAHTS}, [mɑts]. Estonian short forms of Mattheus and Matthias. 1-1,4-1 (2).

Matis 4-1; Mats 1-1. (see: Matheus, below). (see: Matthias, below).

**Matthi** (m) {MAH-tyahs}, [ˈmɑː-tʃəs]. This name did not actually appear in our sample.

However, it is the original form of several short forms or variants. It is < Late Latin Mattheus < Greek Matthaios < Hebrew mattīthyāh ‘gift of God.’ Considered by some to be a variant form of Matheus. He was the Disciple elected to apostleship above the ascension of Jesus owing to the death of Judas. Acts 1:15-26.

**Mattu** (m) {MAH-tay-us}, [ˈmɑː-tə-us]. This name did not actually appear in our sample. However, it is the original form of several short forms or variants. It is < Late Latin Mattheus < Greek Matthaios < Hebrew mattīthyāh ‘gift of God.’ One of the 12 Disciples, the author of the first Gospel or one of the sources.

**Matti** (m) {MAHT-tee}, [mɑ-tʃi]. Finnish short form of Mattheus or Matthias. 2-1, 4-1 (2). (see: Matthias and Mattheus, above).

**Meeli** (f) {MAY-lee}, [ˈme-i]. Newly-created Estonian meel ‘mind, thought, idea.’ It also coincides with an Old Estonian name. 2-2,4-1,5-3 (6).

**Meelis** (m) {MAY-lees}, me-lish]. An Old Estonian name revived from the hero of a story Meelis by Enn Kippel (1941). 4-1,5-1 (2).

**Meeta** (f) {MAY-tah}, [ˈme-ta]. Short form of Margaretha. 1-1,2-1 (2). (see: Margaretha, above).

**Mefodi** (m) {may-FO-dee}, [me-ˈfo-di]. Russian Church Slavonic form of the Greek Methodios composed of elements meta ‘with’ + hodos ‘path, road’ = ‘companion.’ Ninth century saint known for his mission to the Slavs. Translated the Bible into Old Church Slavonic. Created the Cyrillic alphabet with his brother, St. Cyril. 1-1 (1).

**Mia** (f) {MEE-ah}, [ˈmi-a]. Affectionate form of Maria. 2-1 (1). (see: Maria < Mirjam above, Mirjam is closer to the Hebrew root of Maria).

**Mihail/Mihhail/Mihkel** (m) {mee-xah-EEEL}, [mi-ˈxa-ˈil]; {MEEX-khel}, [ˈmix-kel]. < Hebrew mikhāʾēl ‘Who is like God.’ 1-4,2-2,4-1,5-3 (10).

Mihail (2-1); Mihhail (2-1); Mihkel (1-4,4-1,5-3).

**Milo** (f) {MEE-lo}, [ˈmi-lo]. Estonian. Composed of Mil from mother’s name Milvi and o from father’s name Taimo. 5-1 (1).

**Milvi** (f) {MEEL-vee}, [ˈmil-vi]. Predominantly Estonian variant of Miranda created by Mats Tõnisson. May be linked to miilama ‘glow, burn slowly’ + -vi, productive ending of female names. 2-2 (2).

**Minna** (f) {MEEN-nah}, [ˈmin-na]. 1) < Old High German mine ‘beloved, sweetheart;’ 2) short affectionate form of Wilhelmina. 1-1 (1).

**Miralda** (f) {mee-RAHL-dah}, [mi-ˈral-da]. Estonian variation of the name Miranda created by
Shakespeare. Miranda was the heroine in *The Tempest*. < Latin *Miranda* ‘to be admired.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).

**Monika** (f) [MO-nee-kah], [ˈmo-ni-kə]. The name of the fourth century saint and mother of St. Augustine. Since she was from what is now Algeria, meaning is not clear. It may be of Phoenician origin. There is some linkage of the name with the Latin *monēre* ‘to advise, warn.’ 2-1 (1).

**Nelly** (f) [NEHL-lee], [ˈnɛl-li]. Affectionate form of Eleanora and Helena. 2-1 (1). (see: Eleanora and Helena, above).

**Nigul** (m) [NEE-gool], [ˈni-gul] 3 Estonian < Nikolaus. (see: Nikolai below). 1-1 (1).

**Nikolai** (m) [nee-co-LAE], [ni-kə-ˈlai]. < Greek *Nikolaos* (*nikē + laō*) ‘victory of the people.’ Patron saint of Greece & Russia. 1-3,2-1 (4).

**Noldemar** (m) [NOL-day-mahr], [ˈnol-de-mər]. Origin and meaning unknown. May have been created by parents. 1-1 (1).

**Ode** (f) [O-day], [ˈo-de]. Estonian short form of Greek *Eudokia* ‘of good renown.’ 5-1 (1).

**Olaf/Olav** (m) [O-lahf], [ˈo-lɑf]; [O-lahv], [ɔlɑv]. < Norse or Scandinavian *Anleifr* ‘offshoot of ancestors.’ 2-3,5-1 (4).

Olaf (2-2), Olav (2-1,5-1).

**Olavi** (m) [O-lah-vi], [ˈo-la-vi]. Finnish form of Olaf. 5-2 (2).

**Olga** (f) [OL-gah], [ˈol-ga]. Slavic variant of the Scandinavian *Helge* originally meaning ‘prosperous, successful’ but later developed to mean ‘holy.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).

**Oliver** (m) [O-lee-vëhr], [ˈo-li-vaɪr]. < Old French *olivier* ‘olive tree.’ Some authorities consider it < Middle Low German combination of *elf* ‘elf’ + *hari* ‘army’ = ‘elf army.’ Respondent reports name chosen because it was an English name that both parents liked. 5-1 (1).

**Oskar** (m) [OS-kær], [ˈos-kær]. 1) Old English *os* ‘god’ + *gar* ‘spear’ = ‘god spear’ or 'divine strength:' 2) Celtic *os* ‘leaping’ + *cara* ‘warrior’ = ‘leaping warrior.’ The name that had become extinct after the Norman Conquest was made popular by MacPherson’s Ossianic poems*. Napoleon admired the poems and gave the name to his godson who became king of Sweden. 1-3,2-1 (4).

**Osvald** (m) [OS-vält]. [ˈos-vält]. Old English composed of *ōs* ‘god’ + *weald* ‘rule’ = ‘god rule.’ Name of two English saints. 2-1 (1).

**Ott/Otto** (m) [OT], [ˈot]; [OT-to], [ˈot-to]. Old German ‘prosperous, wealthy.’ 1-4,2-1,5-1 (6).

Ott 1-1,5-1 (2); Otto 1-3,2-1 (4).

**Paul** (m) [PAH-ool], [paul]. Originally a Roman family name *Paulus* < Latin *paulus* ‘small.’ Bible, New Testament, St. Paul, the Apostle, important religious figure. His original name was Saul. 1-1,2-1 (2).

**Peep/Peet/Peeter [Peter]** (m) [PAYP], [pep]; [PAYT], [pet]; [PAY-tehr], [ˈpe-tər]. Estonian forms of Peter. Peeter is the form in Estonian.1-1,2-1,4,1-5-6 (9).

Peep 2-1,5-1; Peet. 1-1; Peeter 4-1,5-5. (see: Peter, below).

**Peret** (f) [PAY-reht], [ˈpe-ret]. Estonization of a borrowing from the Danish *Beret/Berete*. Same root as Piret, below). 5-1 (1).

**Peter** (m) [PAY-tehr], [ˈpe-tər]. *The name Peter did not actually appear in our sample.*
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However, it is the original form of several short forms. < Greek petros ‘rock.’ New Testament, Disciple, saint.

**Pille** (f) [PEEL-leh], [ˈpiːl-leː]. Estonian short form of the Greek Sybilla ‘sybil, prophetess. 5-3 (3).

**Piret** (f) [PEE-reht], [ˈpiɾ-rɛt] Estonian < Brigitta. One root is considered from Celtic brig ‘strength.’ Name of a goddess, St. Brigid, patron saint of Ireland, and St. Birgitta of Sweden. 5-4 (4).

**Piia** (f) [PEEAH], [ˈpiːa]. Feminine form of the Latin pia ‘pious.’ 5-1 (1).

**Pirgit** (f) [PEER-geet], [ˈpiɾ-giːt]. Estonian < Brigitta. 5-1 (1). (see: Piret, above).

**Priit** (m) [PREET], [ˈpriɪt] Estonian variant of German Friedrich ‘peaceful ruler.’ 5-2 (2).

**Pridu** (m) [PREE-duu], [ˈpriɪ-du] Estonian variant of German Friedrich ‘peaceful ruler.’ 5-1 (1).

**Ragnar** (m) [RAHK-nahr], [ˈɾaɾ-kən-ər]. Form of Reinhard. 5-1 (1). (see: Rein, below).

**Ralli** (f) [RAHEE-lee], [ˈɾaɪ-liː]. Form of Estonian Rahel < Hebrew rahel ‘ewe, lamb.’ 5-1 (1).

**Raimond** (m) [RAHEE-mont], [ˈɾaɪ-moŋt]. < Old German ragin ‘advice’ + mund = ‘protection.’ 2-1 (1).

**Rainer/Reiner** (m) [RAHEE-nehr], [ˈɾaɪ-ner]; [RAYEE-nehr], [ˈɾei-ner]. German ragin ‘advice, decision’ + hari ‘army’ = ‘army advice, army decision.’ 1-1,2-2,4-1,5-1 (5).

**Raivo** (m) [RAHEE-vo], [ˈɾaɪ-vo]. 1) Old Estonian raivo ‘fury’ evolved to the modern Estonian as raev; 2) a created short form of Teutonic Raimund < Old German ragin ‘advice, counsel’ + mund ‘protection’ = ‘advice protection.’ 3-1,5-2 (3).

**Raul** (m) [RAHOOOL], [ɾaʊul]. Spanish form < Old French Rodulphe < Old High German Radulf < rad ‘mind, intellect’ + wulf ‘wolf’ = ‘clever, ingenious wolf.’ 5-3 (3).

**Reet** (f) [RAYT], [ɾɛt] Estonian short form of Margaretha. 5-2 (1). (see: Margaretha, above).

**Rein** (m) [RAYEEN], [ɾɛɪn]. Estonian < German Reinhold composed of ragin ‘advice’ + wald ‘ruler’ = ‘lasting ruler.’ 1-1,2-2, 4-1 (4).

**Rene/Renee** (m) [ray-NAH], [ɾɛˈneː]; [ray-NAH], [ɾɛˈne]. < Latin renatus ‘reborn.’ 2-1,5-1 (2).

Rene (2-1), Renee (5-1).

**Richard** (m) [REEX-ahr], [ˈɾɪk-ər]. < Old German ric ‘power, ruler’ + hard ‘hard, strong’ = ‘strong ruler.’ 1-2 (2).

**Riho** (m) [REE-xo], [ˈɾi-xo]. Estonian < short form of Richard. 5-2 (2). (see: Richard, above).

**Riina** (f) [REE-nah], [ˈɾi-ˈna]. Estonian short form of Katharina, Irina, (both shown above) or Marina (linked to the feminine of the Latin Marinus interpreted by some as meaning ‘of the sea.’ Marina itself did not appear in our sample). 1-1,4-1,5-3 (5).

**Rimma** (f) [REEM-mah], [ˈɾiɪm-ma]. East Slavonic < Latin root romana ‘a Roman woman.’ Name of several early saints. 2-1 (1).

**Risto** (m) [REES-to], [ˈɾis-to]. Short form of Kristian or Kristofor. 5-1 (1). (see: Kristjan/ Kristijan and/or Kristo, above).

**Rita** (f) [REE-tah], [ˈɾi-ˈtɑ]. Short form of Margaretha. 2-1,5-1 (2). (see: Margaretha, above).

**Rudolf** (m) [ROO-dawlф], [ˈɾu-ˈdɔlf] < Old High German Hrodulf ‘famous wolf’ < hruod ‘famous’ + wulf ‘wolf’ < Old German ragin ‘advice’ + mund ‘protection.’ 2-2 (2).

**Ruth** (f) [ROOT], [ɾʊt]. < Hebrew root ‘friendship, companion.’ Important Bible figure in the Book of Ruth. She was the Moabite who married Naomi’s son. After becoming a widow,
she accompanied Naomi who returned to her native Bethlehem. 2-1,5-1 (2).

**Saale** (f) \{SAH-leh\}, [ˈsә-lә\}. Estonian short form of Rosalia. Rosalia is from the Latin *rosa* ‘rose.’ St. Rosalia is the patron saint of Palermo, Sicily. She lived in the 12th century. 5-1 (1).

**Salme** (f) \{SAHL-meh\}, [ˈsal-mә\] < Old Finnish/Estonian *salmi* ‘strait, channel.’ Figure in the Estonian national epic, *Kalevipoeg*. Sister of Linda. Married to the eldest son of the North star. 1-6,2-1 (7). (see: Linda, above),

**Salomania** (f) \{sah-lo-MAH-nee\}, [sa-lo-ˈman-ia\]. Estonian, probably a locally created name. Half-created feminine form of Salomon [Solomon]. Solomon was the 3rd king of Ancient Israel, the son of David and Bathsheba, and known for his wisdom. 1-1 (1).

**Sander** (m) \{SAHN-dehr\}, [ˈsan-dehr\]. Short form of Aleksander. 1-5 (1). (see: Aleksander, above).

**Selma** (f) \{SAYL-mah\}, [ˈsel-mә\] 1) a placename in Macpherson’s Ossianiac* poems. 2) Short form of Anselma, feminine form of Anselm Old German *ans* ‘god’ + *helm* ‘helmet.’ Christian saint. 1-2,2-2 (4).

**Sergei** (m) \{SEHR-gayee\}, [ˈser-gei\]. Russian from a Roman family name. Meaning uncertain. Associated with St. Sergius of Radonezh, famous 14th century Russian saint. 1-1 (1).

**Signe** (f) \{SEEK-neh\}, [ˈsiːk-nә\]. Old Norse combination of *sigr* ‘victory’ + *ny* ‘new’ = ‘new victory.’ 5-1 (1).

**Sille** (f) \{SEEL-leh\}, [ˈsiːl-leh\]. Estonian short form of Cecilia or Celia. Cecilia is the feminine form of the Roman family name *Caecilius*. The root is the Latin *caecus* ‘blind.’ Name of a 3rd century saint, who is the patron saint of music. 5-1 (1).

**Silver** (m) \{SEEL-vehr\}, [ˈsil-vәr\]. Estonian form of Silvester < Latin *silva* ‘wood.’ However, in this case, parents reported that they wanted to name him after something valuable. 5-1 (1).

**Silvi/Silvia** (f) \{SEEL-vee\}, [ˈsil-vi\]; \{SEEL-veeah\}, [ˈsil-vee\]. Estonian feminine form of the Latin *silvia* name from Roman mythology. Also, the name of the mother of Gregory the Great and the name of a character of Shakespeare and other playwrights. 5-5 (5). Silvi (5-4), Silvia 5-1.

**Sire/Sirje** (f) \{SEE-reht\}, [ˈsiː-ɾɛt\]; \{SEER-yeh\}, [ˈsiːr-je\]. Estonian from folklore expression *sinisirj* ‘motley blue.’ Linked to *sirjelind* ‘bluebird,’ phrase in folksong. 5-2 (2).

**Sophie** (f) \{SO-fey\}, [ˈso-fje\]. French form < Greek *sophōs* ‘wisdom.’ 1-1 (1).

**Sten** (m) \{STEHN\}, [ˈsten\]. 1) Scandinavian short form of Stefanus [Stephen]; 2) a short form from Scandinavian names containing –*sten*, as Thorsten < Old Norse *ðórr* ‘Thor’ + *stein* ‘stone’ = ‘Thor’s stone.’ 5-2 (2).

**Sulev** (m) \{SOO-leh\}, [ˈsu-lev\]. Estonian ‘good-natured, benevolent’ < Finnish *sulo* ‘charm’ ‘good.’ *Sulevipoeg* (the son of Sulev) was a character in *Kalevipoeg*, the Estonian national epic. 5-1 (1).

**Sven** (m) \{SVEHN\}, [ˈsvәn\]. Swedish from Old Norse *sveinn* ‘boy, lad.’ According to Norse mythology, Svein was a son of Jarl and Erna, the progenitors of the ruling class. 5-3 (3).

**Taimo** (m) \{TAHEE-mo\}, [ˈtәi-mә\]. Estonian ‘plant.’ 2-1 (1).

**Taimu** (m) \{TAHEE-moo\}, [ˈtәi-mu\]. Family suggested it may have come < Timotheus [Timothy] but it is not a natural linguistic development. 2-1 (1).

**Taivo** (m) \{TAHEE-vo\}, [ˈtәi-vo\]. Estonian < *taevas* < Old Estonian *taivas* ‘heavens.’
Appendix  Estonian Naming Patterns

2-1, 5-1 (2).

Tanel (m) {TAH-nel}, [ˈtændə]. Estonian form of Hebrew daniel  ‘God is my judge.’ Bible, Book of Daniel. 5-1 (1).

Tatjana (f) {tah-TYAH-nah}, [ˈtætʃ-na]. < Latin Tātiānus, an old Roman family name. Meaning uncertain. 5-1 (1).

Tauno (m) {TAHN-no}, [ˈtænə]. Karelian ‘good-natured.’ 5-1 (1).

Teet (m) {TAYT}, [ˈtɛt]. Estonian short form of Low German, corresponding to High German Dietleib < deud ‘people, race’ + leib ‘successor’ = ‘son of his ancestors.’ 4-1,5-1 (2).

Telme (f) {TEHL-meh}, [ˈtel-mə] < name of a Norwegian character in the novel Thelma by English novelist Marie Corelli published in 1877. There is a Greek word ðēleuma ‘will’ that seems to have some relevance. 2-1 (1).

Teresa [Thomas] (m) {TAYO-dor}, [ˈtɛo-dər]. Estonian forms < Greek Theodorus < theos ‘god’ + dōron ‘gift’ = ‘gift of god.’ 1-1,5-1 (2).

Teodor (1-1), Theodor (5-1).

Tiia (f) {TEE-ah}, [ˈtʲi-ə]. Estonian < Dorothea <Greek doron ‘gift’ + theos ‘god.’ 1-1,5-2 (3).

Tiina (f) {TEE-nah}, [ˈtʲi-na]. Estonian short form of names like Kristina, Albertina, Faustina. The heroine of Libahnur [The Were-Wolf] by August Kitzberg. 1-1,4-1,5-3 (5).

Tii (m) {TEET}, [ˈtʲi]. Estonian short form < Diether (Dietrich), Theodorich < Old German deud ‘people, race’ + rīc = ‘power, ruler’ or Titus (Titus was a companion to Paul and Barnabas). Mentioned in New Testament, Titus 1:4, Galatians, 2:1, 2 Corinthians 7,8,12. 4-1,5-2 (3).

Tiit (m) {TÉT}, [ˈtʲit]. Estonian new names

Toomas [Thomas] (m) {TO-mahs}, [ˈtɔ-maːs]. < Aramaic Thomas ‘twin.’ New Testament, one of the Apostles. 2-1,3-1,4-1,5-3 (6).

Triina (f) {TREE-n(ah)}, [ˈtri-nə]. Short forms < Katharina, 5-3 (3).

Vaike (f) {VAHEE-kah}, [ˈvais-kə]. Estonian ‘tranquil, peaceful.’ 2-2,5-1 (3).

Väino (m) {VAHEE-no}, [ˈvais-no]. Estonian form of Finnish Väinö, short form of Väinämöinen, god of chants and the main character of the Kalevala*. 1-1,2-2 (3).

Valdo/Valdur (m) {VAHL-do}, [ˈval-do]. Estonian new names
Appendix  Estonian Naming Patterns

‘ruler’ < Old German vald ‘power.’ 1-1, 2-1 (2). RAIVO OLD HIGH GERMAN? Valdo 1-1; Valdur 2-1.


Valter (m) {VAHL-tehr}, [ˈval-tər]. Estonian form of Walther < Old German wald ‘rule’ + heri, hari ‘army, warrior.’ 1-3 (3).

Valters (m) {VAHL-tehrs}, [ˈval-tərs]. Latvian form of Valter, above). 2-1 (1).

Vambola (m) {VAHM-bo-la-h}, [ˈvəm-bo-la]. Estonian epic name. Appears in the novel with that name by Andres Saal. The hero defeats German Crusaders sent by Innocentius III at the Ümera River in 1210. 2-2,5-2 (4).


Varda (f) {VAHR-dah}, [ˈvaɾ-du]. Arabic warda ‘rose.’ German archaeologist Georg Ebers had a novel Uarda (1876) set in Old Egypt. He was clearly inspired by the Arabic warda. ua- is unnatural to Estonian, so perhaps Uarda > Varda without knowing that it was also Hebrew name. Or was it King Solomon’s Mines by Rider Haggard with a Varda as an Ethiopic queen? 1-1 (1).

Varvara (f) {vahr-VAH-rah}, [vər-ˈva-ra]. < Greek bárbαros ‘not Greek, barbarian, foreign.’ 1-1 (1).

Veigo/Veiko (m) {VAYEE-go}, [ˈvei-go}; {VAYEE-ko}, [ˈvei-ko]. Based on Finnish Veikko ‘little brother.’ 3-1,5-1 (2).

Veigo 5-1; Veiko 5-1.

Viktor (m) {VEEK-tor}, [ˈvik-tor]. < Latin victor ‘conqueror.’ 5-1 (1).

Vilma (f) {VEEL-mah}, [ˈvil-ma]. Estonian affectionate form of Wilma. Wilma is an affectionate form of the German Wilhemina, itself the feminine form of Wilhelm [William] wil ‘will, resolve’ + helm ‘helmet’ = ‘helmet of resolution. 2-1 (1).

Virve (f) {VEER-veh}, [ˈvir-ve] 1 ‘branch, sprig’ < virb; 2) ‘rippling water’ or ‘flickering fire < virve. 1-1 (1).

Vivi (f) {VEE-vee}, [ˈvi-vi]. Estonian affectionate form of Vivian < Latin vivianus < vitus ‘life.’ May also be < Fifi, itself a form of Josefina < the feminine form Joseph, Josepha. 5-1 (1).

Vladimir (m) {vlah-DEE-meer}, [vlə-ˈdi-mir]. < Old Slavonic volod ‘rule’ + meri ‘famous’ = ‘famous ruler.’ Important 10th-11th century saint who brought Christianity into Russia. 5-1 (1).

Voldemar (m) {VOL-day-mahr}, [ˈvol-de-mar]. Estonian form of Waldemar < Old German wald ‘rule’ + māri ‘famous’ = ‘famous ruler. 1-1,1-2 (3).

Volli (m) {VOL-lee}, [ˈvol-li]. Estonian short form of Voldemar. 1-1 (1). (see: Voldemar, above).

Zinaida (f) {zee-nah-EE-dah}, [zi-ˈna?-di]. Feminine form < Greek Zeús ‘Zeus,’ father of the gods. Name of two saints of the Orthodox Church. 4-1 (1).

Ülius (m) {Y-lee-oos}, [ˈy-li-us]. Estonian created name. 1-1 (1).

Ülle (f) {YL-leh}, [ˈyl-le]. Estonian ‘high-minded, noble.’ Has parallel forms as Ülla or Ülli. 2-1,5-1 (2).
Appendix  Estonian Naming Patterns

* Kalevala.

The Kalevala is an epic poem which Elias Lönnrot compiled from Finnish folk lore in the 19th century. It is commonly called the Finnish national epic and is traditionally thought of as one of the most significant works of Finnish-language literature. The Kalevala is credited with some of the inspiration for the national awakening that ultimately led to Finland's independence from Russia in 1917.

The name can be interpreted as the "lands of Kaleva" (by the Finnish suffix -la/lä for place). The epic consists of 22,795 verses, divided into fifty cantos or "chapters" (Finnish runo).

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

* Ossian

Ossian is the narrator, and supposed author, of a cycle of poems which the Scottish poet James Macpherson claimed to have translated from ancient sources in the Scots Gaelic. He is based on Oisín, son of Fionn mac Cumhaill, a character from Irish mythology. The furor over the "authenticity" of the poems continued into the 20th century; today, the cycle is appreciated as literature for its proper artistic merit.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia