

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	Czarist
2. 1918-1939	Independence 1
3. 1940	Soviet Period 1
4. 1941-1943	German Occupation
5. 1944-1990	Soviet Occupation 2
6. 1991-	Independence-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}, [ˈɑr-nɛ]. Finnish form of the Old Scandinavian *arn* ‘eagle.’ 1-4 (1).

Aavo (m) {AH-voh}, [ˈɑ-vɔ]. 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}, [ˈɑ-dɑ]. < 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}, [ˈɑ-dɔlf]. < German *Adelwulf* ‘noble wolf.’ 1-2,4-1 (3).

Agnes (f) 1) {AHG-nehs}, [ˈɑg-nɛs]. < 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}, [ˈɑi-mɛ]. Estonian *aim* ‘inkling, presentiment,’ perhaps slightly influenced by French *Aimée* < Latin *Amata* ‘the beloved one.’ 2-2 (2).

Aimur (m) {AHEE-mur}, [ˈɑi-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}, [ˈɑin]. Estonian short form of Johannes. (see: Johannes, below). 1-1,5-1 (2).

Aino (f) {AHEE-noh}, [ˈɑi-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}, [ˈɑi-vɛ]. Feminine Estonian form of the Old Norse Ivar *ýr* ‘yew, bow’ + *herr* ‘army’ = ‘bow warrior.’ 1-5 (1).

Alar (m) {AH-lahr}, [ˈɑ-lɑr]. Estonian form of Old German Alarich composed of *ala* ‘old’ + *rīc* ‘ruler’ = ruler of all. 1-5 (1).

- Albert** (m) {AHL-behrt}, [ˈal-bɛr]. < Old German *Adalbert* ‘noble, bright.’ 1-2,2-3 (5).
- Albina** (f) {ahl-BEE-nah}, [al-ˈbi-na]. Feminine form of the Latin *Albinus*, name of a Roman family. The name means ‘white.’ 1-2 (1).
- Aleksander** (m) {ah-leh-KSAHN-dehr}, [a-lɛ-ˈksan-dɛr]. < Greek *Alexander* ‘protector of men.’ New Testament, Apocrypha. 1-7,2-2 (9).
- Aleksei** (m) {ah-leh-KSAYEE}, [a-lɛ-ˈksei]. < Russian *Aleksej* < Greek *Alexios* ‘defender.’ 1-2 (1).
- Alfred** (m) {AHL-freht}, [ˈal-frɛt]. Old English *ælf* ‘elf, magic-wielder’ + *raed* ‘counsel’ = ‘elf counsel.’ 1-3,2-1 (4).
- Aliide/Alide** (f) {ah-LEE-deh}, [a-ˈli-dɛ]. < German *Adelheid*, ‘nobility.’ 1-2 (2).
- Allan** (m) {AHL-lahn}, [ˈal-lan]. < Celtic derivation not clear but identified by some with the Welsh *Alawyn* ‘harmony, concord.’ 5-2 (2).
- Alma** (f) {AHL-mah}, [ˈal-ma]. 1) < Hebrew *ahlmah* ‘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}, [ˈa-lo]. Estonian 1) ancient Livonian name, 2) Estonian ‘beginning,’ 3) modern short form of Alexander. 1-2 (1).
- Amalia** (f) {ah-MA-lyah}, [a-ˈma-lja]. < Old German *amal* ‘work.’ 2) 2-1 (1).
- Amanda** (f) {ah-MAHN-dah}, [a-ˈman-da]. < feminine form of Latin *amandus* ‘fit to be loved.’ Short form is Manda. 1-1,2-1 (2).
- Amandus** (m) {ah-MAHN-doos}, [a-ˈman-dus]. < Latin *amandus* ‘fit to be loved.’ 1-1 (1).
- Amilda/e** (f) {ah-MEEL-dah}, {ah-MEEL-deh}, [a-ˈmil-da] [a-ˈmil-dɛ]. < 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}, [a-nas-ta-ˈsi-a]. < Greek *anastasis* ‘resurrection.’ 1-1 (1).
- Andra** (f) {AHN-drah}, [ˈan-dra]. Estonian short form of Andrea, the feminine form of Andrea, 1-5 (1). (see: below).
- Andres/Andrus** (m) {AHN-drehs}, {AHN-droos}; [ˈan-drɛs] [ˈan-drus]. Estonian forms of Greek *Andreas* ‘man.’ 2-2,5-8 (10).
- Anna/Anette/Anita/Anneliis/Anni/Annika** (f) {AHN-nah}, [ˈan-na]; {ah-NEHT-teh}, [a-ˈni-tɛ]; {ah-NEE-tah}, [a-ˈni-ta]; {AHN-neh-lees}, [ˈan-nɛ-lis]. {AHN-nee}, [ˈan-ni]; {AHN-nee-kah}, [ˈa-ni-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, Anneliis 5-1, Anni (German loan form) 1-1, Annika 4-1.
- Anti** (m) {AHN-tee}, [ˈan-ti]. Estonian short form of Andreas. 4-1 (1). (see: Andreas, above).
- Anton** (m) {AHN-tawn}, [ˈan-tɔn]. Form of Latin *Antonius*, of Greek or Etruscan origin, meaning obscure. 1) ‘praiseworthy’; 2) ‘cheerful.’ 2-1,4-1 (2).
- Ants** (m) {AHNTS}, [ants]. Estonian short form of Johannes. 1-1,4-1 (2). (see: Johannes, below).
- Anu** (f) {AH-nu}, [ˈa-nu] [ˈa-rɛ]. Estonian short form of Anna. 5-1 (1). (see: Anna, above).
- Are** (m) {AH-reh}, [ˈa-rɛ]. Estonian ‘distinct, clear-cut.’ 1-1 (1).
- Arne** (m) {AHR-neh}, [ˈar-nɛ]. Estonian short form of Arnold, below. 5-1 (1).

- Arnold** (m) {AHR-nawlt}, [ˈar-nɔlt]. < Old German *Arnwalt* ‘eagle power.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).
- Arsenia** (f) {ahr-SAYN-yah}, [ar-ˈse-ɲɑ]. Feminine form < Greek *Arsenios* ‘brave, courageous.’ 2-1 (1). (see: Arsenii, below).
- Arsenii** (m) {ahr-SAY-nee}, [ar-ˈse-ni]. The usual Estonian form is Arseni < Russian Arsenij < 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).
- Artur** (m) {AHR-toor}, [ˈar-tur]. Possibly < Celtic *artos* ‘great bear.’ Identified with English King Arthur and Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. 1-3,2-2 (5).
- Arved** (m) {AHR-veht}, [ˈar-vet]. Scandinavian < Old Norse *Arnviðr*, combination of *arn* ‘eagle’ + *viðr* ‘tree.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).
- Arvi** (m) {AHR-vee}, [ˈar-vi]. Variant form of Arved, 1-2. (1). (see: Arved above).
- Arvo** (m) {AHR-vo}, [ˈar-vo]. Finnish ‘venerable.’ 1-1,2-1,3-1,5-2 (5).
- Asma** (f) {AHS-mah}, [ˈas-mɑ]. Estonian short form of the male name Erasmus, itself a Latinized version of the Greek *erasmios* ‘beloved, desired.’ Name of a 4th century saint. Also the name of the famous Dutch scholar. 1-1 (1).
- Asta** (f) {AHS-tah}, [ˈas-tɑ]. 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}, [ˈast-rit]. < Old Norse *áss* ‘god’ + *fríðr* ‘beautiful’ = ‘beautiful god.’ 1-1 (1).
- August** (m) {AHOO-goost}, [ˈau-gust]. < Latin *augustus* ‘venerable.’ 1-4,5-1 (5).
- Aurelie** (f) {ahoo-RAY-lee-eh}, [au-ˈre-li-ɛ]. Estonian variant form of Aurelia the feminine form < Latin *Aurēlius* ‘golden.’ 2-1 (1).
- Ave** (f) {AH-veh}, [ˈɑ-vɛ]. 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}, [ˈbal-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-ˈni-tɑ]. 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}, [ˈbɔ-lɛs-lɑv]. Polish < Old Slavonic *bole* ‘large, more’ + *slav* ‘fame, glory’ = ‘great glory.’ 1-1 (1).
- Boris** (m) {BO-rees}, [ˈbo-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-ˈgit-tɑ]. 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}, [ˈbru-no]. German ‘brown.’ Name of an 11th century monk who founded the Carthusian order. 1-1 (1).
- Chris** (f) {KRĪS}, [krɪs]. Short form of Kristina. 1-5 (1). (see: Kristina, below).
- Diana** (f) {DYAH-nah}, [ˈdja-nɑ]. Name of the Roman goddess of the hunt and of the moon. She was beautiful and chaste. 5-1 (1).

- Ebe** (f) {AY-beh}, [ˈe-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}, [ˈe-da]. 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}, [ˈed-da]. One interpretation is that it is an affectionate form < German *Hedwig* ‘battle-ready.’ 1-1 (1).
- Edgar** (m) {EHT-gahr}, [ˈet-gar]. < Old English *Eedgar* composed of *çad* ‘prosperity’ and *gar* ‘spear’ = ‘spear of prosperity.’ 1-2,5-1 (3).
- Eduard** (m) {AY-dwahrt}, [ˈe-dwart]. < Old English *Eedward* *ēad* composed of *ēad* ‘prosperity’ and *weard* ‘guardian’ = ‘guardian of property.’ 1-8,2-1 (9).
- Eego** (m) {AY-go}, [ˈe-go]. Estonian created name < Eek, short form of Heinrich. 1-2 (1). (see: Heinrich, below).
- Eerik** (m) {AY-reek}, [ˈe-rik]. Estonian form of Old Norse *Erikr* composed of *ei* + *ríkr* = ‘always ruler.’ 5-1 (1).
- Eevi** (f) {AY-vee}, [ˈe-vi]. Estonian variant of Eva. 1-2 (1). (see: Eva, below).
- Eha** (f) {AY-xah}, [ˈe-xɑ]. Estonian ‘afterglow, evening light.’ 2-2,5-1 (3).
- Eleonora [Eleanor]** (f) {ay-layo-NO-rah}, [e-leo-ˈno-rɑ]. *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) {aylf-REE-dah}, [elf-ˈri-da]. German < Old English personal name *Ælfzryx* composed of *ælf* ‘elf, supernatural creature’ and *zryð* ‘strength’ = ‘strong elf.’ 1-3 (3).
- Elga** (f) {AYL-gah}, [ˈel-gɑ]. Estonian variant of Helga. 1-2 (1). (see: Helga, below).
- Elisabet/Elisabeth** (f) {ay-LEE-sah-beht}, [e-ˈli-sɑ-bet]. < Hebrew *elisheva* ‘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}, [ˈel-lɑ]. 1) Short form of Elizabeth, Eleanora, Elfriede; 2) < Old English *Ælla* ‘fairy friend.’ 1-4, 5-1 (5). (see: Elizabeth, Eleanora, Elfriede, above).
- Elle** (f) {AYL-leh}, [ˈel-lɛ]. A form of Helena. 5-1 (1). (see: Helena, below).
- Ellen** (f) {AYL-lehn}, [ˈel-lɛn]. Form of either or Eleonora or Helena. 1-5 (1).
- Elli** (f) {AY-lee}, [ˈe-li]. Estonian short form of either Eleanora or Helena. Elli is also from Elisabeth. 1-2 (1). (see: Helena, below).
- Elma** (f) {AYL-mah}, [ˈel-mɑ]. Estonian short forms of Wilhelma, Elisabeth, Maria, or Alma. 1-2 (1).
- Elmar** (m) {AYL-mahr}, [ˈel-mar]. 1) < Old German ‘famous everywhere’; 2) Old German or Old English *æðel* ‘noble’ + *mær* ‘famous’ = ‘famous noble.’ 1-2, 2-1 5-1 (4).
- Elvi** (f) {AYL-vee}, [ˈel-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}, [ˈendɛl]. Masculine form of Endla. 2-3 (3). (see: Endla, below and Juta,

below).

Endla (f) {EHNT-lah}, [ˈɛnt-lɑ]. 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-nɛ-li]. Estonian form of Ene, itself < Anna + *li* < Elisabeth, etc. added for sonority. 5-1 (1). (see: Anna, above).

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

Enola (f) {AY-no-lah}, [ˈe-no-lɑ]. 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-ko}, [ɛn-ˈri-ko]. Italian form of Heinrich. 1-5 (1). (see: Heinrich, below).

Erich/Erik (m) {AY-reex,}, {AY-reek}, [ˈe-riχ][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-nɑ]. Short form of the feminine form of the German *Ernst* ‘earnest, vigorous.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).

Ernst (m) {EHRNST}, [ɛrnst]. < German *Ernst* ‘vigour, earnestness.’ 1-2 (1).

Est(h)er (f) {EHS-tehr}, [ˈɛs-tɛr]. < 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}, [ˈe-tɛl]. English short form of German *Adelheid* composed of *adal* ‘noble’ 1-5 (1).

Eugenia (f) {ayoo-GAY-nee-ah}, [eu-ˈge-ni-ɑ]. Feminine form of Eugen < Greek Eugenios *eû* ‘well’ + *genēs* ‘born’ = ‘well-born.’ Name of a 4th century missionary bishop. 1-1 (1).

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

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

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

Evi (f) {AY-vee}, [ˈe-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 Aasar, 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-nahnt}, [ˈfɛr-di-nɑnt]. < French-German from Old German

Raivo, I assume this is OLD HIGH GERMAN

Fridenand ‘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-nɑr] < Old Norse *gunn* ‘war, battle.’ 1-1 (1).

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

Hannes/ (m) {HAHN-nehs}, [ˈhɑn-nɛs]. German, Swedish, international in Northern Europe,

form of Johannes. 1-1 (1). (see: Johannes, below).

Hannu (m) {HAHN-noo}, [ˈhɑn-nu]. Estonian but as a usual first name is considered Finnish.

Short form of Johannes. 5-1 (1). (see: Johannes, below).

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

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

Hede/i (f) {HAY-deh}, [ˈhe-dɛ]; {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) {HAYEE-no}, [ˈhei-no]. Estonian short form of Heinrich. 2-4,4-1,5-1 (6). (see: Heinrich, above).

Heirich (m) {HAYEE-rīx}, [ˈhei-rīx]. Probably from German Heinrich. 1-1 (1). (see: Heinrich, above).

Hele (f) {HAY-leh}, [ˈhe-lɛ] 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-lɛn]; {HAY-leh-nah}, [ˈhe-lɛ-nɑ]; {HAY-leh-neh}, [ˈhe-lɛ-nɛ]; {HAYL-lehn}, [ˈhel-lɛn]. < 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-gɑ]; {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-li]. 1) Estonian ‘sound (of music)’; 2) form of Helena. 5-1 (1). (see: Helena, above).

Helja/Heljo/Helju (f) {HAYL-yah}, [ˈhel-jɑ]; {HAYL-yo}, [ˈhel-jo]; {HAYL-yoo}, [ˈhel-ju]. 1) Estonian ‘floating, soaring,’ popular 1930-1960; 2) variants of Helga.

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}, [ˈhɛl-lɛ]. Estonian form of Helena. 5-2 (2). (see: Helena, above).

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

Helmi (f) {HEHL-mee}, [ˈhɛl-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}, [ˈhɛl-vi]. < Estonian *helves* ‘[snow] flake, fluff.’ 5-1 (1).

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

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

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

Herlanda (f) {hehr-LAHN-dah}, [hɛr-ˈlɑn-dɑ]. A local Estonian form of Hirlanda but not a

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}, [ˈher-man]. < German *Hermann* composed of *hari, heri* ‘army’ + *man* ‘man’ = ‘army man, soldier’ 1-1 (1).

Herta (f) {HEHR-tah}, [ˈher-tɑ]. 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}, [ˈhil-dɑ]. 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}, [ˈhil-dɛ-gɑrt]. German *hild* ‘war, battle’ + *gard* ‘stronghold, enclosure’ = ‘war stronghold.’ Some experts have interpreted this as ‘battle-maid.’ 1-1 (1).

Hilja (f) {HEEL-yah}, [ˈhil-jɑ]. Finnish ‘quiet, tranquil.’ 1-1 (1).

Hille (f) {HEEL-leh}, [ˈhil-lɛ]. 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-dɑ]. Old German *id* ‘work, labor.’ 1-2 (2).

Ilmar (m) {EEL-mahr}, [ˈil-mar]. < 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).

Ilse (f) {EEL-seh}, [ˈil-sɛ]. German short form of Elisabeth. 2-1 (1).

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

Indrek (m) {EEN-drehk}, [ˈin-drɛk]. Estonian form of Heinrich. 5-1 (1). (see: Heinrich, above).

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

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

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

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

Jaagu (m) {YAH-goo}, [jɑ-gu]. Estonian form of Jakob [Jacob]. 3-1 (1).

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

Jaan (m) {YAHN}, [jɑn]. 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}, [jɑ-nus]. 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}, [jɑ-kop]. < Hebrew *Yaakov* ‘to hold by the heel.’ Bible, Genesis. 1-1 (1).

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

Janek (m) {YAH-nehk}, [jɑ-nɛk]. Estonian short form of Johannes, 5-1 (1). (see: Johannes,

below).

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

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

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

Joosep (m) {YO-sehp}, [ˈjo-sɛp]. Estonian form of the English Joseph < Hebrew *yosēf* ‘God will add.’ Bible, Genesis. One of Jacob’s 12 sons. New Testament, name of the husband of the Virgin Mary and also another New Testament figure, Joseph of Arimathea. 2-1 (1).

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

Julie (f) {YOO-lyeh}, [ˈju-ljɛ]. < 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}, [ˈju-li-ka]. Estonian form of Julia. 5-1 (1). (see: Julie above).

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

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

Juta (f) {YOO-tah}, [ˈju-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}, [ˈka-rɛl]. Estonian variant of Karl. 1-3,6-1 (4). (see: Karl, below).

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

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

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

Kaide (2-1), Kaidi (5-1). **Raivo: is the part in parens (originally . . .)**

necessary? Is it correct? especially the ~ ?

Kaie (f) {KAH-yeh}, [ˈka-jɛ]. 1) Estonian short form of Katharina. 5-2 (2). (see: Katharina, below).

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

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

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

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

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

Karmen (f) {KAHR-mehn}, [ˈkar-mɛn]. Variant of Spanish Carmen < Hebrew *karmel* ‘vineyard.’ Linked to Latin *Carmen* ‘song.’ Probably associated with key character in the Bizet opera, Carmen. 2-1 (1).

- Kasper** [Jasper] (m) {KAHS-pehr}, [ˈkas-pɛr]. 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}, [kɑ-tɑ-ˈri-nɑ]. *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 katheros, ‘pure.’ 4th century saint of this name martyred in Alexandria.*
- Kati** (f) {KAH-tee}, [ˈka-ti]. 1) Estonian short form of Katharina; 2) affectionate form of Katrin, etc. 5-2 (2). (see: Katharina, above).
- Katri/Katrin** (f) {KAH-tree}, [ˈka-tri]; {KAH-treen}, [ˈka-trin]. Estonian short forms of Katharina. 3-1,5-6 (7). (see: Katharina, above).
Katri 5-1; Katrin 3-1,5-5.
- Kersti/Kirsti** (f) {KEHRS-tee}, [ˈkɛrs-ti]; {KĪRS-tee}, [ˈkirs-ti]. Estonian short forms of Kristina. 2-1,5-2 (3). (see: Kriistina, below).
Kersti (2-1,5-1); Kirsti (5-1).
- Kertu** (m) {KEHR-too}, [ˈkɛr-tu]. Finnish shortened form of *leppänkerttu* ‘ladybird.’ Finnish *leppäkerttu* – 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}, [ke-ˈril]. Form of Kūrillus < 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}, [ˈkla-ri-ka]. Form of Klaara < Latin feminine form of *clarus* ‘shining, bright, clear.’ 5-1 (1).
- Kristel** (f) {KREES-tehl}, [ˈkris-tɛl]. < German Christel, short form of Christina/Kristina. 5-2 (2).
- Kristina/Kristine** (f) {krees-TEE-nah}, [kris-ˈti-nɑ]; {krees-TEE-neh}, [kris-ˈti-nɛ]. Feminine forms < Greek *kristianos* ‘follower of Christ.’ St. Christina was martyred in 295 CE. 5-3 (3).
Kristina (5-1), Kristine (5-2).
- Kristjan** (m) {KRIST-yahn}, [ˈkrist-jɑn]. < Greek *kristianos* ‘follower of Christ.’ 4-1,5-2 (3).
- Kristo** (m) {KREES-to}, [ˈkris-to]. Estonian short form of Kristofor [Christopher] or Kristjan < Greek *kristos* ‘Christ’ + *pherein* ‘bearer’ = ‘Christ-bearer.’ 5-2 (2).
- Küppe** (f) {KÜP-peh}, [ˈkyp-pɛ]. Estonian created name. Respondent’s explanation was, “my parents knew a man, Küppo, the same for a girl would Küppe.” 5-1 (1).
- Küllli** (f) {KÜL-lee}, [ˈkyl-li]. Estonian short form of Külliki. 5-1 (1). (see: Külliki and Kyllikki, below).
- Külliki** (f) {KÜL-lee-kee}, [ˈkyl-li-ki] Estonian form of the Finnish Kyllikki. 5-1 (1). (see: Kyllikki, below).
- Kyllikki** (f) Finnish *kyllä* ‘plentiful, abundant.’ Respondent reported, “The Russians (in the office) didn’t want to accept the Finnish name [at] first and their letter y, replaced by Estonian ü > Küülik.” In Estonian Küülik means ‘rabbit.’ 4-1 (1).
- Laine** (f) {LAHEE-neh}, [ˈlai-nɛ]. Estonian ‘wave.’ 2-1 (1).
- Laura** (f) {LAHOO-rah}, [ˈlau-rɑ]. Feminine form of the Latin *laurus* ‘laurel.’ 1-1 (1).
- Lauri** (m) {LAHOO-ree}, [ˈlau-ri]. Estonian-Finnish short form of Latin *Laurentius* ‘man from Laurentum.’ 5-3 (3).
- Lea** (f) {LAYAH}, [leɑ]. 1) < Hebrew *leah* ‘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).

Leelia (f) {LAY-leeah}, [ˈle-liɑ]. Estonian, name of a character in the novel *Our Daily Bread* (1964) by Estonian writer Raimond Kaugver. 5-1 (1).

Leho (m) {LAY-xo}, [ˈle-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}, [ˈlei-dɑ]. Estonian < *leidma* ‘to find,’ ‘foundling.’ Popularized by Estonian writer Andres Saal. 1-7,2-6 (13).

Leila (f) {LAYEE-lah}, [ˈlei-lɑ]. 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}, [ˈlei-li]. 1) Estonian form of Leila; 2) Old Estonian *leil* ‘soul.’ 2-1 (1).

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

Lemme (f) {LEHM-meh}, [ˈlɛm-mɛ]. Estonian ‘beloved, sweetheart.’ 5-1 (1).

Lennart/Leonnard (m) {LEHN-nahrt}, [ˈlɛn-nart]; {LAYON-nahrt}, [ˈleɔn-nart]. < Latin *leo* ‘lion’ + German *hard* ‘strong’ = ‘strong as a lion.’ 1-1,5-1 (2).
Lennart 5-1; Leonnard 1-1.

Lia/Liia (f) {LEE-ah}, [ˈli-ɑ]; {LEE-ah}, [ˈli-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}, [ˈli-di-ɑ]; {LEE-dee-ah}, [ˈli-di-ɑ]. < Greek ‘woman of Lydia.’ Bible, New Testament, Acts 16:14. Now, primarily linked to Estonian poetess Lydia Koidula (1843-1886). 1-3,2-1,4-1 (5)
Liidia (1-1,2-1); Lydia (1-2,4-1).

Liisa (f) {LEE_sah}, [ˈli-sɑ]. Estonian short form of Elisabeth or Alice (< Old French < Old German *Adelheid* ‘noble kind’). 5-2 (2). (see: Elisabeth, above)

Liivi (f) {LEE-vee}, {LEE-lee}. 1) Estonian < ethnonym *liivlane* ‘Livonian,’ *Liivimaa* ‘Livonia;’ 2) short form of Livia < Latin *livius* ‘bluish;’ 3) Estonian short form of Olivia < Latin *oliva* ‘olive.’ One of Shakespeare’s characters in *The Tempest*. 2-1,5-1 (2).

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

Linda (f) {LEEN-dah}, [ˈlɪn-dɑ]. 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* > *linna* > *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}, [ˈli-sɛt]. Variant of Elisabeth. 6-1 (1). (see: Elisabeth, above).

Longin (m) {LON-geen}, [ˈlɔn-gɪn]. < Latin *Longinus* < *longus* ‘long.’ 2-1 (1).

Loreida (f) {lo-RAYEE-dah}, [lo-ˈrei-dɑ]. Combination of Eleanora and Ida, 1-1 (1).
(see: Eleanora and Ida, above).

Luise (f) {LOOEE-seh}, [ˈlui-sɛ]. Feminine form of the German *Ludwig*, itself composed of *hlud* ‘fame’ + *wig* ‘warrior’ = famous warrior. 1-1 (1).

Lumme (f) {LOOM-meh}, [ˈlum-mɛ]. Estonian. Possibly originated < *kumm* ‘bewitchery, infatuation.’ Reports that the name originated from a friend of the maternal grandmother.

5-1 (1).

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

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

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

Mae (f) {MAHEH}, [mæ]. 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}, [ˈmai-do]. Estonian form of Mattheus. 2-1 (1). (see: Mattheus, below).

Mai/Maie (f) {MAHEE}, [mai]; {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}, [ˈmai-la]. Estonian combination of Elisabeth and Maria 2-1 (1). (see: Elisabeth, above; Maria, below).

Maimu (f) {MAHEE-mu}, [ˈmai-mu]. Estonian 'small, cute one.' 2-3,5-1 (4)

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

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

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

Maiu (f) {MAHEE-yoo}, [ˈmai-ju]. Estonian form of Maria. 5-1 (1). (see: Maria, below).

Manfred (m) {MAHN-freht}, [ˈman-frɛt]. 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}, [ˈma-rɛ]. 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}, [ˈma-rɛk]. Polish-Czech form of Markus 5-1 (1).

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

Margaretha (f) {mar-ga-RAY-tah}, [mar-ga-ˈre-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}, [ˈmar-ge]. Short form of Margaretha. 1-1, 2-1,5-1 (3). (see: Margaretha, above).

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

Maria/Marie (f) {MAH-ree-ah}, [ˈma-ri-a] {Mah-ree-eh}, [ˈma-ri-ɛ]. Forms of Mary < Hebrew *miryām* [Miriam] meaning uncertain. New Testament, mother of Jesus. 1-6,2-1 (7).
Maria 1-5; Marie 1-1,2-1.

Marje (f) {MAR-yeh}, [ˈmar-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).

Markus [Mark] (m) {MAR-koos}, [ˈmar-kus]. < Latin *Mars* 'god of war.' Used by early Christians. New Testament, author of the second Gospel. 5-1 (1).

Mart (m) {MAHRT}, [mart]. Estonian form of Martin. Genitive of Mardi < Martin < Latin

Martinus. 1-1,5-3 (4). (see: Marten, below).

Marta/Martha (f) {MAHR-tah}, [ˈmar-tɑ] {MAHR-tah}, [ˈmar-tɑ] < Aramaic *marta* ‘mistress,’ New Testament figure. 1-3,5-1 (4). Marta (1-3), Martha (5-1).

Marten/Martin (m) {MAHR-tehn}, [ˈmar-tɛn] {MAHR-teen}, [ˈmar-tin] < Latin *Martinus* < *Mars*, the god of war. 4th cent saint. 5-6 (6).
Marten 5-1; Martin 5-5.

Mati (m) {MAH-tee}, [ˈmɑ-ti]. 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}, [ˈmɑ-tis] {MAHTS}, [mats]. Estonian short forms of Mattheus and Matthias. 1-1,4-1 (2).

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

Matthias (m) {MAH-tyahs}, [ˈmɑ-tjɑs]. *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 Matthaëus < Greek Matthaïos < Hebrew mattīthyāh ‘gift of God.’ Considered by some to be a variant form of Mattheus. He was the Disciple elected to apostleship after the ascension of Jesus owing to the death of Judas. Acts 1:15-26.

Matt(h)eus [Matthew] (m) {MAH-tay-oos}, [ˈmɑ-te-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 Matthaëus < Greek Matthaïos < 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-ti]. Finnish short form of Mattheus or Matthias. 2-1, 4-1 (2). (see: Matthias and Mattheus, above).

Meeli (f) {MAY-lee}, [ˈme-li]. 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-lis]. An Old Estonian name revived from the hero of a story *Meelis* by Enn Koppel (1941). 4-1,5-1 (2).

Meeta (f) {MAY-tah}, [ˈme-tɑ]. 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 *Methodius* 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-ɑ]. 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-EEL}, [mi-xɑ-ˈil]; {MEEX-kehl}, [ˈmix-kɛl]. < Hebrew *mīkhā’ēl* ‘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-nɑ]. 1) < Old High German *mine* ‘beloved, sweetheart;’ 2) short affectionate form of Wilhelmina. 1-1 (1).

Miralda (f) {mee-RAHL-dah}, [mi-ˈrɑl-dɑ]. Estonian variation of the name Miranda created by

Shakespeare. Miranda was the heroine in *The Tempset*. < Latin *Miranda* ‘to be admired.’ 1-1,2-1 (2).

Monika (f) {MO-nee-kah}, [ˈmo-ni-ka]. 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] ÷ estonian < Nikolaus. (see: Nikolai below). 1-1 (1).

Nikolai (m) {nee-ko-LAEE}, [ni-ko-ˈlai]. < Greek *Nikolaos* (*nikē* + *lao*) ‘victory of the people.’ Patron saint of Greece & Russia. 1-3,2-1 (4).

Noldemar (m) {NOL-day-mahr}, [ˈnol-de-mar]. 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-laf]; {O-lahv}, [ɔ-lav]. < Norse or Scandinavian *Anleifr* ‘offshoot of ancestors.’ 2-3,5-1 (4).

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

Olavi (m) {O-lah-vee}, [ˈo-lɑ-vi]. Finnish form of Olaf. 5-2 (2).

Olga (f) {OL-gah}, [ˈol-gɑ]. 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-vehr}, [ˈo-li-ver]. < 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-kahr}, [ˈos-kar]. 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-vahlt}, [ˈos-valt]. 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-tɛr].

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-rɛt]. Estonization of a borrowing from the Danish *Beret/Berete*. Same root as Piret, below). 5-1 (1).

Peter (m) {PAY-tehr}, [ˈpe-tɛr]. *The name Peter did not actually appear in our sample.*

However, it is the original form of several short forms. < Greek petros ‘rock.’ New Testament, Disciple, saint.

- Pille** (f) {PEEL-leh}, [ˈpil-lɛ]. Estonian short form of the Greek *Sybilla* ‘sybil, prophetess.’ 5-3 (3).
- Piret** (f) {PEE-reht}, [ˈpi-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}, [piɑ]. Feminine form of the Latin *pia* ‘pious.’ 5-1 (1).
- Pirgit** (f) {PEER-geet}, [ˈpir-git]. Estonian < Brigitta. 5-1 (1). (see: Piret, above).
- Priit** (m) {PREET}, [prit]. Estonian variant of German *Friedrich* ‘peaceful ruler.’ 5-2 (2).
- Priidu** (m) {PREE-doo}, [ˈpri-du]. Estonian variant of German *Friedrich* ‘peaceful ruler.’ 5-1 (1).
- Ragnar** (m) {RAHK-nahr}, [ˈrak-nɑr]. Form of Reinhard. 5-1 (1). (see: Rein, below).
- Raili** (f) {RAHEE-lee}, [ˈrai-li]. Form of Estonian Rahel < Hebrew *raḥel* ‘ewe, lamb.’ 5-1 (1).
- Raimond** (m) {RAHEE-mont}, [ˈrai-mont]. < Old German *ragin* ‘advice’ + *mund* = ‘protection.’ 2-1 (1).
- Rainer/Reiner** (m) {RAHEE-nehr}, [ˈrai-nɛr]; {RAYEE-nehr}, [ˈrei-nɛr]. German *ragin* ‘advice, decision’ + *hari* ‘army’ = ‘army advice, army decision.’ 1-1,2-2,4-1,5-1 (5).
- Raivo** (m) {RAHEE-vo}, [ˈrai-vo]. 1) Old Estonian *raivo* ‘fury’ evolved to the modern Estonian as *raev*; 2) a created short form of Teutonic *Raimond* < Old German *ragin* ‘advice, counsel’ + *mund* ‘protection’ = ‘advice protection.’ 3-1,5-2 (3).
- Raul** (m) {RAHOOL}, [raul]. Spanish form < Old French Rodulphe < Old High German *Radulf* < *rad* ‘mind, intellect’ + *wulf* ‘wolf’ = ‘clever, ingenious wolf.’ 5-3 (3).
- Reet** (f) {RAYT}, [ret]. Estonian short form of Margaretha. 5-2 (1). (see: Margaretha, above).
- Rein** (m) {RAYEEN}. [rein]. Estonian < German *Reinhold* composed of *ragin* ‘advice’ + *wald* ‘ruler’ = ‘lasting ruler.’ 1-1,2-2, 4-1 (4).
- Rene/Renee** (m) {ray-NAY}, [re-ˈne]; {ray-NAY}, [re-ˈne]. < Latin *renatus* ‘reborn.’ 2-1,5-1 (2).
Rene (2-1), Renee (5-1).
- Richard** (m) {REEX-ahrt}, [ˈrix-art]. < Old German *rīc* ‘power, ruler’ + *hard* ‘hard, strong’ = ‘strong ruler.’ 1-2 (2).
- Riho** (m) {REE-xo}, [ˈri-xo]. Estonian < short form of Richard. 5-2 (2). (see: Richard, above).
- Riina** (f) {REE-nah}, [ˈri-nɑ]. 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}, [ˈrim-mɑ]. East Slavonic < Latin root *romana* ‘a Roman woman.’ Name of several early saints. 2-1 (1).
- Risto** (m) {REES-to}, [ˈris-to]. Short form of Kristian or Kristofor. 5-1 (1). (see: Kristjan/Kristjjan and/or Kristo, above).
- Rita** (f) {REE-tah}, [ˈri-tɑ]. Short form of Margaretha. 2-1,5-1 (2). (see: Margaretha, above).
- Rudolf** (m) {ROO-dawlf}, [ˈru-dɔlf]. < Old High German *Hrodulf* ‘famous wolf’ < *hruod* ‘famous’ + *wulf* ‘wolf’ < Old German *ragin* ‘advice’ + *mund* ‘protection.’ 2-2 (2).
- Ruth** (f) {ROOT}, [rut]. < 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}, [ˈsa-lɛ]. 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-mɛ]. < 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-neeah}, [sa-lo-ˈmɑn-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-dɛr]. Short form of Aleksander. 1-5 (1). (see: Aleksander, above).

Selma (f) {SAYL-mah}, [ˈsel-mɑ]. 1) a placename in Macpherson’s Ossianic* 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}, [ˈsik-nɛ]. Old Norse combination of *sigr* ‘victory’ + *ný* ‘new’ = ‘new victory.’ 5-1 (1).

Sille (f) {SEEL-leh}, [ˈsil-lɛ]. 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-vɛr]. 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-via]. 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).

Siret/Sirje (f) {SEE-reht}, [ˈsi-rɛt]; {SEER-yeh}, [ˈsir-jɛ]. Estonian from folklore expression *sinisirj* ‘motley blue.’ Linked to *sirjelind* ‘bluebird,’ phrase in folksong. 5-2 (2).

Sophie (f) {SO-fyeh}, [ˈso-fjɛ]. French form < Greek *sophós* ‘wisdom.’ 1-1 (1).

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

Sulev (m) {SOO-lehv}, [ˈsu-lɛv]. 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}, [svɛn]. 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}, [ˈtai-mo]. Estonian ‘plant.’ 2-1 (1).

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

Taivo (m) {TAHEE-vo}, [ˈtai-vo]. Estonian < *taevas* < Old Estonian *taivas* ‘heavens.’

2-1, 5-1 (2).

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

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

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

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

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

Teresa (f) {tay-RAY-sah}, [te-ˈre-sɑ]. Origin of the name is obscure but may be related to the Greek island of Thera and referred to a woman from Thera. Name was made famous because of the 16th century Spanish saint, Teresa of Avila and 19th century St. Thérèse of Lisieux, France. 2-1 (1).

Teodor/Theodor (m) {TAYO-dor}, [ˈteo-dor]. 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}, [ˈti-ɑ]. Estonian < Dorothea < Greek *doron* ‘gift’ + *theos* ‘god.’ 1-1,5-2 (3).

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

Tiit (m) {TEET}, [tit]. Estonian short form < Diether (Dietrich), Theodorich < Old German *ðeud* ‘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).

Tiiu (f) {TEE-oo}, [ˈti-u]. < Dorothea < Greek *doron* ‘gift’ + *theos* ‘god.’ 2-3,3-2,5-3 (8).

Toivo (m) {TOEE-vo}, [ˈtoi-vo]. < Finnish ‘hope.’ 1-2,2-1 (3).

Tõnis/Tõnu (m) {TÖ-nees}, [ˈtø-nis]; {TÖ-noo}, [ˈtø-nu]. Estonian short forms of Antonius, a Roman family name. Meaning not clear. 4-1,5-1 (2).
Tõnis 5-1; Tõnu 4-1.

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

Triin(a)/Triinu (f) {TREE-n(ah)}, [ˈtri-nɑ]; {TREE-noo}, [ˈtri-nu]. Short forms < Katharina, 5-3 (3).

Triin 5-1; Triina 5-1; Triinu 5-1. (see: Katharina, above)

Uljana (f) {ool-YAH-nah}, [ul-ˈjɑ-nɑ]. Russian form of Julia. 1-1 (1). (see: Julie, above).

Urmas (m) {OOR-mahs}, [ˈur-mɑs]. Finnish, no meaning, only a sonorous derivative of the older name Armas ‘dear, beloved.’ 5-1 (1).

Urve (f) {OOR-veh}, [ˈur-vɛ]. Estonian ‘catkin’ (a dense, drooping flower cluster, as that of a birch, resembles a kitten’s tail). 2-1 (1).

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

Väino (m) {VAHEE-no}, [ˈvai-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]; {VAHL-door}, [ˈval-dur]. Estonian new names

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

Valdo 1-1; Valdur 2-1.

Valentina (f) {vah-lehn-TEE-nah}, [vɑ-lɛn-`ti-nɑ]. Feminine form of Valentin < Latin *valens* ‘healthy. Name of a 3rd century Roman martyr. 1-1 (1).

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

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

Vambola (m) {VAHM-bo-lah}, [ˈvɑm-bo-lɑ]. 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).

Vanda (f) {VAHN-dah}, [ˈvɑn-dɑ]. < Polish Wanda. Origin uncertain but some identification is made with a Slavic people. Name of a princess in Polish legends. 1-1 (1).

Varda (f) {VAHR-dah}, [ˈvɑr-dɑ]. 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}, [vɑr-ˈvɑ-rɑ]. < Greek *bárbaros* ‘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-mɑ]. Estonian 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}, [ˈvɪr-vɛ]. 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 variant of Josefina < the feminine form Joseph, Josepha. 5-1 (1).

Vladimir (m) {vlɑh-DEE-meer}, [vlɑ-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}, [ˈvɑl-de-mɑr]. Estonian form of Waldemar < Old German *wald* ‘rule’ + *māri* ‘famous’ = ‘famous ruler. 1-1,1-2 (3).

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

Zinaida (f) {zee-nah-EE-dah}, [zi-nɑ-ˈi-dɑ]. 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-lɛ]. Estonian ‘high-minded, noble.’ Has parallel forms as Ülla or Ülli. 2-1,5-1 (2).

*** 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