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If the endings in $\sigma\mu\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\beta\iota\epsilon\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, etc., be Phrygeo-Cretan be confirmed, few conclusions could be more important ethnologically.

The origin of the old statum of Greek names in $-\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ has been long a riddle.

Kretschmer concluded that they belonged to the $-\text{Urbevölkerung}$ of the Peloponnese: but that this was non-Indo-European. For the second of these inferences I have never been able to see any ground. But the first is clear and

Kretschmer's: *„Eint. ind. Gesch.“* d. Griech. Spr. p. 402 collection of the forms is most valuable.

Have we not fair evidence that the pre-Achaean language of the Peloponnese, not to say the Aegean, had at least one feature in common with that spoken round Praesos?

Kretschmer cites names with this ending, or the kindred $-\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, or the corresponding feminine, from the Peloponnese - $\kappa\omicron\epsilon\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\iota\mu\epsilon\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ - and others in the Aegean $\lambda\iota\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, in Euboea, Attica, Aetolia $\alpha\gamma\alpha\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, and add the island $\zeta\alpha\nu\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$; and in several names in Thrace. He compares further the Agraeon King $\zeta\alpha\lambda\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ (*Hom. Il. 5. 111. 114; 4. 77*; and the Boeotian $\kappa\alpha\nu\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$.

But Kretschmer's evidence is more than merely geographic.

The collection which he made of Greek words showing these $-\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ suffixes bears a very clearly marked and highly significant character.

They are all earthly of the soil; they represent exactly the type of words which come into language from the speech of the countrymen.

The Achaean warrior did learn from their Mycenaean servants and tenants the names for $\beta\omicron\lambda\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ dung, $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ - the basket-car of the wagon, $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ bee-bread, $\lambda\iota\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ unripe fig, $\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ intestinal worm, $\iota\pi\iota\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ common kinds of pea, $\alpha\omega\gamma\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ bath-tub, $\tau\epsilon\pi\epsilon\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ the (southern) turpentine tree, $\alpha\gamma\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ wormwood, $\nu\omicron\gamma\epsilon\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ $\nu\alpha\gamma\epsilon\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\lambda\mu\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ in *Hom. Il.*, $\nu\omicron\gamma\epsilon\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ "in *Hom. Il.* (ix.), $\alpha\gamma\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ a bird, and finally the Epic $\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ - just the kind of colloquial particle to find its way

into a competing language, like the colloquial Saxon "bit," beside the polite Norman French "morsel" both meaning exactly the same, "a bitten fragment", or, as the Mycenaeans called it, $\nu\omicron\gamma\epsilon\beta\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ (no doubt from $\nu\gamma\epsilon\beta\iota$, I cut); $\zeta\alpha\nu\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ mouse belongs to the same category, $\mu\alpha\iota\iota\alpha\nu\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ the flower of spring must go with them.

Finally, I am bound to point out that Kretschmer's proof (op. cit. 293 ff.) of the identity of the Greek $-\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ with the $-\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$ of place names in Caria and Asia

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(in doubt)

Minor generally (Ἀλάβαρδα, and the Carian Ἀλβαῦδος) lends further importance to our present hypothesis. The name Σινδύριον, which must be connected with Σινδύριος, occurs in the Achaean colony Σίβαρις. Herodotus 6.127.

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The word σινδύριος mouse is called Cretan by some authorities. Τίτιος in Avudopar 1307. - Σχολ. Ven. ad Iliad 4.39 - cf. Strabo 13.1.48 v. 604.

Note also the similarity of the ending to that of Ἀλβύριος and the Cretan places Σύβαριος, Πύβαριος and the Cretan month Πάβιριος (Kretschmer: "Einleitung in d. Griech. d. Griech. Spr." pp. 402 f., add Πάβιναριος (Κνίναριος)). Kretschmer does not give the sources from which he takes these names, and I have not been able to ascertain in what part of the island the places Σύβαριος, Πύβαριος are from Σίβαρις Bujarion.



ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ