

The Language of the Thracians – Geographical names (Ivan Duridanov)

Geographical names (A - Z)

Achelōos, Achelōn (Leo Gramm., Georg. Amartol., Georg. Mon.; AD 917) - small river near the town of Anchialo (Pomorie) on the Black Sea. The name is explained from the IE ***ǵk^u** el- ‘water’, preserved in the Lith. hydronym Akk**ēiē** (lake). It is also compared with the Lydian river name of Achéles, Akéles, the Phrygian akala ‘water’. As identical are given also the name of Achelōos of five rivers in Greece. The same Thracian name is hidden in the name of the small Black Sea town of Anchialo, attested by Strabo under the form of Anchíal**ē** and by Apian as Anchíalos, which is in fact a Grecized form of the Thracian name, linked with the Greek word anchíalos ‘coastal’.

Aiziké (Steph. Byz.) - part of Thracia. It meant ‘country of the goats’. Compare with the Armen. aic, the Greek aix, from the IE *aig’-. Similar is the origin of the Dacian place name Aizisís (a village in Banat).

***Alaibria** - place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Zeus and Hera - Alaibri**ē**noi (in an inscription from Thracia). As -bria means ‘town’, the whole name may be explained as ‘a town on *Alaja (river)’, and *Alaja is supposedly a river name, which is identical to the Lith. hydronym Alajà (lake), extended from *ala < IE *ola from the IE stem *el-, *ol- ‘to flow’ in the Lith. aléti ‘to be flooded’.

Altos (Steph. Byz.) - village near Thessalonici. Taking into account its location (in a low-land, periodically flooded by the Vardar river), its name (from the IE *Olto-s) must have meant something similar - ‘a flooded place’. Compare with the Illyrian river name Altus (near Dures), the Lith. river name Altis, the Russ. (from Balt.) river name Al’ta, from the IE stem *el-, *ol- in the Lith. aléti ‘to be flooded’.

Anasamus, Ansamus (in guide-books) - fortress at the mouth of the river Assamus (modern Osøm). The name e=an(a) ‘on’, compare with the Avest. ana ‘along, on’, the Greek aná ‘on. along’, the Goth. ana ‘on. towards’ + Asamus.

Angissós (in a literary source) - town in Thracia. The name is derived with the suffix -is- from the IE stem *ank-, *ang- in the Old-Ind. añcati ‘to twist, to bend’, anká-h ‘a bend, a curve’, the Greek ankos ‘a valley, an abyss’, the Church Slavic onkot. ‘a hook’. Compare to the Thracian village name of Kuprisos, the river name of Panisas (Panisos), etc.

Angítes (Hdt.) - tributary of Struma, today Andzhista. The name means ‘bent (river)’ from the IE *ank-, *ang- ‘to bend, to twist’.

Anthium (Plin.), **Antheia** (Steph. Byz.), today Atija - rocky peninsula to the west of the town of Sozopol on the Black Sea. The name is explained as a Grecized form (interpreted

as the Greek antheion, anthos ‘flower’) from the Thracian *Athija < IE *Akti!ā, related to the Greek aktē ‘steep banks, peninsula, cape’, found in Greek place names such as Aktē, Aktion, the Pelasg. Atthis, etc.

Antisara (Steph. Byz.) - a town and a port of the tribe of Dateni in the region of the lower course of the Struma and Mesta rivers, near the modern town of Kavala. The name is explained from ant(i) ‘against’, compare with the Old-Ind. anti ‘opposite, nearby’, the Lith. aĩt ‘towards, against’, the Toch. ant ‘through’, the Greek anti ‘against, in front of’ + sara ‘a flow’, the Old-Ind. sara ‘river, stream’, the Pol. river name Sara, from the IE *sorā, Old-Pruss. Sarupe, Latv. Sarija. Its structure can be compared with the Lithuanian place names Aĩt-alksne (:Aĩksnas, a lake), Aĩt-ilge (:Ilgỹs, a lake), Antā-liede (Liedỹs, a lake).

Apsinthos, Apsynthos (Dion., Steph. Byz.) - a frontier river and a main settlement of the tribe of Apsinthioi (Hdt.) to the north of the Thracian Chersones (modern Galipoli peninsula); Apsinthis (Apsynthis) (Strab., Steph. Byz.) - the country of the same tribe. The name is linked with apsinthion ‘wormwood’, a word thought to be of Pelasgian origin in the Greek language, or with the Illyrian river name Apsus, derived from the IE *ǎp- respectively *ab- ‘water, river’. My opinion is that it is probably connected with the IE *apsā ‘aspen’, attested in the Latv. apse, the Old-Pruss. abse, the Lith. apušė, the Pol. osa, osina, Old-HighGerman aspa. Compare with the Old-Pruss. place name Abs-medie, Ans-wangen, the Lith. Apš-lavas (a lake), the river name Apš-riuotis.

***Armula** - a place name, reconstructed from Hera’s epithet Armulēnē in an inscription from the Sofia district. Compare to the Lith. river name Armul-iškis, from the Lith. arma ‘swamp, bog’, the river name Arma (in Piedmont), Armit (in Scotland).

***Arsela** - a place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Sabasios (a Thracian deity) - Arselēnos (in an inscription from Nova Zagora). Compare with the river names Old-Pruss. Arsio, Arse, Old-Latv. Arsen, further Arsia (in Istria), Erse < *Ersene < *Arsina (in Germany), etc. - all of them from the IE *ors-, *ers- ‘to flow; moisture’ in the Old-Ind. ársati ‘to flow’, the Hett. arš- ‘the same’. Similar is also the origin of the Dacian place names Arsa, Arsaza, Arsena, Arsila.

Artánēs (Hdt.) - a southern tributary of Danube, in the region of the Jantra river. Compare to the Old-Ind. árdati ‘to flow’, the Greek ardō ‘to bedew’, the Lith. river name Ardijà. The same is also the origin of the river name Artánēs in Bythia (Asia Minor).

Artiskos (Hdt.), **Artákes** or **Artakos** (Theophan. cont.) - river in the country of the Odrises, a tributary of Marica. The name is derived from the same stem, as the previous entry.

Arzos (Ptol.) - a tributary of Hebros (Marica), today - Sazlijka; Arzon (Prok.), Arzum (Tab. Peut.) - a fortress on the same river. - From the IE *arg’o- ‘white, shining’ in the Greek argós ‘white’, the Toch. A ārki-, B ārkwi- ‘white’, the Hett. har-ki-iš (harkis) ‘white’. The name meant ‘white river’.

Asamus (Plin.) - the modern river of Os θ m. The name was interpreted long time ago as 'stony river' from the IE *ak'amo- 'stony' in the Old-Ind. asman- 'stone; sky', the Avest. asman 'the same', the Pelasg. asaminthos '(stone) bath', the Lith. akmuo, -eĩs 'stone'. This interpretation fits perfectly to the character of Os θ m, with stony bed in its upper and partially in its middle course. Compare with Assamum (a town in Dalmatia), which was renamed in the middle ages in Larida from the Latin lapis, -idis 'stone'.

Asermos (in a literary source) - a place in the Thracian Chersones. It means 'on the river': from the IE *ad- 'at, towards', the Latin ad 'towards, at', the Old-Icel. at 'at, opposite to', etc. + the IE *sermo- 'stream, river', compare with the Old-Ind. sárma-h 'stream', the Thracian river name Sérme (today Strjama), etc. The place names with a preposition are something common in the IE languages, compare the Latin place names ad Aquas, ad Statuas, Asilva (Prok.) = ad Silcam 'at the forest', the Bulg. place names Pri drjana, Pri krushata, etc (in the Sevlievo district).

Athōs (Hom., Steph. Byz. and others), **Athos** (Ovid.), **Athōn** (Hdt., Strab.) - mountain on the Aktē peninsula in Chalkdiki. The name is explained from the IE *Aktō(n), compare with the Greek aktē ' (high, steep) sea coast', with the IE -kt- being transformed in Thracian into -tt.

Athr̥ys (Hdt.), **Ieterus** (Plin.), **Iatrus** (Iord.) - the Jantra river, which is called Et θ r at Gabrovo, and Jet θ r - from T θ rnovo to its mouth by the old, local population. The name is interpreted from the IE *ētro- 'quick, nimble' in the Old-HighGerman ātar 'quick', the Latv. atrs 'quick', etc. Ieterus is the Thracian form, while the forms with A-, Ia- are Dacian, in which the IE ē was transformed into a, ia.

Atlas (Hdt.) - river with sources in Hemus (Stara Planina, the Balkan m-s), a tributary of Danube between the Black Sea and Jantra. The name is identical with the Latvian river name Adula, the German river name Attel < Attula (807 AD) from *Adulla or *Adulā; Adulas was also called the Saint Gotard pass in the Alps after the rivers there. The Thracian Atlas comes from the older *Atulas from the IE *Adulos. All these forms are derived from the IE stem *ad(u)- 'stream.

Bairos (Ptol.) - town in Mygdonia (a country to the east of the lower course of the Vardar river). The names (the Greek B=v) must have sounded as *Vairos from the IE *Uoiro-s and must be identical with the Lithuanian place name Vaira from the adjective vairūs, vairas 'spinning', related to the Swed. vīrr 'a spiral'. From here it can be compared to the Bulg. Vurteshka, Vurtol.

Batkúnion (in Byzantine sources) - fortress in Thracia, on the northern slopes of the Rhodopes near the village of Batkun, Pazardzhik district. There is also another woody place to the north of the village of Skravena, Botevgrad district, near the Preobrazhenski monastery, which is also called Batkun. The exact correspondence is found in the Baltic languages - the Zhematian (from the XVI-th c.) place name Batkunii, in the Lithuanian Batkunu káimas ('the village of Batkuni'), initially a clan name from the Lith. personal name of Batkūnas.

Bérēs (Steph. Byz.) - town in Thracia. The name is derived from the adjective, analogous to the Lith. **bė**'ras 'brown, swarthy', the Latv. **bērs** 'the same' - from the IE *bher-. Probably it is derived from the soil colour or it was a river name. Compare the river names in Lithuania **Bėrė**, **Bėrė**, **Bėr-upis**, **Bėr-upė**, in Latvia **Bėr-upe**, **Bėrėka**.

Bérgē (Strab.) - village in Bisaltia, today Tahino on the western bank of the lake Prasias (Tahino). This name contains the Thracian word *berg(s) 'a high place, bank, mountain' from the IE *bhergho- in the Old-Bulg. **bręθ** 'bank, coast', Old-Icel. **berg**, Old-HighGerman **berg**, German **Berg** 'mountain'.

Bergépolis (Steph. Byz.) - town in Thracia. The name has two components: the Thracian **Berge-** (see the previous entry) + the Greek **pólis** 'town'.

Bergison (Steph. Byz.) - fortress on the upper course of Hebros (Marica). It is derived from the Thracian *berga(s) with the suffix -is.

Bergúlē (Prok.) - town in Turkish Thracia, today Ljule-Burgas. It is derived from the Thracian *berga(s) with the suffix -ula.

Bersamae (G. Rav.) - a village between Anchialo and Kabile, today Ajtos. Probably it comes from the Thracian *berza or *berzas 'birch', related to the Lith. **bėr**žas, the Latv. **bėr**zs, Old-Pruss. **berse**, Russ. **bereza**, Bulg. **breza**, etc. from the IE stem *bher(θ)g- 'to shine, white'. The same is also the origin of the Dacian name **Berssovia** (a town).

Bólbē (Thuk., Strab.) - lake in Mygdonia, today Beshikgjol. The name is identical to a number of Baltic names: the Latv. place names **Balvi**, **Bálvis**, the Old-Latv. **Bolva** (from *Balvā), the Russ. (from Balt.) river name **Bolva**, the Lith. **Bálvis** (a lake), the Old-Pruss. **Balweniken**. The initial common noun *balva had not been obviously preserved, it can be explained from the Lith. **balà** 'a swamp', the Latv. **bala** 'a clayey valley', pl. **balas** 'bad, wet soil'. The Thracian **Bolbē** (from the IE *Bholuā) instead of *Balva was obviously early Grecized because of its linking with the Greek **bólbos** 'onion', **bolbine** 'a type of plant', etc.

***Bolbabria** - a place name, reconstructed from the dweller's name **Bolbabriēnoi** (in an inscription from Stanke Dimitrov [Dupnica]). The name has two components: **Bolba**=**Bolbē** (see above) and **bria** 'town'.

Bórmiskos (Thuk.) - a village in Mygdonia, at the outlet of the lake **Bolbē** into the sea. It was probably derived from the earlier form of *Bermiskos and is related with **Bermion oros** (Hdt.), a mountain in the district of Verija, Macedonia. It can be explained as derived from a Thracian word, similar to the Old-Icel. **barmr** 'a border region' from the IE *bhermo-, *bhormo-, with the suffix -isk-.

Bredai (Prok.) - fortress in the region of Hemimont, near the modern village of Momkovo, Svilengrad district. It is explained from the IE *bhredh- 'to wade, to trample' and probably was identical with the Russ. **bred**, **bredina** 'pasture-ground', the Russ. Church

Slavic *bredon bresti* ‘to cross by a ford’, the common Slavic *brod* ‘a ford’, the Lith. *brada* ‘soft soil’.

Brendice, Brentice (in guide-books) - village in the Gjumjurdzhina (Komotini) district, today Kapdzhilar. The name is derived from the Thracian **brenta(s)* ‘a deer’ (see below).

Brentopara (in a Greek inscription) - village in Thracia, probably in the district of Karlovo. It is a two-component name, *Brento-* is identical to the Messapian *bréndon* ‘deer’ (Hesych.), from the IE **bhrento-s*. Compare also the Latv. *briēdis* ‘deer’, the Lith. *brīedis* (a loan-word from Latvian), the Old-Pruss. *braydis* ‘the same’, etc. For the second element *-para* see below, chapter V.

Burdapa (from an inscription) - village with a sanctuary of the nymphs *Burdapēnai*, today - the village of Saladinovo, Pazardzhik district. A two-component name, meaning ‘ford of a river’: the Thracian **burd-* ‘ford’ from the IE **bh^hd(h)-*, the common Slavic *brod* ‘ford’ + *-apa* ‘water, river’, identical to the Old-Pruss. *ape* ‘water, river’, *apus* ‘a spring’, the Old-Ind. *ap-* ‘water’.

Burdenis, Burdipa (from guide-books), **Burdepto** (Prok.) - station of the left bank of Hebros. The modern Hissar opposite to the bridge over Marica near Svilengrad. The name is a derivative of *burd-* ‘a ford’.

Burticom (in a guide-book) - village at the Black Sea, between Apollonia and Tjunias, approximately near the modern village of Brodilovo. A two-component name, the first part *Burti-*, *Burdi-* is identical to *Burd-* in *Burdapa* (see above); *-dizos*, *-dizon* (found also under the form of *-diza* in place names) means ‘a fortress’ and is related to the Avest. *uz-daēza-* ‘a heaping, a fortification’, *pairi-daēza* ‘a fence’ from the IE **dheig’ho*, Old-Pers. *didā*, New-Pers. *diz*, *dez* ‘a fortress’, from the IE **dhig’hā*.

Byzántion (Hdt., Thuk., Ptol., etc.), **Byzantium** (Liv., Amm. Marc., etc.) - the town Byzantion at the Bosphorus (later - Constantinople). The name contains an extinct tribal name meaning ‘goats’ with *-antes*: compare the Avest. *būza* ‘goat’ from the IE **bh^hg’o-s*, the New-Pers. *buz* ‘goat’, the Old-Ir. *boc*, the Cymr. *bwch* ‘goat’, etc.

Calsus (in an inscription) - village in Thracia, Stara Zagora district. Its stem is identical to the Latvian place names *Kalsi*, *Kalsi^š*, *Kals-Strauts* ‘dry river’, from the Latv. *kālst* (*-stu*, *-tu*) ‘to dry out’. The Thracian *Calsus* from the initial **Kaltsus* < IE **(s)kolt-so-* must have meant ‘a dry place’.

Chalástra (Strab., Steph. Byz.), **Chalestra** (Hdt.) - village at the mouth of the Vardar river. It can be interpreted as a two-component one from the IE **Kalo-sro^hā* ‘muddy, swampy river’. Compare the first part to the Old-Bulg. *kal*, the Bulg. *kal* ‘mud’, etc.; *-stra* comes from the older **strava*, related to the Lith. *sravà* ‘a stream’, the Latv. *strava* ‘stream, torrent’, the Greek *rhóos* ‘stream, river’.

Daphabae (in a guide-book) - village near Adrianopolis (Edirne), today - Tehekan. A composite name which first part Daph- is related to the Lith. *dãpas* ‘a flood’ from the IE **dhapo-s*; -abae may be with a secondary -b- from the earlier -apae as in the place name Zald-aba, which also appeared in the form with -p- (Zald-apa). The latter is derived from the IE **ãp* ‘water, river’ in the Old-Ind. *ãp-* ‘water’, the Old-Pruss. *ape* ‘river’.

Dáton, Dátos (Hdt., Strab., Steph. Byz.) - village of the tribe of Edoni near the modern town of Kavala. It is identified with the village of Bereketli. Identical to the Alb. *datë* ‘place, settlement’ from the IE **dhətā*.

Dingion (Prok.) - fortress near Marica. Identical to a number of Baltic place names: the Old-Pruss. *Dinge* (forest), the Latv. place name *Diņgas*, *Dindzhe* (meadow), *Ding-upīte* (stream), etc., interpreted from the Latv. *dinga* ‘a plant’ and ‘fertile place’, related to the Old-Icel. *dyngia* ‘dunghill’, the Anglo-Saxon *dyng*e, the Old-HighGerman *tunga* ‘manuring’.

Dunax (Strab.), **Donuca** (Liv.), **Dinace** (in an inscription) - the Rila mountain. The name is derived from the IE **dhūnāk-* and is related to the Anglo-Saxon *dun* ‘hill, mountain’, the German *Düne* ‘dune’, the Gal. *dūnum* ‘fortress’ from the IE **dhūn-*.

DÝmē (Ptol.), **Dimae, Dymae, Demae** (in guide-books) - town in Thracia, today - Feredzhik at the lower course of Hebros (Marica). Related names are found in the Baltics: the Old-Pruss. place name *Dumen*, the Lith. river name *Dūmė*, the Latv. place names *Dūmis*, *Dūmiciems*, *Dūmu-kalns*, the Russ. *Dəima*, *Dəimica* (from the Balt. **Duma*). All these names are derived from the Lith. *dumas* ‘dark, dark-brown (for cattle)’, resp. the Latv. *dūms* ‘dark-brown’ - from the IE **dhūmo-s*. The place name *Dimum* (Tab. Peut) from the district of Svishtov has the same origin.

Egerica (in a guide-book) - a village in western Thracia, today - Leshta-han near Ihtiman. *Egerica* is probably a Grecized form from **Egerikē*, an adjective from a local name, which probably sounded as **Vegera*. The latter has exact counterparts in the Baltics: the Lith. river name *Vegerė*, the Zhemait. (XVI-th c.) *Vegera* (a river), the Latv. river name *Vedzere* = *ve-dzere* from the IE **uēgūera*, a derivative from the IE stem **uēgū-* ‘damp, wet’ in the Dutch *wak* ‘damp’, the Engl. *wake*. The initial V- disappeared under a Greek influence.

Ereta (Plin.) - town to the south of Odessos (Varna), at the mouth of Panissos (today - Kamchija). The name is derived from the initial **Vereta*, the initial V- having disappeared under Greek influence. The reconstructed form is identical to the Lithuanian river name *Veretā*, which is derived from the IE stem **uer* in the Lith. *virti* (*vėrdu*, *viriau*) ‘to boil, to bubble’, the Old-Bulg. *v_ьreti v_ьria* ‘to boil’. The village obviously got its name from a spring.

Germanía (Prok.) - town in the region of Pautalia (Kjustendil), today - Sapareva banja. The town was situated along the river of Dzherman, previously known as *Germanica*

(1378 AD), German (1479), from the antique German-. It is explained from the IE *g^uhermo- ‘warm’ in the Old-Ind. gharmá ‘heat’, the Armen. jerm ‘warm’, the Greek themós ‘the same’. The Thracian village obviously got its name from the river name of *Germana (resp. -as). Similar name is attested in the Baltics: Germona (in a Russian source from 1559 AD).

***Gesia** (or ***Gesiai**) - place name reconstructed from the epithet of Heros - Gēsienos (in an inscription from the district of Plovdiv). Similar are the Old. Pruss. place names Gesaw (the Lith. Gesavà), Geyze-lawken, the Latv. Dzēsiens (a swamp), explained from the Old-Pruss. geeyse ‘a stork kingfisher’, the Latv. dzēse, dzēs(n)is ‘heron, kingfisher’.

Ginula (in an inscription from the district of Topolovgrad, the reading is uncertain) - a region of Thracia. A similar name is found in Old-Kurian (Baltic): “an dem Ginulle-Bache, ... den Ginullen-Bache anwärts”; it is explained as ‘a dried out stream’ from the Latv. g’inis, g’inst ‘to spoil’. Compare also the Latv. place name of Gi’nuli.

Háimon (Hdt., Strab.), **Háimos** (Prol., Steph. Byz.), **Haemus** (Plin.) - the Balkan m-s (Stara planina). The name is explained from the earlier Thracian form *Saiman (resp. -as) meaning ‘a ridge, a chain’ from the IE stem *sēi-: sēi- : si- ‘to link’ in the Old-Ind. sīmán- ‘a ridge, a boundary’, the Irish sīm ‘a chain’. The initial S- was transformed in spiritus asper (denoted with H-) under a Greek influence, when the name was interpreted with the identical Greek haimós ‘thicket, brushwood’. The old name of Haemus was preserved in the Bulgarian dialects as Im(-mountain); it is also preserved in the name Emine-burun - a cape on the Black Sea.

Harmonia (Hierokl., Synekd.) - village to the east of the middle course of Vardar. It is supposed Harmonia is a Grecized form of some Thracian name - *-Armonia or *Armania (compare the village name of Germanía, formed from a river name with the suffix -iā). As such it can be compared with the Lith. river name Armona, Armenà, from the Lith. armuõ, -eĩs ‘a swamp, bog’, arma ‘the same’; for more related names see above under *Armula.

Harpessós (App.) - river in Thracia, a tributary of Hebros. It can be reconstructed as the Thracian *Varpassas (resp. *Varpatias), which was interpreted in Greek as *Arpēsos and received the initial H- after words such as the Greek hárpax ‘predatory’, hárpe ‘a falcon’. Related to the Thracian name are the Latv. vārpats ‘whirlpool’, the Lith. varpýti (-paũ, -piaũ) ‘to dig’ as well as a number of Baltic place names: the Old-Pruss. Warpen, Warpunen, the Lith. river names Vaĩpe, Varputýs, Vārpapievis, etc.

Hebros (Hdt., Thuk., Eurip., etc.), **Hebrus** (Plin., Verg., Ovid.) - the modern Marica river. The old name is preserved in the upper course as Ib̅ar and also in the village name of Poibrene, Panagjurishte district. Other identical names are: Ibar, Morava’s tributary in Serbia, the Old-Bulg. Ibr̅; Ibr, Teterev’s tributary in the Northern Ukraine near Kiev; Ibru (river) in Romania. The Bulg. Ob̅ar and the Serb. Ibar are derived from an earlier form *Ibr̅. Apparently, it was an identical form in various IE l-s - Thracian, Illyrian, Dacian, etc. As the short e in foreign names cannot produce -i- in Bulgarian, Serbian,

etc., we must assume the Greek rendering with e was incorrect, living aside the added initial H-. The forms **Ib̅ar**, **Ibar**, **Ibr** can be derived: from the IE *Eibhro-s, assuming the diphthong ei was monofthongised in Slavic in a long i; or from the IE *Jbhro-s, leading to the Slavic *J̅ibr̅ = *Ibr̅. The Thracian name obviously had a diphthong in the beginning. It can be supposed it is derivative from the IE stem *eibh- in the Pelasgian (pre-Greek) eib̅ ‘to drip, to spill’ and ‘to flow’, which looks plausible for a river name. Nonetheless the interpretation of this name is still unclear.

Idē (Skyl.) - town in the Thracian Chersones (Galipoli). It is explained from the IE *ǵidhu- ‘a tree’ in Old-Ir. fid, Genitive fedo ‘a tree, trees, forest’, the Old-Icel. vidr ‘forest, trees, a tree’, the Old-HighGerman witu, wito ‘a tree’. The initial V- disappeared under a Greek influence.

Idakos (Thuk.) - another village in the Thracian Chersones. From the initial *Vidak-, a derivative of the IE *ǵidhu- ‘a tree’ (see the previous entry).

Ilion (Steph. Byz.) - town in SE Thracia. The name is explained from the IE *ǵl-, *ǵlu- ‘mud, slime’ in the Greek ἰλῆς, -ῥος ‘mud, slime’, the Church Slavic il̅ ‘mud’. Compare also with the Old-Pruss. river name Ilie.

Iuras (Plin.) - river in the Strandzha mountain between Samjudesos (Midija) and Tjunias (Kap-Inead on the Black Sea). The name is identical with the Lith. river names Jū'ra, Jū're, Jū'r-upis, the Zhemait. (XVI c.) river name Jura, etc. The correspondent common nouns in the Baltic l-s - the Lith. jūra, pl. jūros, jūrės, the Latv. jūra, jūre, pl. jūras, the Old-Pruss. Accusative jūrin - mean ‘a sea’.

Kabýlē (Harpokr., Demosth., Ptol.; in inscriptions), **Cabyle** (Eutrop., Amm. Marc.) - town in Thracia, to the NE of the modern village of Izvor (previously Tavshantepe), the Jambol district, at the bend of Tundzha. The place is flooded by the high waters of Tundzha even nowadays. Opposite to the village of Zavoj Tundzha is joined by a large tributary, called in Turkish Azmak = ‘bog, swamp’. Taking into account the geographical context, Kabylē can be compared with the English quab, the Norw. dial. kvapa ‘to pour a liquid’. An exact counterpart is found in Old-Pruss - the river name Cabula (instead of *Gabula), attested in 1273 AD. These names are derived from the IE *Gǵǵbhulā from the stem *gǵǵebh-, which contains the cited above English and Norwegian words.

Kalíndonia, Kalíndia (Ptol.) - town in Mygdonia. The name is related to the Old-Pruss. Galindo (a place name, from 1231 AD) and the tribal name Galindai, attested by Ptolemy. Compare also with the Old-Pruss. Galynde (forest), Galinden (a village), etc. These name are derivatives from the Lith. gālas ‘end, border of a field, meadow or forest’, the Latv. gals ‘environs’ - from the IE *gǵǵolo-s. Compare to the semantic parallels in Bulgarian: the place names Krajna, Krajno selo, Kraishta, etc.

Kapistúria (Prok.) - fortress along the upper course of Hebros, near Bessapara. It meant ‘hilly country’: Kapi- is related to the Latv. kāpa, kāpe ‘long mountainous strip, dune, slope’, the Lith. kopà ‘sandy hill’; -sturia comes from the IE *st̅ri̅lā ‘country, environs’,

compare with the Old-Bulg. strana from the Proto-Slavic *stǎrnā, the Bulg. pro-stor, the Old-Bulg. prostereti 'to extend'. Compare structurally to the Old-Pruss. place name Kappe-galin, the Latv. Kaps-gals, the Lith. Kap-lava.

Keiris (Dio.) - cave in western Hemus. The name was rendered in Greek as Keiris (with ei-i) and must have sounded in Thracian as *Kiris, which was probably the Thracian word for 'mountain' or 'forest', related with the Old-Ind. giri-h 'mountain', the Avest. gairi- 'the same', the Lith. girià, the Zhemait. giré 'forest', the village name Gires káimas, the Latv. dzira, dzire 'forest' - from the IE *g^u_r(i)-. That a cave can be named after a neighbouring mountain or a hill is evident from modern names, such as Magurata, a cave near the village of Rabisha, Belogradchik district, which name = the Rom. magura 'hill', a loan-word from Slavic, from *mǎgylā. Related to the Thracian Keiris (=Kiris) is also the Dacian Giri- in the place name *Giri-dava, reconstructed from a dweller's name of Giridavenses (in an inscription from the Pleven district), 'a mountain or forest town' as in Ziri- (with Z- from g) in the village name Ziri-daua (Ptol.), a town in Thracia.

Keirpara (in an inscription from the Goce Delchev district) - village, identified with Ciropol (today - Gospodinci) near the town of Goce Delchev. The name is rendered in Greek as Keirpara (with ei=i) and must have sounded *Kirpara in Thracian. The first component Kir- comes from kiri-, 'mountain' or 'forest' (see the previous entry) and -para 'village'. Structurally and semantically, Keirpara is similar with the Latv. Dzir-ciems = dzira, dzire 'forest' and ciems 'village'.

Kellai (in an inscription), **Cillae**, **Cillium** (in guide-books) - station near Chirpan, to the north of Hebros. The name is compared with the Old-High German quella, the German Quelle 'a spring' from the IE *g^uelnā. Similar is also the origin of the name of the station of Kelle on the Roman road Via Egnatia in Macedonia.

Kēripārōn (Prok.) - fortress in Hemimontus. The name was rendered Kiripáron in Greek and is identical to that of the previous entry.

***Kersula** - a place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Zeuz - Kersullos (in an inscription). Compare with the Lith. place name Keršuliškiu káimas, probably from the Lith. keršulis 'wood-pigeon, cushat', derived from the Lith. kėršas 'with black and white dots' from the IE *k^(u)er(ə)so-s 'black'.

Kurpisos (in an inscription) - village in Thracia, probably in the Chirpan district. The name obviously contains the suffix -is- and kurp and is related to the Lith. place name Kurp^u káimas, Kurpu-laukis, the Latv. Kazū-kurpe, Kurpes-grāvis, Kurp-kalns, etc., explained from the Lith. kuřpti (-iù) 'to dig', similar to the Russ. korpat' 'dig around', the Ukr. korpati 'to dig' from the Proto-Slavic *kǫrpati. From the same stem are also the Bulg. village name Kǫrpec and the Croat. Krpec.

Kurtuxura (Prok.) - fortress north of Hebros. A two-component name which must have sounded *Kurtuzura in Thracian, meaning 'a forest stream'. It is related to the Old-Pruss. korto 'grove' (from the Baltic *kurtā), the Greek kŷrtos 'a tangle of reed'; -zura=*sura

‘current, stream’, compare the Old-Ind. *sirā* ‘current’ from the stem **ser-* ‘to flow’, compared with -sura in the Thracian village name *Karā-sura* (Prok.), a fortress in Thracia.

KŶpsela (Strab., Ptol., etc.) - town on the lower course of Hebros, today - Ipsala. The Thracian name must have been **Kupsela*, related to the Lith. *kupsēlis* ‘heap, small hill’, compare with the place names in Lithuania *Kupšēliai*, in Latvia - *Kupšeļi*.

Lingos (Steph. Byz.) - fortress of the tribe of Potidei. The name is identical to the Latv. place name *Lingas*; compare also with the Latv. place names *Lingi*, *Ling'i*, *Lingas-dik'is*, the Lith. *Lingė*, *Lingenai*, the Zhemait. (XVI-th c.) place name *Lingi*, the Old-Pruss. *Ling-war*. All these names contain the reduced **l̥ng* of the IE stem **leng-* in the Lith. *lėngė* ‘lowland, a meadow in a lowland’ the Old-Bulg. *long*, the New Bulg. *long* ‘meadow’, the Russ. *lug*, etc.

Markėllai, Markela (in Byzantine sources) - village in Thracia, on the left bank of the Mochurica river (previously - *Azmaqdere*), today - the ruins *Karnobatski Hissar* near *Karnobat*. It is supposed that the name contains the name of the upper course of that river: *Marsil* (*Marsil*, *Mersil*). Probably *Markellai* is a derivative of the original river name. Similar names are found in Lithuania - *Markėlis* (a lake), *Markelėne* (a river). They are derived from the Lith. *markà* ‘a pit for steeping flax or hemp’, the Pol. river name *Mrocza*, the Bulg. *Mrakà(ta)* (a place in SW Bulgaria), the Old-Lith. river name *Mark-up* (in a Russian source), the Old-Pruss. place name *Marken*.

Meldia (in a guide-book) - station between the modern towns of *Slivnica* and *Dragoman*, NW of *Sofia*. Counterparts of this name are found in the Baltics: the Lith. river name *Meidė*, *Meldinis* (a lake), the Latv. place name *Meldine*, *Meidini*, the Zhemait. place name *Melėdi-kvirshe*, *Melėdini*, the Old-Pruss. *Mildio*, *Mildie* (a stream), etc. All these name are explained from the Lith. *meldà*, *mėldas* ‘marsh reed’, the Latv. *meldi* ‘reed’, related to the Old-HighGerman *melta*, the Anglo-Saxon *melde*, etc., from the IE stem **meldh-*.

***Mōsypa** - place name, reconstructed from the dweller’s name *Mōsypēnoi* (in an inscription from the *Karlovo* district). The name is derived from the IE **Mūs-upā* ‘mossy river’: from the IE **mūs-* in the Old-HighGerman, Anglo-Saxon *mos* ‘moss, swamp’, the Old-Icel. *mosi* ‘the same’, the Lith. *mūsai* ‘mould on yoghurt’, the river name *Mūs*, the Church Slavic *moh* ‘moss’, etc.; the second component *upa* = the Lith. *upė* ‘river’, the Latv. *upe* ‘river, stream’.

Mygdonia (Thuk., Ptol.), **Mygdonis** (Strab.), **Mygdonia** (Plin.) - region along the middle and lower course of *Ehedoros* (*Galiko*) down to the sea, to the east of *Vardar*. These lowlands contain a number of swamps, that is why *Mygdonia* may be interpreted as ‘swampy country’ from the IE **Mūko-ghdhōm*, the first component being related to the Latv. *muka* ‘swamp, where one can sink’, *mukls* ‘swampy’, the Lith. *muklis* ‘damp, swampy’,

compare with the Lith. river name **Mūkė**, the Zhemait. river name Muka, Mukja, the Latv. place name Mukas, etc.; the second component is related to the Greek chth **Ōn** ‘soil, land’, the Old-Ir. du, (Genitive) don ‘place, country’, etc. Compare also the Thracian place name Rumbo-dona.

Néstos (Hdt., Thuk., Arist., Strab., Mela, etc.) - the river Mesta. The name is explained from the initial *Nettos from the IE *Ned-to-s from the IE stem *ned- in the Old-Ind. nádati ‘rumble, roar’, nadi- ‘river’, the Old-Ir. nes ‘river’, the river names Neda in Greece (Arcadia), Ned**Ōn** (in Messenia). Similar is also the origin of the river names Nestos in Dalmatia and at the island of Paros. As early as Plinius (I-th c. BC) recorded the form Mestus, II-III-th c. AD coins have ‘Mestos’ which was adopted by the Slavs, who, however, changed the gender (--> Mesta) following that of the common noun reka. Most probably the Greeks gave a new meaning to the initial Nestos from the Greek adjective mestós ‘full’ (e.g. in the expression mestós hýdatos ‘full with water’). The earlier form was preserved in the name of an upper tributary of Mesta - Nestenica.

Oskios (Thuk.), **Skios** (Hdt.), **Oiskos** (Ptol.) **Oescus** (Plin.), **Hiscus**, **Uscus** (Iord.), **Iskos** (Hierokl. Syn.), **Yscos** (Cod. Theod.) - the modern river of Isk**Θ**r. The name is usually linked to the Old-Ir. u(i)sce ‘water’, the Old-Cymr uisc, the Irish esc ‘water, bog, swamp’ - from the IE *udesk**ǵ**o-. ...

Ostaphos (Ptol.) - town in the eastern part of Haemus, between Nicopolis at Haemus and Valla. The name has two components: the Thracian *Ost-aphos, resp. *Ust-aphus (or -apha) from the IE ***ō**ust-**ǵ**po-s (or -ap**ā**). The second component is the already known word, related to the Old-Pruss. ape ‘river’, and the first one can be explained from the Baltic river names: the Lith. Uōstas, **ū**stas (a lake), the Latv. Uost-upe, **ū**ost-up (compare also with the place name Uōst-upi) - from the Lith. uostas, uostà ‘river mouth, harbour’, resp. the Latv. uosts, uosta ‘the same’, related to the Old-Bulg. oustie ‘river mouth; mountain pass’, the Latin ostium ‘river mouth’. Structurally the Thracian name is identical to the Latv. Uost-upe. Astaphos - the form given by Procopius (with an initial A- instead of O-) came under the influence of the Greek ásty ‘town’.

Ostudizos, **Ostodizos**, **Ostidizos** (in guide-books) - station SE of Adrianopolis (Edirne), today - Hafsa in Turkish Thracia. A two-component name meaning ‘town at the (river) mouth’. Ostu- is identical to Ost- of the previous entry, for -dizos ‘fortress’ see above under Burtudizos.

***Paisula** - place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Zeus - Paisul**ē**nos (in an inscription from the Kavala district). The name is composed of a suffix -ul**ā** and a stem which is related to the Lith. pai**š**ai ‘soot’; compare it with the Baltic place names: the Old-Pruss. Paissyn, the Lith. Pai**š**eliai.

Palae (in a guide-book) - village at the middle course of Hebros, west of the town of Harmanli. The name is identical with the Lith. river name Palà, from the Lith. pālios (pl.)

‘big swamp, bog’, related to the Latv. *paļās, paļi* ‘swampy banks of a lake’, the Latv. *palus* ‘swamp’, the Old-Ind. *palvalá-* ‘swamp, bog’, the river name *Palis*, a right tributary of Tiber in Italy.

Palma (in an inscription) - village in the Philippopolis (Plovdiv) district. The name has nothing to do with the Latin *palma* ‘palm-tree’. It is Thracian and derived from an initial river name, related to the Russ. *Palbma* (a river in the Dnepr basin) which is thought to be Baltic in origin. Compare also to the Lith. river name *Palminỹs*, the place name *Palmajos káimas*, the Latv. river name *Paĩmuota*. The name, most probably, was built of the IE suffix *-ma* and a stem, which is also presented in the Lith. river name *Palà, pãlios* (pl.) ‘bog swamp, bog’, etc. (see the previous entry).

Panax, Accus. **Panaka** (Kantak.) - river in the region of Pangeus (today Putnardag). The name is explained as a derivative from the IE **pon(i)* in the Goth. *fani* ‘silt’, the Old-Icel. *fen* ‘swamp’, the Old-Pruss. *pannean* ‘swamp, quagmire’, the Gal. *anam* (Accus.) ‘swamp’; compare to the Old-Pruss. place names *Panyen, Panyn* (a swamp), the Russ. river name *Ponja* (from the Baltic **Pan!ã*), etc.

Panion (Suid., Const. Porphy.) - town in Propontida (the Sea of Marmara). From the Thracian **Panian*, identical to the Old-Pruss. *pannean* ‘swamp, quagmire’ (see the previous entry).

Panisas (Plin., variants: *Pannisis, Panisa, Panissa*) - coastal river in the region Tjunias in Turkish Thracia. The name is a derivative with a suffix *-is-* of the Thracian **pan(i)* ‘swamp, bog’ (see for detail under *Panax*).

Pannysis (Plin., Variants: *Pannisis, Panysis, Panysus*), **Panýs(s)os** (Ptol.) - the modern Kamchija river; *Pannisis* (Tan. Peut.) - station on the Kamchija river. The name is identical with the previous one.

Pautalia (Ptol. Steph. Byz.; in inscriptions) - town of the tribe of Dantetei, the modern town of Kjustendil. Structurally the name is similar to the Latv. place name *Pauteli*, formed from **pauta*, which is present in a number of Baltic names: the Old-Pruss. *Pauta* (a river), *Pauten* (a lake), the Lith. river name *Paũt-upis*, the Latv. river name *Paut-upĩte, Pautu-straits*, etc.; these names are related to the Lith. *putà*, pl. *pùtos* ‘foam, froth’, *putóti* ‘to foam’, the Latv. *putas* ‘foam’ from the IE stem **peut-*: **put-*. Having in mind that Kjustendil is situated on a river (Banshtica), in a place with many hot springs, it can be assumed *Pautalia* was derived from an original river name of **Pautala(s), Pautela(s)* or similar, meaning ‘foaming (river)’. Further support offers another river name with the same meaning - the river name of *Pena* (‘foam’), a left tributary of the upper Vardar.

Périnthos (Hdt., Ptol.), **Perinthus** (Liv., Plin.) - town on Propontida in Thracia, today Heraclea, the Turkish Ereğli. The name is probably an extension with the IE suffix *-nt-*, resp. *-ent-* of the stem **per(u)-* ‘a rock’, in the Hett. *peruna-* ‘a rock’ and the Old-Ind.

párvata- ‘a mountain’ - the IE *per^uñ^o-to-. A genetic link with the name of the Bulgarian mountain of Pirin (Perin) is doubtful.

Pizos (in an inscription and in guide-books) - village in Thracia, today - Jastreb, the Chirpan district. The initial form must have been *Pisus (-as) with the sounding of the intervocal -s- as -z-, a characteristic peculiarity of the Thracian language. Related to this name are the Old-Pruss. Pissa, Pissen (a lake and a river), Pisse (a lake and a village), the place names Pyse-kaym, Pise-lauk, the Latv. Pisa ezers (a lake). The stem is preserved in Latvian: pīsa from the IE *pīdsā ‘a bog, where only small birch or spruce trees can grow’, related to the Greek pisea (pl.) ‘damp place, meadows’.

Poltymbria (Strab., Steph. Byz.) - the modern town of Enos on the Aegean coast of Thracia. A two-component name: Poltym- = póltyn ‘fence of boards, a fortification of beams and boards’, and bria ‘town’.

Prasiās límnē (Hdt.) - the modern Tahino lake on the lower course of the Struma river. It is a Grecized form from the Greek práson ‘onion, leeks’, the original Thracian name must have been *Prausias or similar - a word related to the Lith. praūsti (prausiù, -siaū) ‘to wash’, prausỹnės ‘washing’, the Latv. prauslāt ‘to spray, to sprinkle’, the Bulg. prəсна, prəskam ‘the same’, the Old-Ind. prusnoti ‘to sprinkle’; compare also the Lith. river name Praustuvė, a derivative of prausta ‘washing’. The lake was called ‘washing’ its banks.

Pupe(n)sis vicus (in an inscription) - village in the Philippopolis (Plovdiv) district. The name was Latinized: vicus is ‘a village’, and Pupe(n)sis is a Latin adjective from the local place name *Pupa, -as or *Pupai. Counterparts of the latter are found in the Baltics: the Old-Pruss. village names Pup-kaym (-kaym = Old. Pruss. caymis ‘a village’), Paupayn, the Lith. Pupi^u káimas, Pupinė, the Latv. Pupa (a place), explained from the Lith. pupà ‘beans’, the Latv. pupa ‘the same’. The Bulg. village names Bobov dol, Boben, Bobishta has the same meaning. The Albanian pupë ‘a hill’ offers an alternative explanation. The local geographical context is, however, unknown and the both interpretations are possible.

Purdae (in a guide-book) - village in Aegean Thracia, NW of the Mesta mouth, today - the village of Sarushaban. Related names are the Old-Pruss. Porden, Purde (a lake), the Zhemait. (XVI-th c.) Purdjaknis^o Popelki - from the stem *purd- ‘damp’, ‘wet’, in the Latv. purdu^{li} ‘a snivel’, related to the Greek pardakós, pordakós ‘wet, damp’.

Pusinón (Prok.) - fortress in the region of the Hebros river. Related to the Lith. place name Pušinė, Pušyno káimas, the river name Pusyne, the Zhemait. Pushina (a stream), Pushine (meadows), etc. - all from the Lith. pušýnas ‘spruce forest’, from the Lith. pušis ‘spruce’.

***Raimula** - place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Apollo - Raimullus (in an inscription). The name is obviously formed with the suffix -ulā from a stem, related to

the Lith. ráimas (raimas) ‘motley, particoloured’, as the Jatvig (Balt.) place name Raimoche (1265 AD).

Rhakúle (Prok.) - fortress in Hemimontus (a region between Anchialo and Adrianopolis). The name is related to the Lith river name Rākija, the place name Rakavos káimas, the Old-Pruss. place name Rok-lawken, Rocke, etc., from the Lith. ràkti, ra(n)kù, rak(i)aũ ‘to dig out, unearth’, the Latv. rakt, rùoku ‘to dig’, rak^hât ‘to dig’. The name meant ‘a gully’.

Rhamae (in a guide-book) - village in Thracia near the modern village of Ljubimec, NW of Svilengrad. The name is related to the Old-Pruss. river names Ramio, Rammenflys, the Lith. Rāmis (a lake), the river name Ramùne, etc., from the Lith. ramùs ‘quiet, silent’.

Rhodópe (Hdt., Thuk., etc.), **Rhodopa** (Thepkr.), **Rhodope** (Verg., Ovid., Plin.) - the Rhodope m-s. The name is explained from an initial river name (probably the modern Dospatska river) and is identical with the Lith. river names Rùd-upé, Rū̃d-upé, the Latv. river name Rud-upe, the Zhemait. (XVI-th c.) river names Rudupja, Rudup^o, the place name Rudupi, etc. - all from the Lith. rùdas (from the IE *rudho-s) ‘reddish, ruddy, dark yellow’ and the Lith. ùpé ‘river’. It is quite common when a river name becomes also the name of the mountain. It is known that the name of the Rila mountain was also originally a river name - the modern Rilska river was previously called Rila, from the Bulg. verb rija ‘to dig’.

Rhusion (Hierokl. Synekd.) - another name of the ancient town of Topejra on the eastern bank of the Mesta river above its mouth. The name can be compared with the Old-Pruss. place names Russe (a village and a swamp), Russien, Ruse-moter, etc., which are explained either from the Lith. r^usỹs (and rúsas) ‘a pit for potatoes; cellar, basement’, the Latv. rūsa ‘a pit’, or from the Lith. verb rusé’ti ‘to flow slowly’. The latter fits better to the names of rivers, such as the Old-Pruss. Russa.

Rumbodona (in a guide-book) - village in Aegean Thracia, today - Geniseja (before Enidzhe). A two-component name: Rhumbo- is identical to the Latv. Ru^hmba, a main tributary of the Dvina river, the place names Ru^hmba, Ru^hmb, Ru^hmbas, the Latv. place name Rumbai, etc., from the Latv. ru^hmba ‘waterfall, river rapids (on Dvinam Vindau)’, related to the Lith. ru^hmbas, rùmbas, rumbà ‘periphery’, from the IE *r^hmb(h)-; the second component -dona is related to the Old-Ir. dū, (Genitive) don ‘place, country’, the Greek chthōn ‘soil, land’, from the IE *ghdhōm.

***Saldokela** - the name of the source (a spring) of the Panega (Zlatna Panega) river, reconstructed from the epithet of Asklepius - Saldokelēnos in an inscription from Glava Panega. The name is explained as ‘golden spring’ in connection with the greenish (greenish-reddish) shade of the colour of the water of the spring: Saldo- is derived from the IE *g’holto- ‘gold, golden’, assuming that the Greek Σ- denoted the Thracian z (there is no confirmative evidence, however) and -kela ‘a spring’ from the IE *g^hel^{nā}, which also appears in the village name of Kellai.

Sártē (Hdt., Steph. Byz.) - town in the eastern corner of the Sitonia peninsula, the modern Longos in Chalkidiki. The name is identical with the Lith. river name Sařtē, Sartà, the Latv. Sāřte or Sāřt-upe, the Zhemait. river name Sarta, the place name Sarti, etc., from the Lith. sařtas ‘light red (for horses)’, the Latv. sarts ‘red (for the face), fresh’. The Thracian name was obviously derived from the soil colour.

Scretisca (in a guide-book) - village between Meldia and Serdica, near the modern village of Kostinbrod. Both the stem and the suffix of this name are identical to the Lith. place name Skrētiškė, which is part (in Genitive) of the name Skrētiškės ēžėras (a lake). They are formed from the Thracian suffix -išk-, the Lithuanian -isk- from the stem *skret- ‘a circle’; compare with the Lith. skretė ‘a (round) disk’, skritė ‘circumference’.

***Seietovia** - place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Zeus - Seietovien[us] (in an inscription from southern Bulgaria). The name is probably related to the Lith. river names Sietuvà, Siētūvas, the Zhemait. Setuva - from the Lith. sietuvà (dial. siētūva) ‘a deep place in the river, pool, pit’ from the IE *seitūā, resp. *seitoūā. Compare also with the Illyrian place name Setovia (in Dalmatia). The Thracian *Seietovia sounded initially as *Seiatovia (through a vocal assimilation e-a > e-e) from the IE *Seiətoūā.

***Seinulaza(s)** - place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Heros - Seinulaziēs (in an inscription from Plovdiv). The epithet can be explained from an initial dweller’s name ending in -ijas, resp. -ijis from a place name. Compare the correspondent formation in Lithuanian: medijas ‘a hunter’ (initially ‘a forest dweller’) from the Lith. mede ‘forest’, Seirijis (a lake), derived from the river name Seirà. The Thracian *Seino-laza(s) probably denoted a ‘village (settlement) *Laza(s)’: Seino- from the IE *kpeino, related to the Armen. šen, (Genitive) šini ‘village’, the Greek (Rodoss) króinā ‘place of residence’ - from the IE *kpoīnā; the second component -laza(s) is related to the Serbo-Croat lāz ‘a clearing in the forest’, the Russ. laz ‘animal pathway to a river (lake)’, lazina ‘forest glade, clearing’, the Latv. laza ‘a camp’, from the IE stem *leg’h. The Slavic and Baltic derivatives on this basis are well known.

***Sēkina** - a place name, reconstructed from the dweller’s Sēkinēnos (in an inscription from the Stanke Dimitrovo [Dupnica] district). The name is identical to the Lith. river name šėkỹnė, a derivative from the Lith. šėkas ‘recently mowed down grass; hay’, related to the Latv. sēks ‘the same’ - from the IE *k’eko-. Compare semantically with the Bulg. village name Senovo, the Slovenian Senovo, the Serbo-Croat Senovac.

Sérmē (in a literary source), **Syrmus** (Plin.) - the modern river of Strjama, a left tributary of Marica. Identical in the basis are the river names from Lithuania Séemas, from Poland S’rem - from the IE *sermo- ‘river, current’ in the Old-Ind. sárma-h ‘current’.

Sérmē (in a literary source) - village SE of Thessalonici, attested in the later, Grecized form of Thermē (Strab.) The name is identical to the previous one.

Silta (Strab.) - village in south-eastern Thracia near Aphrodisia, the modern Siltikjoj. Baltic counterparts of this name are: the Latv. place names Siltie, Siltums, Siltine, the

Lith. river name **šīl̥t-upis**, which are explained from the Lith. **šīl̥tas** ‘warm, pleasant’, resp. the Latv. **siļts** ‘warm’, related to the Cymr **clyd** ‘warm, warming’ - from the IE *kʷl̥to-. The Thracian **Silta** meant ‘a warm place’.

Síndos (Hdt.), **Sinthos** (Steph. Byz.) - town between Therme and Halastra (at the mouth of Vardar). Probably an initial river name, related to the Old-Ind. **síndhu-** ‘river’, the Old-Pers. **hindus**, the Avest. **hapta hindava**, the river name from Asia Minor **Indus** (form *Hindus), the place name **Sinda**, a town in Pisidia on the upper course of Indus.

Síngos (Hdt., Ptol., Strab., Steph. Byz.), **Siggos** (Plin.) - town on the eastern coast of the Sitonia peninsula in Athos. The name meant ‘collapsed, low place’ from the IE *s^hg^ho-s towards the IE stem *seng^h- ‘to fall, to sink’ in the Goth. **sigqan**, the Old-High German **sinkan**, the German **sinken** ‘to sink, to fall’, the Anglo-Saxon **sīhte** ‘swampy’ (from the German *sinthi-), the German **seicht** ‘shallow’. The same is also the origin of the first component of the Dacian place name **Singí-daua** (Ptol.)

***Skalpa** - a place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Asklepius - **Skalpēnós** (in an inscription from Kjustendil). The name is related to the Lith. river names **Skaīb-upis**, **Skalbŷn-upis**, **Skaībstas**, from the Lith. **skaībti** (-biù, -biaū) ‘beetle, dolly (laundry)’

Skaplizō (Prok.) - fortress in the region of Germenne in Upper Struma. The name is derived with the suffix -is- (the intervocal -s- > -z- in Thracian) from a word, related to the Lith. **skāplis** ‘a type of axe’. Compare semantically with the Bulg village name **Sekirka**, the Serbo-Croat **Sekurje**, **Sekirica**, etc.

Skaptēsýlē (Theophr.), **Skaptē hýlē** (Hdt.), **Scaptensula** (Lucr.) - a place name of the gold mines in the Pangeus mountain (the modern Purnardag). It has two-components: **Skaptē-** (Skapten-) is related to the Lith. **skaptúoti** ‘to cut, to carve (in wood)’, the place name **Skaptotai**, the river name **Skaptūtis**; also to the Greek **skáptō** ‘to dig’; the second component (-sula) is related to the Greek **hylē** ‘forest, grove’.

***Skaptopara** - a place name, reconstructed from the dweller’s name **Skaptoparēnoi** (in an inscription from the Blagoevgrad district). A two-component name: for **Skapto-** see the previous entry, the second -para means ‘a village’.

***Skarsa** - a place name, reconstructed from the epithet of Hera - **Skarsēnē** (in an inscription from the Elhovo district). The basis is identical with the Old-Pruss. **Skarsin**, **Skarsaw** (a lake), related to the Lith. **skeřsas** ‘transverse, oblique, slanting’ in river names such as **Skeřsē**, **Skeřs-upŷs**, **Skeřs-ravis**; compare also with the Greek **en-kársios**, **epi-kársis** ‘curved, bent, transverse’: from the IE *skert-so-s, *skort-so-s.

Skómbros (Thuk., Aristot.) - the Vitosha mountain. The Thracian form can be reconstructed as ***Skumbras** (in the classical Greek the foreign u was denoted by o) and to correlate it with the Lith. **kumbrŷs**, **kuṁbris** ‘hill, top of a mountain; small mountain’, the Latv. **kuṁbr(i)s** ‘hump, hunch’, the Norw. **hump** ‘mountain, small hill’ - from the IE *(s)kemb-. The Thracian name was derived from the IE ***Skṁbro-s**.

***Sunkēta** - a place name, reconstructed from Hera's epithets Sonketene (in inscriptions from the Radomir district and Svørlig, eastern Serbia). The name must have sounded as *Sunketa, formed from a word, related to the eastern Lith. sunkà 'sap (of a tree); fluid', in the Lith. village name Sunkyniai (Sunkynių káimas), the river name Sunkinė - from the IE stem *s^huk-.

***Spindea** - a place name, reconstructed from Apollo's epithet Spindeenos (in an inscription from the Ivajlovgrad district). It is related to the Lith. place name Spindžių káimas, Spindžiùs (a lake), the Latv. river name Spindags, which are explained from the Lith. spindùs 'shining' or from the Lith. spiñdis 'clearing (in a forest)' from the IE *(s)p^hud-. The second word fits better semantically to the Thracian name, compare it semantically to the Bulg. place names Proseka, Prosechenik.

Strámbai (Steph. Byz.) - town in Thracia. The name is derived from a Thracian word, related to the Old-Pruss. strambo 'stubble-field', the Latv. strùobs 'a spray, a stem, a straw' (from the Baltic *strambas), occurring in the Latv. place names Strūobas, Struðbas, from the IE *stromb-. The combination mb in the Thracian name replaces the expected there mp.

Struneilon (in an inscription from the Chirpan district) - village in Thracia. The name is structurally similar to the Lith. river name Strūnėlė (with a dialectal str- instead of sr-), a derivative from a basis, represented in the Lith. river name Strūnà, the Zhemait. Struna (a stream), Strunėi (an estate) - from the IE *srūnā, extended from the stem of the verb srūti (srūvù, dial. srūnù) 'to fill with water, with blood; to flow, to outflow the banks (for a river)', from the IE stem *sreu-, *srū-; compare also with the Lith. sraunà 'a current'.

StrŸmō'n (Hesiod.), Middle Bulg. **Strouma** - the Struma river. The name is derived from the IE *Srū-mōn from the IE stem *sreu-: *srū- 'to flow; a current', preserved in the Lithuanian sruti (srūvù, srūnù) 'to fill with water' to flow' (see the previous entry); compare also to the Pol. strumien' 'a stream', the Old-HighGerman stroum, the German Strom 'current, river', the Old-Ir. sruaimm 'river', the Lith. sraumuð, -eñs (and dial. straumuð, -eñs) 'fast current'.

StrŸmē (Hdt., Steph. Byz.) - village in Greek Thracia. The name is of the same origin as Strymōn (see above) and must have sounded *Strūmā in Thracian. From a similar name was derived the name of the modern village name Strima (a village in the Kumanovo district) from the earlier *Stryma, initially - a river name.

Succi (Amm. Marc.), **Sukeis** (Philostorgii Hist. ecel.) - a mountain pass between the Rhodopes and the Haemus, today Trajanovi vrata (Gates of Trajan). Probably identical to the Latv. place name Sukas, Sucis (a lake), the Lith. river name šukis (and šùk-upis), from the Lith. šùkė 'a gap, a crack', the Latv. sukums 'a gap, a notch, a nick' - from the IE *k'uk-: *k'euk-. The Thracian name meant a 'crack, a gorge, a pass'.

***Suitulla** - a place name, reconstructed from the Heros' epithet Suitulenos (in inscriptions from the districts of Radomir and Kurdzhali). The name is derived from the

IE *kʷitlā and is identical in its basis to the Lith. švitulỹs ‘something shining, a light’, extended with the suffix -ul- from a word, occurring in the Old-Pruss. place name Swithe, the Latv. river name Svite, compare also to the Lith. švitēti (-tù, -te’jau) ‘to shine, to twinkle’, the Old-Bulg. sv.teti sja ‘to shine’.

Suras (Prok.) - fortress in Hemimontus. The name is probably related to the Lith. river named Sūris, Sūr-upė, Sū'-upis, the Old-Pruss. Sure (a stream), from the Lith. sū'ras ‘salty’, the Latv. sūrs ‘salty, bitter, sour’. Compare also with the Celtic river name Sūra, the German Sauer.

Syracella (in guide-books) - village in Turkish Thracia, the modern town of Malgara. A two-component name meaning ‘a salty (bitter, sour) spring’: Syra- = Sura-, for which see the previous entry; -cella from the IE *gʷelnā ‘a spring’, from which is also the Thracian place name Kellai.

Tarpodizos, Tarpudizos (in guide-books), **Tarpudison** (Rav.) - station north of Lozengrad (Kurkleleri), the modern Kovchas in Turkey. A two-component name: Tarpo- is related to the Lith. tarpas ‘an interstice’ and ‘a gap, a crack’, the Church Slavic trapǫ, the New Bulg. trap ‘a pit, a ditch’; compare also with the Lith. river name Tārpija, the Zhemait. place names Tarpu kalne, Tarp-dovdǫi, the Latv. place names Tārpi, Tārpu pļava. About the second component -dizos, -dison ‘a fortress’ see Burtudizos.

Tārpōron (Prok.) - fortress in the Pautalia (Kjustendil) district). The name is extended from the Thracian word *tarpa(s) = Lith. tarpas ‘an interstice’ (see the previous entry).

Térpyl(i)os (Ptol.) - town in Mygdonia. The name is derived with the common Thracian toponymic suffix -ul- from *terpa(s), a variant of *tarpa(s), which is contained in the place names Tarpodizos and Tarporon. About the alternation e : a before r compare the Lith. térpe = tarpas, the river names Terpinė - Tārpija.

Tirsai (Steph. Byz.) - town in Mygdonia. The name is derived from the IE *Tʰsoi (pl.) and is identical to the first component of the Old-Pruss. place name Tirs-kaymen (-kaymen = Old-Pruss. caymis ‘a village’), related to the Lith. tirštis ‘density, thickness’ and ‘thicket, brush-wood’, from the stem of the verb tiršti (tirštù, tiršau) ‘to thicken, to darken, to harden’.

Tonzos (on coins from the II-th c. BC; Ptol.), **Tounza** (Theoph. Chronogr., VIII-th c.) - the Tundzha river. There was a town with the same name on its middle course. The older form is still preserved in the upper course which is still called Təzha, from the IE *(s)tundio-, related to the Armen. t'ndium ‘noise, movement, pushing, knocking’, the Alb. shty(n)j ‘to push’ from the IE *studn̥io, the Latin tundō ‘to push, to knock’, the Old-Ind. tundatē ‘to push’. There is another possible interpretation - taking into account that the oldest names of rivers had meant ‘water, river’, it is possible to link Tonzos with the Old-Icel. þund ‘river’ and to derive it from the IE *tund(h)io- from the IE stem *tend(h)- in the Anglo-Saxon dindan ‘to swell, to rise’.

Tranupara (Tab. Peut.) - town in Paeonia, somewhere between Kochani and Kratovo. A two-component name, which first component can be compared to the Latv. place name Trani, Tranava, the Lith. river name Tranỹs, etc., from the Lith. trenė'ti 'to rot, to decay', the Latv. trenēt 'the same'; the second element -para means 'a village'.

Trauos (Hdt., var. Strauos) - river in the littoral region of the tribe of Bistoni, to the east of the Mesta's mouth. The name can be explained from the initial form *Trauosos, the intervocal -s- having disappeared under a Greek influence. Then it is identical to the first component of the Lith. river name Traũš-upis, meaning 'a breaking, crushing river', from the Lith. traũšti 'to break, to crumble', traušus 'brittle', the Latv. traušs, trausls 'brittle, fragile'. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the upper course of that river was inhabited by the tribe of Trausoi, who were probably named after the river. V. Tomaschek offered an alternative etymology - Strauos from the Latv. strava 'current', the Lith. sravà 'the same', the Old-Bulg. strouja 'a stream', etc. from the IE *sreu- *srũ- 'to flow'.

***Tynta** - a place name, reconstructed from the dweller's name Tyntemioi (on coins). Counterparts of this name are found in the Baltics: the Latv. place names Tunti, Tunte, the Old-Pruss. village name Thunt-lawken (lawken = Old. Pruss. laucks 'a field'), from the Lith. tuñtas 'a flock, a flight; a heap, a pile' (from an earlier *tumtas), a derivative of the stem of the Lith. verb tumė'ti 'to thicken, to clot'.

Ucasus (in a guide-book) - the modern Javorica river, a tributary of Topolnica, in the region of the Succii pass. The name obviously consists of the suffix -ās- and a word, related to the Lith. ūkas 'a mist; clouding; fume, vapour', ūkanas 'cloudy, turbid', compare also with the Lith. river names ūkis, Ukōjas, the Latv. Uk'is (a lake). Compare semantically to the Bulg. river names Mēglenica, Mētnica.

***Urda** - a place name, reconstructed from the Apollo epithet Urdenos (in an inscription from the Pėrvomaj district). Related Baltic names are: the Lith. river names Ūrd-upis, Urdenà, the Zhemait. place name Urdishki, the Latv. river name Urdava, which are derivatives from a basis, contained in the Lith. urdulỹs 'a (mountain) stream; pool', the Latv. urdaviņā 'a stream'. Similar is probably also the origin of the river names Urda, today l'Ourde in France, and Urft (Urd-efa in 1075 AD) in Germany (probably Celtic in origin).

Urdaus (Prok.) - fortress in the region of Hebros. It sounded initially as *Urdav-(us) or similar and in this case is identical to the Latv. river name Urdava, related to the Latv. urdaviņā 'a stream' (see the previous entry for more details).

Uerzela** (Verzela**) - a local name, reconstructed from the Dionysos' epithet Vērzēlė nos. The name is a derivative with the suffix -elā (compare to the village name Kypsela) from a basis *verza- 'a barrier for fishing; dam, weir' from the IE *ǵerg'hā (resp. -o-s) and is related to the Lith. river names Vėrža, Vėržas, also vāržas 'a basket for fish', the Latv. varza 'dam'.

Uscudama (Ruf. Fest., Eutrop., etc.) - the modern town of Edirne (Adrianopolis). A two-component name: Uscu- from the IE *udsko- (*utsko > usko-) 'water', compare to the Old-Ir. u(i)sce 'water, the Old-Cymr. uisc, the Irish esc 'water, bog, swamp'; -dama from the IE *dh^hmā 'settlement, place of residence', related to the Greek thaimós 'house; sowing' from the IE *dh^hm!o-, the Old-Ind. dhāman- 'place for living'. This interpretation fits to the location of the town, at the confluence of three rivers - Marica, Tundzha and Arda.

Utus (Plin.) - the Vit river; Utos (Prok.) - fortress on its mouth. The name is explained from the IE *ūdo-s from the IE stem *ūd-, ũed-: *ūod- 'water' in the Old-Ind. ud-án- 'water', the Greek hydōs 'water', etc. The IE d was converted into the Thracian t. The initial Utus led to the New Bulg. Vit.

Vevocasenus vicus (in a Latin inscription) - village in the Philippopolis (Plovdiv) district. The Latin vicus meant 'a village', and Vevocasenus is a Latin adjective from the hybrid place name *Vevocasa, formed from the Thracian -Vevo and the Latin casa 'a house, a hut'. The Latinized form Vevo- was probably derived from an earlier *Vaevo (the change ae > e is attested in the Latin in the Danubian provinces in the I-st c. AD). Thus we can reconstruct the Thracian form as *Vaivas or -ā and to compare it with the Latv. place name Vaiva (a meadow), the river name Vāive, the Old-Pruss. Woywe, Wewa, Waywe (a district). The initial word is not preserved in the Baltic languages; it can be assumed it consisted of the IE suffix -ūa and a stem of the verb *ūei: *ūe!ē-: *ūi- 'to curve, to wind' in the Lith. vỹti veju 'to curve, to wind', the Old-Bulg. viti v_vju 'the same', etc.

Zburulus (in a Latin inscription) - village in the Philippopolis (Plovdiv) district. A synkopped form of the earlier *Ziburulus. As such the name was extended with the suffix -ul- from a word, found in the Lith. place name žiburiū kāimas from the Lith. žiburỹs 'a fire, a light, something burning; a torch'.

Zē'rynthos (Steph. Byz.), **Zē'rybthion** (Suid.), **Zē'rinthon** (Schol. ad Lykophr.), **Zē'rynthon** (Etym. M.), **Zerynthium** (Liv.) - a cave and a town on the island of Samothraci and in Thracia. The name can be compared to the Lith. river name žverinčius from the basis ž verint-, a derivative from the Lith. žveris 'a beast', related to the Old-Bulg. zver^o 'a beast', the Greek th^ēr - from the IE *g'h^hū^ēr-.

Zilmissus (in a literary source) - hill in Thracia. The name is derivative with a suffix from the basis zilma- from the IE *g'h^h!mo- or -d, related to the Lith. river name žilmà, ž ilmas (a lake), the Latv. zelme 'green grass or wheat'.

horos Zyakozeron (in an inscription from Gramadi, SW of Kjustendil) - a village on the old road Kjustendil - Kratovo and Kochani. The word hōros is Greek and means 'a boundary, a frontier stone, column' and the whole expression means 'boundary (frontier stone) of Svakozerera (or -i)' Zyakozeron is therefore a plural Genitive form (in Greek) of *Zyakozerera or *Zuakozerroi, a two-component village name, meaning 'the bright, the light stones': Zyakoz- is probably the Thracian *Zvakuz-, which basis is identical to the

Latv. village name Zvak^ūžⁱ, related to the Lith. river name **Ž**vakùt^ė - from the Lith. **ž**vāk^ė ‘a light, a candle’, related to the Latin fax (old faces) ‘a torch, a light (of celestial bodies)’, etc. - from the IE stem *gʰ^uək^u: *gh^uōk^u- ‘to glimmer, to flicker’. The second component -rera (or rera) came (through an assimilation) of the initial *lera (resp. -ai) from the IE *l^eur^a ‘stones, stony ground’, compare to the Alb. lerë, -a ‘stones, rock; fallen stones’.

* * *

Thracian are also a number of toponyms, which had not been attested in the ancient sources and which the Slavs had been adopted from the local Thracian population. Such are:

Arda - river, Marica’s tributary. The name is explained from the Old-Ind. árdati ‘to flow, to flow out’, the Greek ard^ō ‘to water’.

Veléka - river, flowing into the Black Sea south of Ahtopol. There is a counterpart in Lithuania: a swamp there is called Vel^ėkas, from the Lith. vel^ėkles ‘a place, used for washing’, a derivative from the Lith. verb vel^ėti (-‘ėju, -‘ėjau) ‘to wash (with a paddle)’, The name can be also compared to the German hydronyms Wasch-Bach (a stream), Waschsee (a lake), identically from the verb waschen ‘to wash’.

Erma - river in the Rhodopes. With no doubts a Thracian name, related to the Alb. jerm ‘fierce, mad’ from the IE *ermo-. This interpretation fits to a mountain river. The name of the Erma river near the town of Tr^ən is a late literary invention, as shown by K. Irechek.

Knishava - part of the Rila mountain. The name is attested in the XII-th s. in the so called folk passion of the saint Ivan Rilski and it can not be interpreted from Bulgarian. Probably it is a Slavicized (through the suffix -ova) Thracian name *Knisa(s) or similar, with counterparts in the Lith. place name Knisà, the Latv. place names Kn^īsi, Kn^īšⁱ, Kn^īsu-kalns (a mountain). These names are explained from the Lith. knisti (-sù, -s(i)a^ũ) ‘to dig, to rummage’, knysis ‘a digging’. The Thracian *Knisa(s) therefore meant ‘a gully’.

Marica (G. Akrop., XIII-th c.) - although it contains the Slavic suffix -ica, the name is thought to be Thracian. It is related to the Dacian river name Marisos, the modern Romanian Mures, the Hungarian Maros, the Anglo-Saxon merisc ‘swamp’, the Middle-High German mersch ‘marsh, swamp’, the Middle-Latin marisca ‘the same’ (a German loan-word), etc. The preservation of the short Thracian -a- in the name shows that it became known relatively late to the Slavs (after the VIII-IX-th c.) and adopted from the local population of Thracia; it is supposed it denoted the middle and the lower course of the river.

Nesla - village in the Godech district. The name must have been a river name initially, which is supported by the existence of the river name Nesla in Russia (two rivers in the Pripet basin), thought to be Baltic. The earlier form was probably *Nestlā from the IE *Nedtlā from the stem *ned- in the Old-Ind. nádati 'to ring, to sound, to thunder', nadi 'river, current'. Therefore, Nesla is related to the Thracian river name of Nestos.

Ossogovo - a mountain, also known as Ossogov, Ossogova, and Osogovska planina. The earliest examples are in Slavic sources (XIII-XIV-th c.). The name can be easily interpreted as a Thracian one from the IE *Ok'o-gh ϵ uā (-os) or *Ok'o-gh ϵ uom, which led to the Thracian *Asagav- 'stony country, stony mountain': Asa- 'stony', also found in the river name Asamus and gav- 'country, district', related to the Goth. gawi 'country, countryside', the Old-HighGerman gawi, the German Gau, the Armen. gavar 'country, district', the pre-Greek 'gaia'. In Slavic the name was adopted relatively earlier and the Thracian a produced o, as in the earliest borrowings in Slavic. Therefore, the Thracian *Asagav > the Slavic Ossogov ϵ , resp. Ossogovo. Its interpretation as 'stony mountain; fits well to the geographic features of the mountain, especially of its eastern part. It is known that the rivers, which have their sources in Ossogovo, and flow through the region of Kamenica (!) (kamen = 'stone' in Slavic) carry many large stones.

Panega, also called **Zlatna** (Golden) **Panega** - river, Isk ϵ r's right tributary; Glava (Source, Head) Panega is called its source. The name of Panega is a derivative of the Thracian word *pan(i)- 'swamp, bog' and is related to the Old-Pruss. pannean 'swamp, quagmire'. Similar is the origin of a number of geographic names, attested in Greek and Latin sources: Panion (a village), the river names Panisas, Pannysis. Because of the preservation of the short Thracian a in the Slavic form it must be assumed it was a late borrowing in Slavic (after the VIII-IX-th c.).