

# JOURNEY BACK TO THE GARUMNA

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Also by Anthony Ambrozic:

FLOOD SHALLOW, MY VALLEY

IN THE SHADOW OF THE HORSEMEN

ADIEU TO BRITTANY

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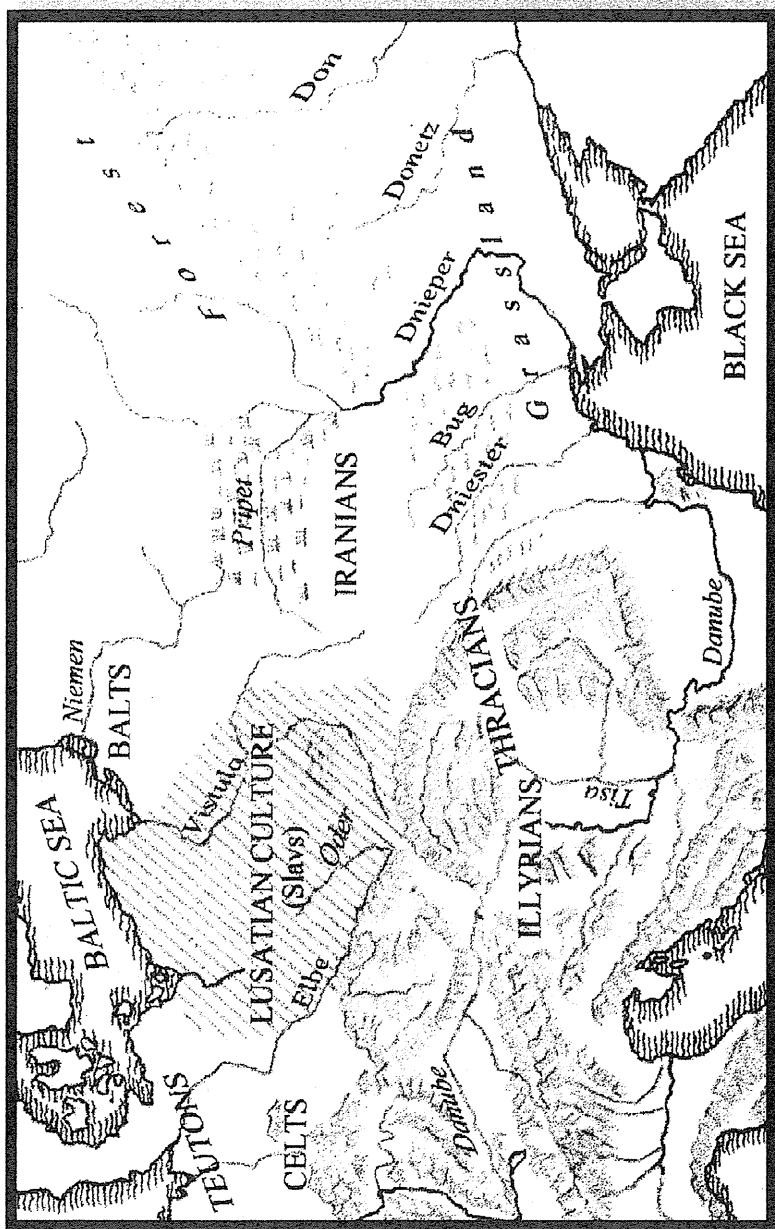
To

Paige Elizabeth and William John

## ABBREVIATIONS

acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
a.k.a.	also known as
akn.	akanje
aux.	auxiliary verb
Blg.	Bulgarian
Br.	Belorussian
Chk.	Chakavian Croatian
Cr.	Croatian
Csl.	Church Slavonic
Cz.	Czech
dat.	dative
fem.	feminine
fut.	future tense
gen.	genitive
Gr.	Greek
gsl.	generally Slavic
imp.	imperative
inf.	infinitive
instr.	instrumental case
Kash.	Kashubian
Kjk.	Kajkavian Croatian
L.	Lusatian
Ll.	Lower Lusatian
Mac.	Macedonian
masc.	masculine
nom.	nominative
ntr.	neuter
Oesl.	Old Church Slavonic
OESl.	Old Early Slavic
OHG.	Old High German

<b>Opr.</b>	Old Prussian
<b>P.</b>	Polish
<b>pl.</b>	plural
<b>Plb.</b>	Polab
<b>pp.</b>	past participle
<b>prep.</b>	preposition
<b>pres.</b>	present
<b>prn.</b>	pronoun
<b>Protosl.</b>	Protoslavic
<b>prs.</b>	person
<b>R.</b>	Russian
<b>SC.</b>	Serbo-Croatian
<b>sing.</b>	singular
<b>Slk.</b>	Slovak
<b>Sln.</b>	Slovene
<b>Slov.</b>	Slovincian
<b>Ukr.</b>	Ukranian
<b>Ul.</b>	Upper Lusatian
<b>v.</b>	verb



Territory of the Lusatian Culture (Slavs)



Gaul in the first century B.C.

## Foreword

Scholars of Celtic history and language face a dilemma of ambivalence and uncertainty. Some ascribe it to “myth” arising from “ambiguity and pervasion of legend” and recognize it “as having come to us in a symbolic form.” They suggest that “one of the chief methods of investigation, but not the sole discipline, be ‘to proceed’ by psychoanalyzing the myth, the legend, and at the same time the purely historic, or what is believed to be historic” (Jean Markale, *The Celts*, p. 19).

Others plainly admit that “the history of the Celts is veiled in uncertainties.” They “place the Celtic origin with the Indo-Europeans who, in the third millennium B.C., inhabited the territory of the Carpathian Mountains. The story of their dispersal north and west remains unclear. Rich in oral tradition, details of everyday life must be pieced together from later classical references, archaeological finds, and legends later put into writing by Irish monks.” “For now,” they say, “we must define the Celts as a loose federation of European tribes - people who never formed a political empire but who shared a common tongue, a distinctive material culture, and closely related religious ideas” (Supplement to *National Geographic*, May 1977, Vol. 151, No. 5, p. 582A).

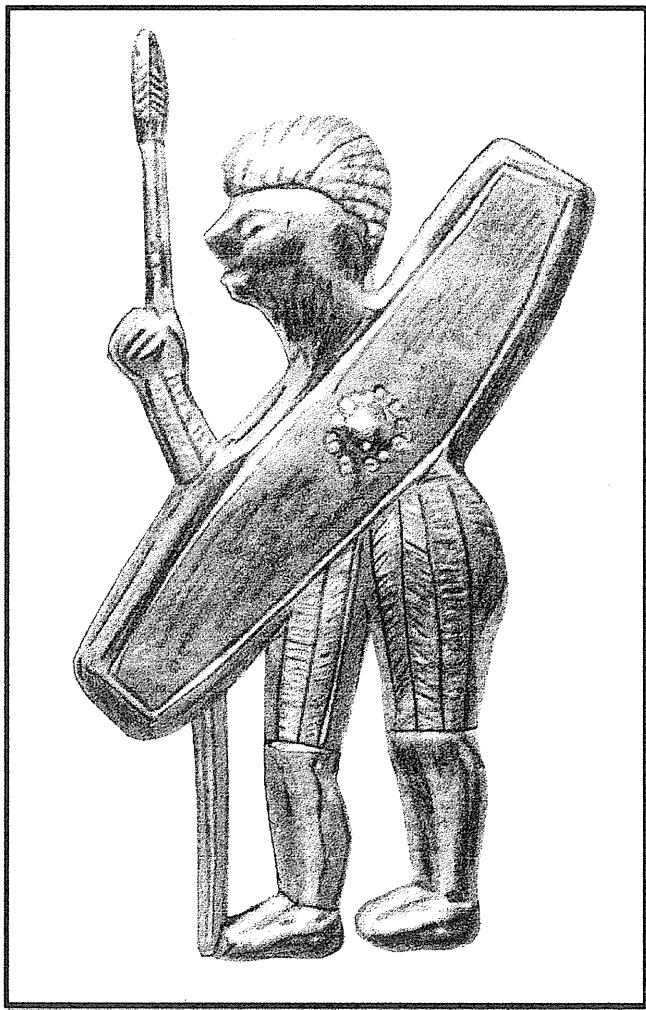
According to still other authors, “an aura of inscrutable mystery haunts their descendants to this day” (Gwenc’hl Le Scouëzec, *Guide de la Bretagne Mystérieuse*). It is the intent of this book to dispel some of this ambiguity and uncertainty: not by any further refinement of the Celtic paradox but, rather, by detaching from it a very troubling and confusing element causing it.

To give a concrete example of some of what is being attempted, let us examine the paradox of the Celtic mode of fighting. Polybius reports that a Celt went into battle naked, except for his helmet, neck torque, and belt. Thus attired, he felt himself to be protected by a higher power. Yet, on the caldron of Gundestrup, claimed as being of Celtic provenance, the warrior marches into battle clothed in tight-fitting trousers. The paradox arises in many instances from the fact that

things obviously not Celtic have been claimed as such. The very name of Kelt is synonymous with the “kilt” he wears. Therefore, the warrior on the caldron of Gundestrup cannot possibly portray a Celt.

Another case in point: human sacrifices were purportedly conducted by Celts in oak groves and the victims bled so that blood drenched the altars. The sacrificial victim depicted on the caldron of Gundestrup, on the other hand, is a youngster being pitched (“DAN NOT” - passage XXVI in *Adieu to Brittany*) by the priest into the sacred cinerary shaft.

With all due deference to the often frustrated efforts at decryption of many a supposed Celtic passage, it should be realized that the early branching off of the Celtic from the Indo-European trunk offers ready parameters to the Celtic scholar, without the need of encroaching on the linguistic sphere of an obviously more recently departed linguistic subgroup. As a direct result of the transcription and translation of forty-two Venetic (Slavic) passages from Gaul (previously erroneously deemed as falling within the Gaulish ambit), a more clearly defined demarcation will benefit both groups. It is to this end that this work is undertaken.



Warrior - Caldron of Gundestrup



Human Sacrifice - Caldron of Gundestrup

## Pronunciational Rules of Thumb

Francization of Slavic place names in France has in some instances obliterated the original form. Yet, in many others, it left the ethnic elements untouched. Without entering into an extensive sound evaluation of the French alphabet, in itself a difficult task, a few rules of thumb may suffice for our purposes:

- for EAU or EAUX read O (as in TOW),
- for OU or OUX read OO (as in BOOT),
- for É, -ER, and -IER read YE (as in YET),
- for EUX read YI (as in YIP, although this is an approximation),
- for -AIS read E (as in GET),
- for OI or -OIS read WA (as in WANT),
- for Ç read S (as in SAM).

In the Slovene, Kajkavian and Chakavian Croatian, each letter retains its sound unchanged in all words (with minor exceptions), unlike in English in which letters may change their sounds in different words. With some exceptions, Latin sound values for each letter would be an approximate guideline. Without further phonetic elaboration, it should be noted that diacritical marks above C, S, and Z do give each a specific sound value. Accordingly, for Č read CH (as in CHIP), for Š read SH (as in SHOP) and Ž read G (as in GENRE, GENDARME). However, where Ocsl. otherwise agrees with the phonetic values of other linguistic forms offered, diacritics and phonemes will not be specifically entered for it. Stress marks for Cz. and R. words will be omitted where they are given for comparison purposes only.

The reader should also be aware that we are dealing with dialectal and not literary forms. The latter, in Slovene especially, are nineteenth century artificial attempt at integration of some fifty dialects into a cohesive new language. A very prominent feature of such dialectal variance from the literary language is a virtually universal AKANJE substitution of A sounds for the literary O of today. As we go along, the reader will be alerted to this feature by an abbreviated “akn.” designation.

## I

### The New Indo-European Family Tree

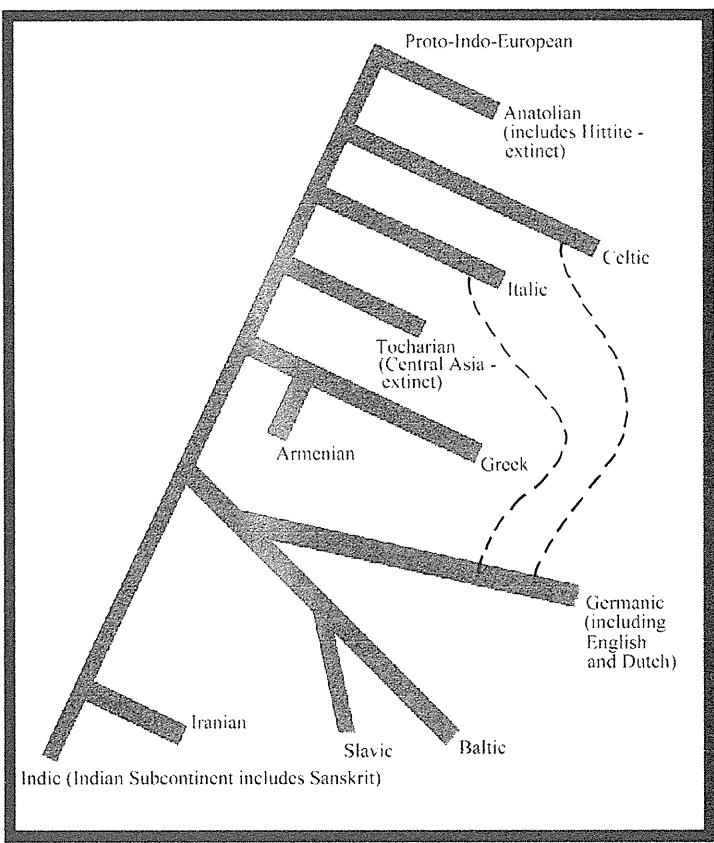
It is of significance to note that in the entire gamut of names treated in this study, with the exception of Sipian, not one appears to be of Celtic origin. Nay, more, there seems to be no Celtic influence whatsoever within the structure of the Slavic forms. This may be ascribed to a lack of contact between the two linguistic groups, in spite of the fact that during the La Téne Period (400-15 B.C.) the Celtic superstratum was politically and militarily dominant. In Gaul, this may have happened as the result of the forced superimposition of the Pax Romana. According to most scholars, this became the death knell for the Gaulish language within two centuries.

Furthermore, in philological terms, any such Celtic effect appears to have been minimal historically. According to a computerized University of Pennsylvania schematic tree reconstruction, the Celtic group of languages is the least likely to have had any influence on the Slavic subgroup.

Having split away from the Proto-Indo-European soon after the Anatolian subgroup (which included the now extinct Hittite), the Celtic is shown as having had some influence only on the Germanic. But, there is no evidence of any Celtic sway on the Slavic tongues. The chart below shows the family tree in question. From source material presented to Dr. Tandy Warnow, a computer scientist, by linguists Drs. Don Ringe and Ann Taylor, a schematic family tree came about with the aid of an algorithm devised by Dr. Warnow.

What does creep into the array of Venetic (Slavic) place names and passages in Gaul is an incipient langue d'oc incursion of Romance-language adaptations. From the Slavic passages in *Adieu to Brittany*, we see examples of this in: CANTAL (passage XXVIII), CONTE (passage XXIX), GENNORIGI (passage XX), DEVORBVE, AMBITO, BATOR, LEDGAMO (passage XXXX), and ANDA, SINCERA, MIXTA (passage XXXXI). With place names, we start noticing a spray of Romance-language words for flowers and plants, naturally, watered down by Slavic prefixes or suffixes.

This Langue d'oc spring, over time, becomes a current and then a cascade that inundates the Slavic riverbanks to a drowned stasis. And that is the fossilized state of preservation we find them in today. Frozen in their old Early Slavic cast, they speckle at us from the misted whirlpools of time in prisms of elusive spectra caught in a time warp half-way between the speculative outlines of the reconstructed Proto-Slavic and the Early Slavic of the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.



Sources: Dr. Don Ringe and Dr. Ann Taylor

## II

### Sequence of Translation

As in *Adieu to Brittany*, the principal catalyst in the endeavoured translation of the place names will be the Slovene language and its dialects. However, on many occasions the Slovene will be accompanied by Serbo-Croatian (especially the Croatian Kajkavian and Chakavian dialects), Old Church Slavonic, and Czech. Other Slavic references may come into play in cases of special peculiarities. The place names treated belong to the Old Early Slavic of early history and not to the speculatively reconstructed Proto-Slavic of the prehistoric period.

As already stated in *Adieu to Brittany*, the original Venetic (read: Old Early Slavic) alphabet had one symbol for both letters B and V. They share a similarity of sound originating in the labial area of the mouth. Also labial, the letter P quite often joins in this interchange.

It should also be noted that the letter T after a final S, still very much extant in usage today for nouns and adjectives, was invariably omitted in the Old Early Slavic of Gaul. The reader acquainted with Slavic languages will find it a valuable aid by inserting it after any toponym or hydronym ending with the letter S. To demonstrate the point, I refer to words in *Adieu to Brittany*: SIKNOS (SITNOST - passages XXIV and XXX), ICKAVOS (JIČKAVOST - passage XXVIII), OPPIANICNOS (OPIJANIČNOST - passage XXVIII), LICNOS (LIKHOST - passage XXIX). To reflect the foregoing, a T will appear in parentheses after loci ending with an S.

Except for the tribes covered in the first few chapters, for which a more detailed treatment of each name is required, the sequence of tabulation thereafter for each locus will be as follows:

1. Transcription from its map entry in a recognizable Sln., SC., or Cz. form; a dialectal or literary reinterpreting configuration may also appear in parentheses;

2. A comparable word, or words, from literary or dialectal usage bearing a direct relationship to the toponym will then be entered; several language entries may in each case be offered for comparison

purposes;

3. The final, translated form will bring up the rear. A comment relative to any singular qualities may also at times be offered. If, however, the meaning can readily be inferred from 2., no entry for 3. will ensue.

To avoid confusion with the conjectured projection of the Proto-Slavic, the Slavic of Gaul will be referred to as Old Early Slavic (OESl.), thus giving the latter a historical imprint.

To project some of the major centres in Gaul within the historical context of the Roman era, the following sources will be of significant assistance:

1. Old map from *Atlas Historique de la France* (Auguste Lognon),

2. Peutinger Table,

3. Antonine Itinerary.

To allow the reader to locate the loci treated more readily on a map, the toponyms and hydronyms will not appear in alphabetical order but rather have an east to west directional bias. But first, a note on the tribe of the Nemetes and the gods and goddesses of the tribes that follow.

### III The Nemetes

Both Tacitus and Pliny refer to the West Germanic tribe of Nemetes. At the time of Caesar, we see the Nemetes occupying both banks of the Rhine above present-day Strasbourg. The area is just north of the transalpine rump of the Volcae Tectosages. After most of the Volcae had wandered off in the third century B.C., this Tectosages remainder retained the region east of the Rhine and north of the source of the Danube.

With the Nemetes we have an instance of a small Germanic tribe labelled for their incomprehensibility to their larger Slavic neighbours. The word NEM means (gsl.) "dumb, mute," i.e. speaking a mumbling, incomprehensible language. Since the Romans accepted the label, the

inescapable inference is that their first source of information on the Nemetes had been Slavic. It is unlikely the Nemetes saw themselves in this light, and even more inconceivable that they would have given themselves a Slavic moniker.

We must, therefore, assume that Roman contacts with Slavs in Gaul preceded those with the Germanic tribes. Had it been otherwise, Romans would have recorded the name by which the Nemetes called themselves.

The initial Roman interaction with the Slavs in the south of Gaul, however, became overshadowed by the struggles that ensued. As resistance to Rome escalated in central and northern Gaul, Celtic, Belgic, and Germanic tribes came much more into prominence. Caesar places a geographic designation on the entire struggle in Gaul by calling it “Bellum Gallicum.” In the same vein, he brands as Gallic (i.e. Celtic) all the tribes aligned against him, regardless of their ethnicity. As a result, the tribes in the south of Gaul, though containing a tangible Slavic substratum, become tarnished with a Celtic imprint.

A substantial Slavic presence in the south of Gaul in the pre-Roman and Roman period is also attested by three other sources of information from the era. They are treated individually in the next three chapters.

#### IV

#### The Gods and Goddesses

The Petrogorii revered the goddess Vesunna to such a degree that the Roman title for their tribe was “PETROGORII vel VESUNNA.” Another goddess revered by the Petrogorii, whose name was found on an inscription at Périgueux, was STANNA. Referred to as “the standing or abiding one,” she was an earth goddess. Together with TELO, she is the female member of a Divine Couple who act as agents of fertilization and prosperity.

Tribal identification did not always have its origins with a divine entity. Divinization and demonization of animals as totemic sources of cults was also common. This can be inferred from tribal names. The

Volce tribes, for instance, by their choice of name, exhibit a belief that for them the “wolf” was divinised for possessing protective, deterrent, and aggressive magic. For them, it possessed qualities that were aligned with the forces of nature that members of the tribe admired, or sought to be their own, be it cunning, ferocity, power, or speed.

Another such animal was the horse. It was represented more than any other animal. It was divinised because it literally made the difference between war and peace. Another is the wild boar. We find it portrayed at Périgueux as androcephalic (i.e. having a human head). It served as a clan emblem for the Petrogorii.

Veneration of goddesses Vesunna and Stanna, or animals such as the horse, the wolf, or the wild boar, was not universal but subject to the vagaries of geography or tribe. However, there *was* a deity regarded as supreme by each tribe individually and at the same commanding general acceptance of all Venetic tribes. This was BELENUS.

Tertullian states that each province had its own god, and that for Noricum it was BELENUS (*Apologeticus* XXIV, 7). In the same era, Herodian records that in Aquilea, BELEN (sic) was particularly venerated (*Histories*, VIII, 3, 6). Similar veneration in the territory of the eastern Alps, northern Italy, and the south of Gaul is confirmed by several inscriptions. Ausonius also reports that there was a sanctuary dedicated to Belenus at Bordeaux (*Roschers Lexicon* I, 755).

It would appear, therefore, that regardless what tribal diversities there may have been in other respects, the one thing they all had in common, together with the Alpine and Cisalpine tribes, was the theodicy of recognizing BELENUS (a.k.a. BELEN, BELIN) as a supratribal supreme deity.

## V

### Lognon's Reconstructed Map

The old map by Auguste Lognon is a geographical reconstruction of Gaul as it existed in 400 A.D. according to available historical data. From the names that follow it should be noted that the

Slavic languages make extensive use of suffixes (ROB-RICA), prefixes (BI-GORRA, SE-GORA, LA SE-GOURIE, and U-SEL), as well as of compounding (BURDI-GALA, BALATE-DO), thus enhancing word creation or tangential meaning.

BALATEDO	1. BALATEDO (BLATEDOU) 2. BLATO - Sln., SC., Cz. - “mud swamp” - and DO(U) (DOL) - DOL - Sln., Old Cr., dial. Mac., dial. R., dial. Cz. - “valley, down, downward” 3. “mud valley” (located 35kms SW of LOCCA below)
BIGORRA	1. VIGORA (V'GORA) - prefix VI also V - Sln., R., Cz.; U and VA - SC.; VE - Cz.; VO - R. - “in, at, into” 2. GORRA - (GORRA, HORA) - GORA - gsl. - “mountain” 3. “at a mountainous, hilly place” (located in the foothills of the Pyrenees)
BLAVIA	1. PLAVIA 2. PLAVATI, PLUTI - gsl - “to swim, to sail” (located on the east bank of the Gironde estuary, it is today's Blaye) - Peutinger's Table: same name; <i>Antonine Itinerary</i> : BLAVIT
BURDIGALA	1. BURDIGALA (BRDIGOL) 2. BRDO - Sln, Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “slope, hill” - and GOL - GOL, HOL - Ul., Ll. - “forest” 3. “forest hill” - This is today's Bordeaux. All over Central Europe, toponyms such as BRUDO, ZABRUDA, BRIDO, BARDO, BYRDO, BRDO abound.
CUNNACUS	1. KUNAK 2. KUNA - gsl. - “marten” (located near present-day Cognac)
DOLUS	1. DOL 2. DOL - Sln., Old Cr., dial. Mac., dial. R., dial. Cz. - “valley, down, downward” (two locations by the same name, both SW of Tours)

## DOMNOTANUM

1. DOMNOTA 2. DOM - gsl. - “home” 3. “home port” (located on the Médoc Peninsula, a port on the Gironde estuary) - The typically Slavic form has parallels galore.

## GARUMNA RIVER

1. GARUMNA 2. akn. form of GORA - gsl. - “mountain” - This is an instrumental case form of GORA. 3. “mountain river” (Today’s Garonne, running a good distance along the Pyrenees.) - *Antonine Itinerary* (p. 458): GARONNA

## CAZERES

1. CAZERES(T) 2. akn. KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” 3. “she-goat place” - The form is adj. from pl. of KOZA.

## CVITILLA

1. CVITILA 2. CVET - Sln., Mac., Br.; CVIJET - Cr.; CVIT - Ukr. - “flower, blossom” 3. “flowering, blossoming place” (located 100 kms SE of the easterly DOLUS)

## GABRAE

1. GABRE 2. GABER - Sln., Mac.; GABR - Blg.; HABR - Cz.; GRAB - SC., R., Ll. - “beech tree” - The Latin AE suffix makes it very close to GABRJE (located 70 kms due east of Tours).

## LOCCA

1. LOKA 2. LOKA - Sln., Ocsł. - “riverbank meadow, marshy meadow” (located 20 kms SE of the westerly DOLUS on the Indre River)

## ROBRICA

1. ROVRICA 2. ROV - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “tunnel, adit” (located 30 kms due north of SEGORA)

RIOBE	1. RJOBÉ 2. RJOBA, RIBA - gsl. - “fish” - Peutinger’s Table: RIOBE (SE of RODIUM - RODEZ) - RJABÉC - Br. - “salmon”
SEGORA	1. SEGORA (ZAGORA) 2. Prefix SE is a Latinized attempt for ZA - “after, behind, the other side of” 3. GORA - gsl. - “mountain, hill”
LA SEGOURIE	1. SEGURJE (ZAGURJE, ZAGORJE) 2. see SEGORA supra (located 70 kms west of SEGORA)
TASCIACA	1. TASCJACA 2. TAŠČICA - Sln., dial Cr. - “robin” (located halfway between Tours and Gabrae) - In some Sln. (Dolenski) dialects the pronunciation today would be exactly as it appears on Lognon’s Map.
USEL	1. USEL 2. SEL, SELO - gsl. - “village settlement” - for prefix U see BIGORRA supra
VARATEDUM	1. VARATE (VRATE, VRATA) 2. VRATE, VRATA - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “door, gate, gateway, entrance” - A seaport being the gateway or doorway is evinced in etymological refinement between PORT and PORTE (Fr.), PORTO and PORTA (It.), PUERTO and PUERTA (Sp.) and other languages (located at the confluence of the Gironde estuary and Garonne River).
VASIO	1. VASJO 2. VAS - Sln., Ocsł., dial Cr. - “village”
VORDA	1. BORDA (BRDA) 2. BRDO - see BURDIGALA supra

VESUNNA	1. VESUNA (VESONA, VESNA) 2. VESNA - Ocsł., R. - “spring, mythical feminine being” - goddess of spring and tribal goddess of the Petrogorii
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## VI Peutinger Table

Another source of the major centres of the Roman world is a map known now as Peutinger Table. The map was found in 1494 by Conradus Celtis and bequeathed to his friend Konrad Peutinger, hence its name.

An elongated rectangle of twelve sheets of parchment, the map distorts the Roman world in that it compresses the distances from north to south and unduly extends those from east to west. This, however, does not impede our quest, which is a search for identifiable toponyms during the Roman Empire. On Peutinger Table, the major centres are given a number for itinerary purposes. Such numbers will appear in parentheses after such names. Relevant numbered and unnumbered toponyms are listed below:

RODIUM (VIII)	- Since RODIUM (now RODEZ) appears at the upper portion of the map, it can serve as a directional point for some of the loci that follow. However, it should always be kept in mind that any estimate of distance is speculative. Therefore, all that can be said is that the places named are located southerly from RODIUM. The root ROD comes from RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to generate, to make grow,” therefore, “fecund place.”
SENABO	- SENABO (SENOVO) appears to the south-east of RODIUM.- SENO - Słn., Ocsł., Mac., Blg., Cz., Slk., R., Ll. - “hay” - with the suffix VO, which gives it a typical locus ending, it means “hay place”

- BELCA (XV) - BELCA lies south-east of SENABO. The C was more than likely soft, having the TS and not the K sound (which would render the meaning to “white woman”). There are several villages by this name scattered throughout Slovenia. - from BEL - BELI, BELA - gsl. - “white”
- GABRIS - GABRIS lies south-west of BELCA. - from GABER - Sln., Mac.; GABR - Blg; HABR - Cz.; GRAB - SC., R., LI. - “beech tree”
- RIOBE - RIOBE this time appears south by south-east from RODIUM, and because of its southerly location is not the RIOBE of Lognon’s *Atlas Historique de la France*. Accordingly, the name of the place on Lognon’s Map is confirmed on two different maps from the Roman era. For its etymology see RIOBE supra.
- CVIRNO (XVI) - CVIRNO lies south-easterly of BELCA. Regardless of what sound value the prefix C (possibly a Latinized mangling) is given the VIRNO portion of the locus is unmistakable. - SVIR, ZVIR, IZVIR - from VIR - gsl. - “spring, source”
- ROBRICA (XXVIII) - ROBRICA lies due west of CASA RODUNO and is a fine confirmation of the ROBRICA of the Tours-area ROBRICA on Lognon’s Map.
- BURO (XXII) - BURO is located south-eastly of RIOBE on Peutinger’s Table. In today’s demanding literary exactitudes it would be written BUROV (BOROV). - from BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir”

BUBRY (XVIII) - BUBRY is located some distance due east of BURO. - from BOBER - gsl. - “beaver”

VIRONUM (XI) - Both of these places have Latinized suffixes, but VIRONUM (XIII) the etymology for both is from VIR - gsl. - “spring, source.” - see CVIRNO supra

STANNA - Together with TELO, STANNA is a member of the divine couple of fertility and regeneration and goddess of the PETROGORII tribe.

ROIDOMNA (XXII)

ROIDOMNA is located some distance due south of BURO and is in the bottom quarter of the Peutinger Table, close to the Mediterranean and in line with the north-south tangent of present-day Nîmes. - ROI, ROJ - gsl. - “swarm” (of bees); DOM - gsl. - and IE. - “home” - The common suffix NA renders the locus to mean “home of bee swarms.”

IADER

- Now ZADAR, on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea, is not in Gaul. It is quoted here as an ancient locus referred to also in *Antonine Itinerary*, the third source of OESl. place names in the Roman era. There, it is set out as JADER “... ZARAM *alii appellant*” (p. 272). JADER is the colloquial, dialectal Sln. version of the lit. JADRO - “sail.”

## VII *Antonine Itinerary*

This fourth century itinerary is one of the few remaining Roman world travel manuals. It provides lists of geographic names of the larger centres in the empire, with estimates of intervening distances in some cases. A number of the loci found in Lognon’s Historical Atlas

and Peutinger's Table are confirmed in the *Itinerary*:

- JADER (p. 272) - see IADER supra
- BLAVIA - "... castrum BLAVIT super alveum GARONNO ..." (p. 458). Please also note the following notation in reference to BLAVET River in Brittany: "... called BLAVIA in the Roman Era ..." - from PLAVATI, which in Ocsl. means both PLAVATI and PLUTI - "to swim, to sail" respectively. Both of these verbs are gsl.
- GARUMNA - described in the *Itinerary* as both GAROMNA and GARONNA (pp. 458 and 549 respectively)
- VESUNNA - described as VESONA - "... PETROCORIORUM URBS" - and its residents as VESUNNICI (p. 461). Please also note that during the Roman Era the river VILAINE in Brittany was called VESONA.
- BIGORRA - BIGORRA has a namesake BOGORRA (p. 457) in the *Itinerary*.
- SELLIUM (p. 421) - from SELO - gsl. - "village, hamlet" - The Latin suffix IUM is an inevitable universal for the time.
- VRBA (p. 348) - The *Itinerary* is emphatic in stressing that the spelling of this locus is exact. It clearly states that this is not an inflectional case or other form of URBS ("city" in Latin). It proceeds "... devenit in vicum qui vocatur VRBA, vetus oppidum Helvetiorum." Whether the location of VRBA is eastern Gaul or the Lake Leman region of

Switzerland is impossible to determine. - VRBA -  
gsl. - “willow”

VITRICIO (p. 351)

VITRICIUM (p. 345)

- Compare VETER, VITR, VETR - VITR - Cz.;  
VETR - Ocs.; VETER - Sln., R.; VJETAR,  
VETAR - SC. - “wind.” The Latin IO and IUM  
suffixes attempt to Latinize the loci. There will be a  
plethora of toponyms called VITRAC, VITRY, and  
similar forms, in the chapters that follow.

VIROVIACUM (p. 376)

- This locus appears as VIROVINO in the  
Peutinger Tabula. The suffix NO translates the  
Latin “um” to a tee. - VIR - gsl. - “eddy, whirlpool,  
spring, source” - The O suffix operates to  
adjectivize VIR - which governs VIAC. - VIAC -  
VIJAK - from VITI, VIJATI - Sln., SC. - “to wind,  
to twist” - therefore, “place of winding, twisting  
whirlpools” - VIROVITICA in Slavonia has the  
exact same meaning.

ZARA (p. 207)

- Also known as ZORA, ZARA being the - aka.  
dialectal counterpart of ZORA. - ZORA is from  
ZORETI - “to ripen” - therefore, “a ripening place”

VINDIA (p. 203)

- a.k.a. VINDA (p. 201), near ANCYRA (now  
ANKARA) harks back to the various forms for  
VENEDA, VENETIA, GWINED, BANAT, et al.,  
of the homeland of the VENETI tribe.

OSIANA (p. 206)

- preceded by prefix O - meaning “of” or “-ful” -  
SIANA - fem. pp. of SEVATI, SEJATI, SIJATI,  
SIJATY

SACCASENA (p. 206)

- SACCA is a Latinized form of SEKA - from SEKATI - Sln., OcsL., Psl.; SEKAT - Cz. - "to cut"
- SENA - An A suffix feminizes this locus, possibly to denote fertility, but also to follow the local trend as seen in other toponyms. - from SENO - gsl. - "hay" - therefore, "a place where hay is mown"

SEGUSIONA (pgs. 340-41)

- described as "CIVITAS SECUSINA" confirms the "cut" portion above and relates in the first portion to SEKA-TI and in the second to SEJA-TI.
- therefore, "a place where something sown is cut"
- Although OSIANA, SACCASENA, SEGUSIONA, ZARA, and VINDIA are located in Anatolia, it will become apparent, as we follow the tribes with predominant Slavic substrata through Gaul, why they are of major significance.

**VIII**  
**Tribe One**  
**The Saluvii**

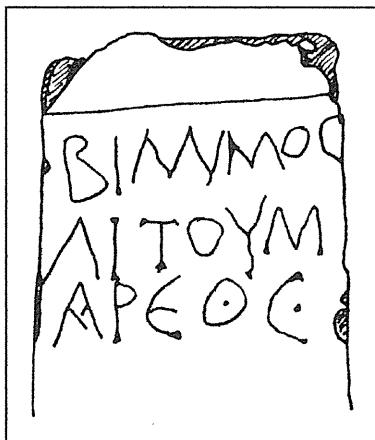
Throughout the fifth century B.C., along with other tribes, the Saluvii began to settle in the Po Valley of northern Italy. According to the classical writers, they settled on the banks of the Ticina River. Here they became cultivators of wheat, millet, barley, and vines. Because of continuing migration of other tribes into the area, the population density by 400 B.C. became unsustainable. Sometime during the increasing struggle by other tribes against Rome in the fourth and third centuries B.C., the Saluvii moved westward to the banks of the Rhone, above Massilia (now Marseille), in the general area of Avignon.

By 125 B.C., having forgotten the lessons of the struggle against Rome in the fourth and third centuries, the Saluvii found the

prosperous nearby Greek territory of Massilia too tempting of a target. In their attack they overlooked the fact that Massilia for centuries had been a friend of Rome. Rome intervened by sending an army which routed the Saluvii in 124 B.C. As a result, a permanent Roman presence in Gaul was established. The Saluvii found it difficult to bear the Roman yoke and rebelled in 90 B.C. and again in 83 B.C. Each uprising was ferociously crushed. The spine of independence of the Saluvii had been broken and they recede into historical oblivion. All that remains are the names of their settlements and inscriptions cut into stele, urn, and rock in the Greek alphabet characters.

The Greek alphabet had spread into the Rhone valley from the colony of Massilia. We have inscriptions from the area occupied by the Saluvii from the third century B.C. to the first century B.C. Among them are the following passages transcribed in *Adieu to Brittany*: II, III, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XXI, XXV, and XXXIX. Passage X is a palindrome, the left-to-right part in part A and the reverse in B.

## II The Wet Summer



Inscription at Saint-Remy, Bouches-du-Rhône, written on stele, found in 1836, now at the Museum Saint-Remy (Bouches-du-Rhône).

**Transcription:** BIL MOC LITOJM ARJE OS

**Translation:** “In a wet summer the axle rusts.”

### III The Sharp Turn



Inscription at Saint-Remy, Bouches-du-Rhône, written on stone, found in the sixteenth century, now at the Museum Saint-Remy.

**Transcription:** OJ RIT TAKÓ ČELO I S KONI OTS

**Translation:** “He turned the carriage so sharply that he was left with the horses.”

### VI Another Accident

**ΕΓΚΕΙΤΤΑΙΒΛΑΝΔΟΟΥΙΚΟΥΝΙΑΙ**

Inscription at Gargas, Vaucluse, engraved on a block of stone, found in 1880, now at the museum at Calvet.

**Transcription:** JE SKEGŽAJ B'L AN DO OJ I KOJNJAJ

**Translation:** “There was only a hinge’s space between him and the horses.”

### VIII The Nose

MICCO  
YKOS  
CIAOY  
KNOC

Inscription at Cavaillon, Vaucluse, engraved on stele, found in 1909, now at Cavaillon.

**Transcription:** MIČKOJ KOS  
ČILOJ KNOS

**Translation:** “The smaller the portion, the keener the smell.”

### IX The Glutton

OYEΛPOY  
ΦHKIKOC

Inscription at Cavaillon, Vaucluse, engraved on a rock, found in 1903, now at Saint-Jacques near Cavaillon.

**Transcription:** OJ JEL ROJ  
VEKI KOS

**Translation:** “He preferred to eat the bigger piece.”

## X The Lament

OYΕΝΙΤΟΟΥΤΑ  
ΚΟΥΑΔΡΟΝΙΑ

An inscription on a grave at Ventabren, Bouches-du-Rhône, found in 1902, now in the Museum of Archaeology in Marseille.

**Transcription:**    A. OJ JE, NI TO, OJ TA  
                          KOJ JADRON JA!

      B. AJNOR DAJ JOK K'  
                          ATJO OTI NE JO!

**Translation:**    A. "It is, no, it not, alas, this (barque) which I sail  
                          not."

      B. "Mourner, shed tears to quench the embers  
                          burning my Dad."

## XI The Years

ΚΟΓΓΕΝΝ  
ΟΛΙΤΑΝΟ  
С КАРΘИЛITA  
NIOC

Inscription at Alleins, Bouches-du-Rhône, written on a square tablet, found around 1882, now inside the church.

### Division and Alphabetization:

KOG GENNO LITA NOS KA ROI LITA NIOS

**Transcription:**

KOG ŽENO LITA NOS KA ROJ LITA NJOS

**Translation:**

“As the years drive us, may so paradise uphold them.”

**Loose Translation:**

“As vicissitudes of time make us stray, may heaven take them into consideration.”

**XIII Che Gelida Manina!**

**KABIPOCOYI  
ΝΔΙΑΚΟC**

Inscription at Cavaillon, Vaucluse, written on stele, found in 1909, now at Cavaillon.

**Division and Alphabetization:**

KA BI ROKO JI  
N DIA K OC

**Transcription:** KA BI ROKO JI  
N DJA K' OTS

**Translation:** “If only I could give her my hand to make her stay.”

**XIV The Pregnancy**

**ON ΟΟΥΟΠΟΔΙΟΥΙ·ΒΡΑΤΟΥ**

Inscription at Saint-Rémy, Bouches-du-Rhône, written on a stone, found in the sixteenth century, now disappeared.

**Division and Alphabetization:**

ON ΟΟ J OPOD IO JI. VRATOJ

**Transcription:** ON ΟΟ I OPOD JO JI. VRATOJ

**Translation:** “He had his way with her and made her pregnant.  
He returned.”

**XXI The Braggart**

ΟΥΑΛΙΚΙΟ..  
ΟΝΕΡΕΚΤ.  
ΑΙΟΥΝΙΑΙ

Inscription of Saint-Saturnin-D'Apt, Vaucluse, written on a small limestone altar  
ending in a pyramid, found around 1870, now at the museum in Calvet.

**Transcription:** OJ JA LIK IO ...  
ON JE RECT.  
A JOJ NIAI.

**Second Transcription:**

OJ JA LIK JO ...  
ON JE REST.  
A JO NJAJ.

**Translation:** “He laid her ... He did, truly. But he didn’t.”

**XXV The Roadrunner**

ΜΙΤΙΕΡΕΙ·ΜΙΤ  
ΙC·ΜΑΓΟΥ

# TI·ONNA KOYI

Inscription of Cavaillon, written on stele, found in 1909, now at Cavaillon.

**Division and Alphabetization:**

MI TIECI MI TIC MA GOJ TI ON NA KOJI

**Transcription:** MI TJECI, MI TIC, MA KOJ TI ON NA KOJI

**Translation:** “Run, run, bird, but he who does is on the horse.”

**Loose Translation:**

“Fly like a bird, for he who does touches the sky.”

## XXXIX The Embraces

ΔBO IOO  
OYEIMATIKAN  
AIOTEIKAPNITOY

Inscription of Saignon, Vaucluse, written on a square tablet, found in the church gardens around 1867, now cemented in a wall of the church.

**Transcription:** DBO IOO OJEIMA TIK AN A IO TEI KAR NI TOJ

**Second Transcription:**

DVO IOO OJEJMA TIK AN A IO TEJ KAR NI TOJ

**Translation:** “Two hundred embraces to your near one (dearest) but ten to the one who is not yours.”

The area covered by the toponyms that follow is within a radius of about 35 kms from Orange:

CABIAC	1. KAVJAK (akn. of KOVJAK) 2. KOVATI - gsl. CAUVIAC - “to forge, to smith” 3. “forge, smithy”
LAGORCE	1. GORCE 2. The French feminine definite article “LA” is here added to “GORCE” which has its counterparts all over Slovenia and even now has exactly the same form, meaning. 3. “little mountains” - For the etymology please see BIGORRA supra.
GOURNIER	1. pronounced GOURNJE 2. This diphthonged toponym also comes from GORA - “mountain” - but in the sense of “upper, higher” rather than “mountainous.”
LE GARN	- Here, a masc. definite article is attached to a more masc. looking toponym, which is a dialectal variant of GURNJI - “upper, higher.”
GOGNE	1. pronounced GONJ 2. GONITI - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; GONIT - dial. R.; HONIT - Cz. - “to chase, to pursue, to hunt” 3. therefore, since the locus has a plural ending, “hunting grounds”
VAUDANOUX	1. pronounced VODANU (VODANOV) 2. VODA - gsl. - “water” 3. “watery place”
BARJAK	1. BARJAK 2. BARJE - Sln., SC. - “a flooded plain”; BAR - dial. R. - “mud, swamp”; BARA - dial. Cz. - “swamp”; PORO - Plb. - “swamp”
PAZANAN	1. PAZANAN 2. PAZITI - Sln., Csl., SC. -

	PAZEN - PAŽEN is pp. of PAZITI; PAZYTY - Carp. Ukr. - “to watch, to guard” 3. “land needing a watchful eye”
BALAZUC	1. BALAZUC 2. BALA - SC. - “mucus, snot”; BALKА - dial. P. - “lake in lowland”; BALKА - Ukr. - “swamp”
LANAS	1. LANAS(T) 2. LAN, LEN - gsl. - “flax” - The form here is adjectival. 3. “flaxen”
BLAUNAC	1. PLAVNAK (PLOVNJAK) 2. PLAVATI - gsl., and in Ocsl. means both PLAVATI and PLUTI - “to swim, to sail” 3. here, probably in the sense of “ferry”
BALBIAC	1. BALBJAK 2. BAL - BALA - “swampland” - see BALAZUC supra - and VIAC (VIJAK) - from VITI, VIJATI - Sln., SC. - “to wind, to twist” 3. therefore, “a winding eddy in swampland”
DROBIE RIVER	1. DROBI 2. DROB (DROBJE - DROBOVJE) - Sln. - “intestines”; DROB, DROBA - SC. - “intestines”; DROB, CRNIOT DROB - “liver”; BELIOT DROB - “lump”; DROB, DROBY - Plb. - “intestines” - An odd name for a stream, but it should be kept in mind that slaughtering of domestic animals was invariably done on a stream, the intestines flushed out, and subsequently used for making sausages.
MASSIF DE PRATAUBÉRAT	1. PRATAVPRAT 2. PRAPROT - Sln.; PAPRAT - SC.; PAPOROT - R. - “fern” 3. The adj. form makes it “ferned.”

RIBES	1. RIBES(T) would now be RIBAST, with clear meaning but rare usage. 2. RIBA, RIBE - (pl.) - gsl. - “fish” 3. therefore, a place “teeming with fish”
LA RIBEYRE	- again, the fem. definite article before a locus that appears to have a fem. form - 1. RIBEJRE (RIBERJE) 2. RIBA - see RIBES supra
BRAHIC	1. PRAHIČ 2. PRAHA - Sln. - “ploughed, over winter unseeded land” 3. The suffix IC is a diminutive; therefore, a small tract of such land.
LA JASSE	1. JAS 2. It is needless to repeat why the French definite article precedes this toponym. JASA - Sln. - “glade, forest clearing”
AUJAC	1. AU(N)JAK (OVNJAK) 2. compare with OVEN - Sln., Mac., Blg., R., Cz.; OVAN - Sc.; OWIEN - Opr. - “ram”
SAUVAS	1. SAUVAS(T) 2. As seen in several passages in <i>Adieu to Brittany</i> , the OESl. invariably dropped the T after the final S and by us superimposing it, the meaning of many OESl. places jumps at us in a recognizable form. And so it is with SAUVAS. The diphthonged SAUV is the dial. SOV, SU and the lit. SOL of the present. SOL in ordinary speech is pronounced as SOL only as the root of SOLITI - “to salt” - or other combinational forms. By itself, it is always pronounced as SOV. - hence, SAUV - from SOL - gsl., except Ukr. - SIL; SÜLI - Plb. - “salt” 3. The AST adj. suffix makes the meaning to be “salty.”

ROBIAC	1. ROVJAK 2. ROV - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “tunnel, adit” - The IAC suffix gives the toponym a masc. locus form - see ROBRICA supra
TARABIAS	1. TA RABJAST 2. TA - Sln. - The dial. definite article (meaning “the”), still substantially extant in colloquial speech, has been completely eradicated from the literary language rules coined artificially by the nineteenth century Slovene grammarians. RABIAS, as did SAUVAS supra, is begging for a T to follow the S, to obtain a now recognizable form of RABIAST - RABA - dial. Sln. - “coarse grass, poor fodder”
RAC	1. RAC 2. RACA - Sln., Kjk. - “duck”
RASTEAU	1. RASTOV (this locus is about 15 miles distant from RAC) 2. They both have the same etymology in RAST - “growth, vegetation.” The OV suffix is so common across the spectrum of the Slavic Sea that it needs no elaboration.
PAULHIET	1. POVHJET 2. The diphthonged PAULH is today’s POLH (pronounced POUH) - POLH - Sln.; PUH - SC.; POUX - dial Br.; PLH - Cz.; POLČOK - R. - “dormouse” 3. The IET suffix adjectivizes the locus to “full of dormice.”
COL LESCOU	- COL is French for “(mountain) pass.” 1. LESKU (LESCOV) 2. LESKA - gsl. - “hazel tree, filbert tree”
LES COGNETS	1. KONJEC 2. The French pl. masc. definite article is chosen because of the seemingly pl. form of COGNETS. However, COGNETS (KONJEC) is

in such a recognizable form that for the Slavic reader needs no further parsing. KONJ - gsl. - “horse” - The common suffix has the same effect as AC or AK or AY.

#### VESC and MONTAGNE DE VESC

- Here, I refer the reader to the last paragraph on page four of *Adieu to Brittany* where it is stated that “... the original Venetic alphabet had one symbol for both B and V. The two letters have a very similar sound originating in the labial area of the mouth. It should also be noted that the letter P (also labial) quite often joins this exchange.”
- This is one of those occasions. 1. VESK (PESK)  
2. now PESEK - gsl. - “sand” 3. therefore, “sandy” mountain and “sandy” town for the settlement lying at the foot of it.

#### SAHUNE

- 1. SAHUNE 2. SAHNITI - Sln.; SAHNUTI - SC.; SOXNUT - R. - “to dry up, to wilt” 3. therefore, because of the E, JE suffix designating a locus as “dried up, wilted”

#### CURNIER

- 1. KURNJE 2. KURA - Sln., dial. Cr., Opr., Slk., dial. R., Old Cz. - “hen”

#### NOVÉZAN

- 1. NOVEZAN 2. combination of NOV - gsl. - “new” - and VEZAN - from VEZATI - Sln., SC., Psl.; VAZAT - Cz.; VJAZAT - R. - “to tie, to bind, to unite” 3. The adj. AN suffix makes the meaning “newly bound.”

#### HUBAC

- 1. HUBAC 2. HUBA - Sln., P. - “property of thirty yokes”

MÉRINDOL	1. MERINDOL 2. MERIN - (adj. masc.) - from MERA - gsl. - “measure,” governing DOL - Sln., Old Cr., dial Mac., dial. R., dial. Cz. - “valley” 3. therefore, “measured valley”
COST	1. and 2. KOST - gsl. - “bone”
LE JAS	1. JAS 2. JASA - Sln. - “glade, forest clearing” - see LA JASSE supra - Please note how the gender of the French definite article has changed according to the perceived form of the word it portends to govern.
ROCAN	1. ROKAN 2. ROK - Sln., SC., Ocsl., dial. R. - “predetermined period of time”; ROK - Cz., P. - “year” 3. therefore, “leasehold” land or land not held in perpetuity (fee simple), but entailed for a preset or revertive term on eventuation of a certain condition
JOUCAS	1. This is a diphthonged version of JOKAS(T) 2. JOKATI - only Sln. - “to cry, to weep” 3. therefore, because of the AS(T) adj. suffix - “teary, weeping”
SENANQUE	1. At a glance this is a valiant effort to approach the sound values of SENAK (SENJAK). 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay” 3. because of the AK, JAK suffix, “hay” place
CHATEAUNEUF-DE-MAZENC LA BÉGUDE-DE-MAZENC	1. MAZENC 2. MAZATI - gsl. - “to lubricate, to oil, to butter” - The OESL MAZ-SLO becomes the MASLO - gsl. - for “butter” of today. 3. “butter”

	place
JABRON RIVER	1. JAVRON 2. JAVOR - Sln., SC., Mac., Slk., Blg., R.; JAVIR - Ukr.; JAVAR - Br.; JAWOR - Ul. and Ll. - “maple tree” 3. “Maple” River
VISAN	1. VISAN 2. VISETI - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; VISET - Cz., R. - “to hang, to be suspended” 3. therefore, with the adj. AN suffix “hanging, suspended”
LA BAUDE	1. a diphthonged VOUD (VODE) 2. VODA - gsl. - “water” - since the form is fem. pl. - “waters,” a watery, flooding place - The French definite articles have by now become familiar to the reader and will hereafter be disregarded.
SÉGURET	- Even though it has been decided to disregard the French definite articles preceding some toponyms, the same attitude should not be exercised in relation to the French pronunciation. Here, for example, the letter U is pronounced as if it had an umlaut (Ü) above it. Accordingly, this word sounds more like SEKIRET - from SEKIRA - gsl. (with minor variations) - “axe.” The ET suffix adjectivizes it to “axed, cut, cleared.”
MALIJAY	1. MALIJAJ 2. MALI - gsl. - “little, small” - JAY - from JAJE - gsl. - “egg” 3. “little eggplace”
BRÉGOUX RIVER	1. BREGU (BREGOV) 2. BREG - Sln., Csl., Mac., Slk., Kash.; BREH - Cz. “bank, shore, slope, hill”
VAUDIEU	1. VODJE 2. VODA - see LA BAUD supra

DOMAZAN	1. DOMAZAN 2. The prefix DO - Sln., SC., Cz., R. - “up to, in, at” - corresponds here to the French “CHEZ.” With an adj. AN suffix, MAZAN has the same etymology as MAZENC. - see MAZENC supra
BROT	1. BROD 2. BROD - Sln., Csl., R. - “ford, a shallow place in a stream, where a crossing can be made”
TAVEL	1. TA BEL 2. TA - the dial. definite article - see TARABIAS supra - VEL - BEL - gsl. - “white” 3. “the white one”
RIBAS	- RIBAS(T) - see RIBES supra
PIOLENC	1. PIJOLENC 2. PIJEM is 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. tense of PITI - “to drink” - PIJO - Oscl.; PIJI - Cz.; PJU - R.; PIJO - SC. - the Slovene NA-PAJA-TI - “to water cattle” 3. therefore, with the masc. noun suffix, “a cattle watering place”
BOURDEAU	- The diphthonged BOURDO is the BRDO of today. - see VORDA supra
VÉNEJAN	1. VENEJAN 2. VENETI - Sln.; OBENUTI - Old Cr.; VJANUT - R.; VADNOUT - Cz. - “to wither, to dry (up)” 3. with the adj. AN suffix - “withered place”
SAVASSE	1. SAVAS (ZAVAS) 2. the prefix ZA - Sln., Ocsł. SC., Cz., R. - “after, behind” - VAS - Sln., dial. Cr.; VES - Kjk. dial. Cr., Old R., Cz. - “village” 3. therefore, “back village”

SAUZET  
SUZE-LA-ROUSE

1. SAVZET 2. dial. SAVZA of lit. SOLZA - Sln.;  
SUZA - SC.; SLEZA - R.; SLZA - Cz. - “tear” 3.  
therefore, “teary (trickly) place”, a “swamp”

PUJAUT                    1. PUŽAVT, POVZILAK 2. POVŽ, PUŽ, and  
POUZILHAC                POLŽ - POLŽ - Sln.; PUŽ - SC.; PLŽ - Cz. -  
“snail” - We shall encounter several variants of this  
word, but will, with a degree of accommodation to  
the French pronunciational nuances, have no  
difficulty recognizing the “escargot” in them.

LA BORIE                1. BORI 2. BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir” - The suffix JE  
makes it “place of pines, firs.”

With the terrain contours and the farming culture described by the etymology of the above toponyms, all that is needed to complete the pastoral idyll is the trill of a bird in the sky. We know the Celts venerated the raven. We saw a place on Lognon’s Map named after a robin (“Tasciaca”). Such other toponyms as FAUZAN (“pheasant”), GALAUBE (“pigeon”), LASTUQUES (“swallow”), ORLUT (“eagle”), PEYTELIE (“rooster”), PAU (“peacock”), POSTIAK (“kestrel”), LABADIÉ (“swan”), and BALICLAVA (“marsh jay”), also named after birds, appear further along. Is it, therefore, inconceivable that the nightingale (“SLAVUJ”) found on the obverse side of the Croatian one kuna (KUNA) coin of today offers a clue to the etymology of SALUVII?

IX  
Tribe Two  
The Velavii

Lying between an easterly bulge in the Loire River and a westerly bend of the Rhone, below present-day Vienne, the land

occupied by the Velavii had a strategic location as a portage between the two rivers. In a circle radiating 30 kms. from today's St. Etienne, several toponyms speak of the focal activity of this tribe. Such names as ULIÉCQ ("hauling place"), VOLVOZ ("ox path"), VANOSC ("portage"), POTEAU ("roadway"), COLAS(T) ("carriage place"), GENILAC ("driving, moving place"), PAVEZIN ("linkage, connection"), NEZEL (NESEL - "carrying place"), BOZE (VOZE) and BOZAS (VOZAST) - ("transport") and VALAMAS(T) ("oxbridge") point in this direction.

The fact that there is paucity of recorded data on this tribe also seems to confirm that its main preoccupations were farming, haulage, and trade, rather than violence and rebellion. Its very name appears to originate in the word VELA (VELJA) - "agreed," spoken as a personal bond upon a struck bargain. The etymology of the word arises from the infinitive VELJATI - "to value, to be worthy, to agree upon." The pp. of VEL(J)ATI is dial. VELAV and lit. VELJAV, and the dial. VELAVJI means "the valued ones, the worthy ones." The reputation of the tribe's word being its bond was arguably its major asset and much effort spent in assuring its permanence.

Apart from the toponyms above, we also have the following:

MALLIN                  1. dial. MALEN 2. lit. MUN - gsl. - "mill"

BRIGNALS                1. BRINJALS(T) 2. BRINJE - Sln., SC. - "juniper"

MACLAS                 1. MAGLAS(T) - (MEGLEN) 2. MAGLA, MEGLA - gsl. - "fog" 3. "foggy"

CHARNAS                1. CHARNAS(T) - (ČARNAST) 2. dial. ČARN, lit. ČRN - gsl. - "black"

SAVAS                 1. SAVAST 2. dial. SAV, SU, lit. SOL - see SAUVAS supra (Saluvii)

SAMOYAS	1. SAMOJAS(T) 2. SAMOJEJA - Sln. - “buttercup” 3. The AS(T) adj. suffix makes the locus “buttercupful.”
YZERON	
YZERON RIVER	1. IZERON (JIZERON) 2. JEZER-O - gsl. - “lake”
RIVERIE	1. RIBERI 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish” - see RIBES supra
LA RAJASSE	1. RAJAS - again the French fem. definite article before a seeming fem. toponym 2. RAJ - gsl. - “paradise, heaven”; JASSE - JASE - (fem. pl.) - Sln. - “glade” 3. “heavenly glades”
BARBIEUX	1. pronounced very close to VARBJE (VRBJE) 2. VRBA - gsl. - “willow” 3. “willowdale”
SENEVAS	1. SENEVAS(T) 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay” 3. for the adj. suffix add ED or “full”
TARTARAS	1. TARTARAS(T) (TRTARAST) 2. TRTA - Sln., dial. Cr. - “vine” - For the AS(T) adj. suffix, one can improvise by adding ED or “full” or some such attribute. The reader has seen this several times and need not be reminded in further toponyms.
LA CULA	1. KULA 2. KULA - SC. - “tower, castle”
(2) COUZON	
COUZON RIVER	1. KOVZON (KUZON) - diphthonged form of KOUZA 2. KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” - COUZON

is on the COUZON RIVER.

LUZERNOD	1. LUZERNOD (LUZERNAT) 2. LUSNEC - Sln. - “LATHREA SQUAMARIA” (“bran, bran tailings”)
LA JASSERIE	1. JASERI 2. JASA - Sln. - “glade, clearing”
CHAVANOL	1. ČAVANOL 2. ČOLN, ČUN - gsl. - “boat”; dial. Sln. - ČAV’N, ČOV’N
PARC DU PILAT	1. PILAT 2. PILA - gsl. - “sawmill”
GAUDRAS	1. KAVDRAS(T) - the diphthonged KAUDRAS(T) - KODRAST 2. KODER - Sln., R.; KUDRA - SC., Old Cz. - “curl” 3. The suffix AS(T) renders it “curly.”
PERUSSEL	1. PERVUSEL 2. PERV - PRVI - Sln., SC.; PRVY - Cz.; PERVYJ - R. - “first” - USSEL - SELO - gsl. - “village, hamlet” 3. therefore, “first village, first settled”
LIZERON RIVER	1. LIZERON 2. LESTI - gsl. - “to crawl, to creep” - 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. - LEZEM
VINOY	1. VINOJ 2. VINO - gsl. - “wine”
RIVAS	1. RIBAS(T) 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish”
JANCENAY	1. JANCENAJ 2. dial. JANC - from JANJEC - Sln. - “lamb”

CUZIEU	1. KUŽJE (KOZJOV) 2. KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat”
BOUCHALA	1. BUČALA - diphthonged BOVČALA 2. BEČELA, now ČEBELA - is still seen in the verb BUČATI - “to buzz, to roar” - ČEBELA - Sln. - “bee”; PČELA, ČELA - SC.; PČELA - Mac., Blg., Csl., R.; PČOLÁ - Ukr.; VČELA - Cz., Slk.; PSZCZOLA - P.
ST. PAUL - D'UZORE	
CHALAIN - D"UZORE	1. UZORE 2. ZORETI - Sln.; ZORITI - Csl. - “to ripen, to mature” 3. The prefix U means “at” or “CHEZ” in French; therefore, “at a ripening place.”
VIDRIEUX	1. pronounced close to VIDRIJE 2. VIDRA - Sln., SC.; VYDRA - R., Cz. - “otter” 3. therefore, “otter place”
BEAUZAC	1. POVZAK 2. POVŽ, PUŽ - see POUZILHAC supra 3. “snail place”
FORET DE MAZAN	
MAZAN	- see MAZENC supra
LE PRADAL	1. PRADAL (PREDAL) 2. PREDAL, PREDEL - Sln. - “something that is fenced, a narrow tract of land”
MT. MEZENC	1. MĘZENC 2. MEZETI - Sln. - “to percolate, to trickle, to ooze” 3. therefore, “oozy mountain”
BIGORRE	1. VIGOR 2. prefix VI and GORRE - see BIGORRA supra

BALAYES	1. BALAJES(T) 2. BALA, BALKA - SC. - “mucus, snot”; BALKA - dial. P. - “lake in a lowland”; BALKA - Ukr. - “swampland” 3. The EST ending adjectivizes the locus to “swampy.”
LES HOSTES	1. HOSTES(T) (HOSTAS(T)) 2. HOSTA - Sln. - “scrub, underbrush” - There are also dial. Cr. variants such as HOSTA, HUSTA, and HUST. 3. As in previous ES(T) and AS(T) the suffix adjectivizes the toponym.
BRONAC	1. BRONAK 2. BRON - Sln. (borrowed from Persian) - “bronze”
PELINAC	1. PELINAK 2. PELIN - gsl. - “Artemisia Absinthium,” i.e. “wormwood, absinthe”
(2) POUZOLS	1. POUZOLS(T) 2. see POUZILHAC and PUJAUT supra 3. therefore, “snailly place”
TREVAS	1. TREVAS(T) 2. TREVA, TRAVA - gsl. - “grass, fodder”
MALATRAY	1. MALATRAJ 2. MALA - fem. sing. of MALI, MAL - gsl. - “little, small, short” - TRAJ from TRAJATI - Sln., SC.; TRATI - Old Cz.; TRAĆ - Ul. - “to last” 3. therefore, “short-lasting”
DEVESSET	1. DEVESET 2. DEVETEK, DEVETAK, DEVETIK - Sln. - “Helleborus Niger”; also DEVESILJE - Sln. - “pencedanum cervaria” and DEVETOSRAJČICA - Sln. - “gladiolus communis” - SC. comparisons are of interest: DEVETAK, DEVETERNIK, DEVETERO BILJE, DEVESIL(J), DVESILJE, DEVESILJKA, all

	being names of various plants.
LES TAVAS	1. TAVAS(T) 2. TAVATI - Sln. only - “to lose one’s way, to grope about”
GOURGOURAS	1. GURGURAS(T) 2. the diphthonged GOUR - from GORA but here a prefix prep. meaning “up on, on top of” - The second diphthonged portion GOURA is also from GORA - gsl. - “mountain.” 3. The AS(T) adjectivizes the locus to “mountain-topped, mountainous.”
TREYNAS	1. TREJNAS(T) 2. TRINAJST - gsl. - “thirteenth”
MAYAS	1. MAJAS(T) 2. MAJATI - Sln., dial. Srbian, Csl. - “to sway” - It should be noted that the region is in the unstable, earthquake-prone western Alps zone.
MÉZILHAC	1. MEZILAK 2. MEZITI - Sln. - “to move, to stir, to be fidgety” - MAYAS and MÉZILHAC being only some eight kms. from each other, it would appear that earthquake tremors may have been a frequent occurrence in the area.
JAUNAC	1. JAVNAK 2. This is a dial. akn. variant of AUJAC (OVNJAK) seen in the Saluvii chapter under AUJAC supra.
BORÉE	1. BOREJE 2. BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir” 3. The JE locus suffix is common. - see BORIE supra
LE POUZAT	1. POVZAT (PUZAT) 2. As indicated earlier, this is just another form of the POVŽ, PUŽ “escargot” procession of which so far POUZOLS, POUZILHAC, and PUJAUT have joined.

	3. therefore, “snaily place”
BOSAS	1. BOSAS(T) 2. BOS - gsl. - “bare-footed, naked” 3. therefore, “bald, cleared of trees, open-fielded”
LA LOUVESC	1. LOVESC 2. LOV - gsl. - “hunt, chase” 3. The suffix ESC renders it to “hunting ground.”
BRINDAS	1. BRINDAS(T) 2. BRIN, BRINJE - Sln., dial. Cr. - “juniper”
BESSENAY	1. VESENAY 2. VES; VAS - Sln., Ocsl., dial. Cr.; VES - Kjk., Old R., Cz. - “village”
BIBOST	1. PIVOST 2. PIV is pp. of PITI - Sln., SC., Ocsl.; PIT - R., Cz. - “to drink” 3. therefore, “a drinking place” (undoubtedly for cattle) - The suffix ST is confirmation that T after S was becoming obsolescent but not entirely extinguished.

**X**  
**Tribe Three**  
**The Segusiavi**

As with the Velavii, there is little historical information of the Segusiavi's movements once they left their northern homeland. Judging by their name, their main preoccupations were agricultural. The paucity of data points to a peaceful, pastoral, farming group, engaged primarily in raising cereal grains and not Cain. That the SIAVI part of their name comes from the pp. of SEJATI (“to sow”) can readily be inferred from the numerous place names ending in SIAT (“sown”).

Bisecting the Soane, above Lyon, the Segusiavi occupied the area between the Loire and the resumed northerly flow of the Rhone. Again, viewing several toponyms named after cutting farm

implements, we are left with the inescapable conclusion that the SEGU portion of the compounded tribal name derives from SEKU, a dial. pp. of SEKATI (“to cut”). Confirmation of the transference from G to K can be seen in Pliny (4, 18, 32, and 107) where he refers to the tribe as “SECUSIAVI LIBERI.” We have seen another example of this in *Antonine Itinerary* in SECUSINA. From the foregoing we can conclude that the Segusiavi worked their fields and meadows with scythe and sickle and left the fighting against Rome to their larger neighbors.

Of interest for comparison purposes are three toponyms already seen in *Antonine Itinerary*: OSIANA, SEGUSIONA, and SACCASENA, as well as the adjectival SECUSINA. They mirror the SEGU- (SECU-) and -SIAVI, -SIAT forms in Gaul to a T.

SERVAS	1. SERPAS(T) 2. SERP, SRP - Sln., SC., Cz.; SERP - R. - “sickle”
GRD. SERVES	1. SERPES(T) 2. SERP, SRP - see SERVAS supra
COISIA	1. KVASIA 2. dial. form of KOSA - Sln., Sc., Ocsł., R., Cz. - “scythe” 3. “terrain where grass is scythed”
CUISIAT	1. KUJSJAT 2. dial. of KUJ (TAKOJ) - Sln. - “immediately, very early” - SIAT - pp. of SEJATI - “to sow” 3. “immediately (as early as possible) sown,” i.e. as soon as the snow is gone
MARBOZ	1. MARVOZ(T) (MRVAST) 2. MRVA - Sln., SC., Cz.; MERVA - R. - “hay fodder”
SENOZAN	1. SENOZAN (SENOŽAN) 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay” - and ŽANJ from ŽETI - ŽANJEM - 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; ŽIETI - Cz.;

ŽAT - R. - “to reap, to harvest”

LA RAZA	1. RAZA 2. RAZARA and OZARA - Sln. - “cross furrow at the end of a field”
CHAREYZIAT	1. ČAREJSJAT 2. ČARA - Cz., Slk., Ul. - “line, furrow”; SJAT - pp. of SEJATI - “to sow” 3. therefore, “sown in a furrowed line”
SÉNISSIAT	1. SENISJAT 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay” - SIAT - pp. of SEJATI - Sln., Srb., Ocsł.; SIJATI - Cr.; SEJAT - R.; SIT - Cz. - “to sow” - Although hay is not sown, the meaning is clear that the locus appears as if it were.
MASSIAT	- Since this toponym lies together with other loci ending with SIAT, we can assume that it has to do with sowing. The prefix MA is the pres. NA. (This can be seen in Passage XVIII in <i>Adieu to Brittany</i> - “...MA GOYREI - ma gorej ...” - therefore, NASSIAT - “sown.”)
CORVEISSIAT	1. KORBEJSJAT 2. KORBEJ - from KORBA - Sln., Cz.; KORB - P. - “basket” - SIAT - see SÉNISSIAT supra 3. therefore, “basket-sown, hamper-sown”
GROISSIAT	1. GROJSJAT 2. GROJS - dial. Sln. - GROJZD - from GROZD - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R. - “grape” - Because D and P have a proximate sound value, the D here as T in some many other instances is omitted. - for SIAT see SÉNISSIAT supra 3. therefore, “grape-sown, grape-growing” - Again, although the grape is not sown but planted, SIAT appears to have the broad meaning of “sown” to

	include anything that grows.
PRESSIAT	1. PREJSJAT 2. PREJ - Sln.; PREDŽE - SC.; PREŽDE - Ocs.; PREGE - Mac.; PERIŽE - Ukr.; PEREŽE - dial. R. - “before, early” - for SIAT see SÉNISSIAT supra 3. therefore, “early-sown” - It could possibly mean “winter wheat” or the earlier of two crops.
GENISSIAT	
INJOUX-GENISSIAT	1. ŽENISJAT 2. SIAT - see SÉNISSIAT supra - GENI - ŽENI - ŽANI - ŽANJEM - 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. of ŽETI - “to reap” - see SENOZAN supra 3. therefore, “sown for harvesting”
GEOVREISSIAT	1. ŽEJOPREJSJAT 2. SIAT - see SÉNISSIAT
GÉOVREISSET	supra - GEO - ŽEJO - ŽANJEM - 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. of ŽETI - see SENOZAN supra - VREI - PREJ - see PRESSIAT supra 3. therefore, “sown for early reaping” - This is a good example of the Slavic propensity for combinational compounding.
CEYSSIAT	1. CEJSIAT 2. CEJ - dial. of CEL - shortened from CELINA - Sln.; CJELINA - Old Cr.; CELIN - Blg. - “unploughed land” - for SIAT see SÉNISSIAT supra 3. therefore, “sown on unploughed land”
ARANC	1. ARANC 2. akn. form of ORATI - gsl. - “to plough” 3. therefore, “ploughed land”
CRÉPIAT	1. KREPJAT 2. KREPATI - Sln., SC.; KREPNUTY - Ukr. - “to be dying” 3. therefore, a “place which is dying”

SAMOGNAT	1. SAMOGNAT 2. SAMO - SAM - Sln., SC., Cz., R., Ocsł. - “sole, only, self” - When used in a prefix prepositional form SAMÓ it means “self” in most instances, such as here. - GNAT - from GNATI - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; GNAT - R.; HNAT - Cz. - “to drive, to move, to sprout”, “self-driven” 3. The meaning appears to have been related to growth; therefore, “sprouting by itself.”
PECLET	1. PEKLET 2. PEKEL - Sln. - “resin, pitch”; PAKAO - SC. - “hell”: PEKLO - R., Cz. - “hell” - The OESl. meaning was “resin,” and the meaning for hell arose from the belief that lost souls suffer in hell in burning resin. 3. therefore, “resiny place”
CIZOD	1. CIZOD 2. CIZARA - Sln. - from Latin “cicer” - “chickpea, garbanzo” - The suffix OD would now be OT. 3. a gradual incursion of the langue d’oc
GIRIAT	1. ŽIRJAT 2. ŽIR - Sln., SC. - “beech or oak mast”
PEYRIAT	1. PEJRJAT (PERJAT) 2. PERO - Sln., SC., Ocsł., R., Cz. - “feather” 3. “feathery” - Identifying places full of birds was important to a culture occupied with seeding.
BOHAS	1. BOHAS(T) 2. BOG - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R.; BOH - Cz. - “god” - We see Avestan and Vedic concept of God as giver of wealth and one’s due portion of produce or fortune. 3. “godlike, bountiful, fecund”
MEYRIAT	1. MEJRIAT (MERJAT) 2. MERA - Sln., Ocsł., R., Srb.; MJERA - Cr.; MIRA - Cz. - “measure” 3. therefore, “measured, surveyed”

CHAPIAT	1. ČAPJAT (ČAPLJAT) 2. ČAPLJA - Sln., SC., dial. R., dial. Cz.; CZAPLA - P. - “heron” 3. “heronful”
BRION	1. BRIJON 2. BRIN - BRINJE - Sln., SC. - “juniper tree”
VOLOGNAT	1. VOLOGNAT 2. VOL - Sln., Cr., R.; VO - Srb.; VUL - Cz. - “ox” - VOLO in combinational forms - for GNAT see SAMOGNAT supra 3. therefore, “ox-driven”
BOLOZON	1. VOLOZON 2. VOL - see VOLOGNAT supra 3. The suffix ZON renders the locus as a “place where oxen are reared.”
CIZE	1. CIZE - see CIZOD supra 2. “chickpea place”
NAPT	1. NAPT 2. NAPAJATI - Sln. - “to water cattle” - see PIOLENC supra for further etymology
DROM	1. DROM 2. DROMITI - Sln. - “to shake, to shudder” - The toponym may have gotten its name from the damage done to it by an earthquake or being prone to frequent tremors. - see MAYAS supra
TURGON	1. TURGON 2. TRG - Sln., SC.; TORG - R.; TRH - Cz. - “market”
COUV	1. CUV (KOV) 2. KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge” 3. Since the form is a noun, the meaning is “forge, smithy.”
BURIGNA	1. BURINJA 2. BURJA - Sln., Csl., R., Ukr.;

	BURA - SC., Blg. - “north wind, storm”
GERMEGNAT	1. GERMENJAT 2. From Latin - GERMEN - “shoot, sprout,” but the form and the suffix are undoubtedly Slavic. 3. therefore, a “shooting, sprouting place” - the langue d’oc, again
CÉZIA	1. CEZJA 2. CIZARA - Sln. - “cicer arietinum” - “chickpea, garbanzo” - This is a dial. variant of CIŽ - see CIZE and CIZOD supra
SAVIGNA	1. SAVINJA 2. dial. SAV, SU, lit. SOL - see SAUVAS and SAVAS supra
VOGNA	1. VONJA 2. VONJ - Sln., SC. - “odour, fragrance”; VON - R.; VUNE - Cz. - “smell, scent”
LECT	1. LECT (LES(A)T) 2. LES - gsl. - “wood” 3. therefore, “wooded”
LA PRATZ	1. PRAC(T) 2. PRATI - Sln., SC.; PRAT - R., Cz. - “to wash” 3. therefore, a “place where (community) washing is done”
VULVOZ	1. VULVOZ 2. VUL, VOL - Sln., Oesl., Cr., R.; VO - Srb.; VUL - Cz. - “ox” - VOZ from VOZITI - gsl. - “to ride, to drive” 3. therefore, “road for oxen, oxpath”
BOIS DE VIRY VIRY	1. VIRI - VIR - gsl. - “eddy, whirlpool” 2. the form is pl., therefore a “place of several whirlpools”
VEYZIAT	1. VEJZJAT 2. VEZATI - Sln., SC., Oesl.; VAZAT - Cz. - “to tie, to fasten, to bind” 3. since

the suffix AT is adjectival, “bound, fastened, tied”

## BOIS DE PUTHOD

1. PUTHOD 2. PUT, POT - Sln., Ocsł.; PUT - SC., R.; POUT - Cz. - “road, path” - HOD from HODITI - Sln., SC.; XODITI - Ocsł.; XODIT - R.; CHODIT - Cz. - “to walk, to go by foot” 3. therefore, “footpath”

(2) VOVRAY	1. BOBRAJ 2. BOBER - gsl. - “beaver”
GIROD	1. ŽIROD 2. ŽIR - Sln., SC. - “beech or oak mast” - see GIRIAT supra
JASSANS	1. JASSANS(T) 2. JASA - Sln. - “glade, clearing” - see LA JASSERIE supra under the Velavii
MALICHY	1. MALIČI 2. MALIČITI - Sln. - “to damage, to transform initial form into a worse one” 3. therefore, “damaged, deformed place”
BALANOD	1. BALANOD 2. BALA - see BALAYES supra under the Velavii
MARBOZ	1. MARVOZ (MARVOS(T)) 2. MRVA - Sln., SC. - “hay”
SANCIAT	1. SANCIJAT (SENCIAT - SENČEN) 2. SENCA - Sln.; SJENA, SJEN, SENKA - SC; SEN - LI. - “shade, shadow” 3. therefore, “shady, shadowy”
CRÉPIGNAT	1. KREPINJAT - see CRÉPIAT supra
TANVOL	1. TANVOL 2. TAN - from TANEK - Sln.; TANAK - SC.; TONKIJ - R.; CIENKI - P.;

	TENKY - Cz. - “thin” - for VOL see VULVOZ supra 3. therefore, “thin ox”
(2) JASSERON	1. JASERON 2. JASA - see JASSANS supra
CEYZÉRIAT	1. CEJZJERJAT 2. CEJ - see CEYSSIAT supra - ZJERJAT (ZORAT - ZORÁN) - pp. of ORATI - gsl. - “to plough” 3. therefore, “previously unploughed land now ploughed”
RIGNAT	1. RINJAT 2. RITI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; RYT - R., Cz. - “to dig, to burrow” 3. therefore, “dug up, burrowed” - This could possibly be a reference to ground dug up by voles, gophers, et al, and therefore dangerous to horses and oxen.
RAPAN	1. RABAN 2. RABAN - from RABA - Sln. - “coarse grass, poor fodder”
(2) BUYAT	1. BUJAT 2. BUJEN - Sln.; BUJNYJ - R.; BUJNY - Cz. - “luxuriant, lush”
PUTARET	1. PUTARET 2. PUTA - Sln., Lus.; PUTKA, PUTIČKA - Cz. - “hen”
GRABON	1. GRABON 2. GRABA - Sln. - “ditch, canal, channel”
LE BLOTONNE	1. BLOTON 2. BLATO - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz.; BOLOTO - R. - “mud”
SULIGNAT	1. SULNJAT 2. dial. SAV - SU - see SAVIGNA, SAUVAS, and SAVAS supra
BIZIAT	1. BIZJAT 2. BIZEC - Sln. - “beet leaves” -

	BIZNA - dial. Sln. - “mediocre beet fed to pigs”
MÉZÉRIAT	1. MEZERJAT 2. MEZETI - Sln. - “to trickle, to drip, to ooze”
POLLIAT	1. POLJAT 2. POLJE, POLE - POLJE - (noun, ntr.) - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; POLE - Cz., R., P., Mac., Br., Blg., Slk. - From this word comes POLSKA - “Poland” - “field.” The AN ending adjectivizes it.
BÉRÉZIAT	1. BREZJAT 2. BREZA - gsl. - “birch”
BARBIGNAT	1. VRBINJAT 2. VRBA - gsl. - “willow”
JAYAT	1. JAJAT 2. JAJE, JAJCE - gsl. - “egg” 3. with the suffix AT - “eggy”
SAVIGNEUX	1. SAVINJE - an attempt at SAVIGNE - see SAVIGNA supra
RANCÉ	1. RANCEJ 2. RANCA - dial. Sln. - “boat”
GRABOZ	1. GRABOZ(T) 2. metathesis of GABROS(T) - GABER - Sln.; GRAB - SC., R.; HABR, HRAB - Cz. - “beech tree”
BRODY	1. BRODI 2. see BROT under the Saluvii - BROT - Sln., Csl., R. - “ford, a shallow place in a stream, where a crossing can be made”
LANCIÉ	1. LANCJE 2. LANJEC - gsl. - “deer, bind”
ILLIAT	1. ILJAT 2. IL - gsl. - “clay”
BEY	1. BEJ 2. BEL - gsl. - “white”

LAGNAT	1. LANJAT 2. LAN - Sln., SC. ; LEN - Cz. - “flax, linseed”
BOIS DE VERZE VERZE	1. BERZE 2. a metathesis of BREZE - gsl. - “birch” - see BÉRÉZIAT supra
IGÉ	1. IGEJ 2. IGLA - Sln., SC., Ocsł., R.; JEHLA - Cz. - “needle” 3. therefore, undoubtedly referring to coniferous trees, “needly”
OZAN	1. OŽAN 2. dial. form of OŽANEM - 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. of OŽETI - see SENOZAN supra 3. therefore, “mowed, sickled”
NIZEREL	1. NIZEREL 2. NIZ - (adv.) - gsl. - “downward” - NIZEK - gsl. - “low” 3. therefore, “a low-lying place”
BOZ	1. VOZ 2. VOZITI -gsl. - “to ride, to drive” 3. therefore, “road, path”
CRAY	1. KRAJ 2. KRAJ - gsl. - “the far end, the limit” 3. The place is at the north-west extremity of the Segusiavi territory.
VIRÉ	1. VIREJ - see VIRY supra
BASSY	1. VASSY 2. VAS, VES - gsl. - “village” 3. since the word is in pl. form - “villages”
BLANOT	1. PLANOT 2. PLAN - Sln. - “ungrown, open, wide, flat terrain”
GORREVOD	1. GOREVOD 2. GORE - from GORA - gsl. - “mountain” - VOD - from VODA - gsl. - “water”

3. therefore, “mountain waters”

BERZE -LA-VILLE

BERZE-LE -CHATEL

- see VERZE supra

SUIN

BUTTE DE SUIN - SVINJ - from SVINJŠČICA - Sln. - “CIRSIUM RIVULARE,” “thistle” - from SVINJA - gsl. - “hog,” because thistle was used as fodder for pigs

LA POUGE

1. POVŽE - yet another “escargot” form - see POUZOLS, POUZILHAC, and PUJAUT supra under the Saluvii and the Velavii

ODRET

1. ODRET 2. DRETI - Sln., Ocsl., Srb.; DRIJETI - Cr.; DRIT - Cz.; DERTY - Ukr. - “to skin, to flog” 3. therefore, “skinned”

LE SAUZAY

1. SAVZAJ 2. dial. SAVZA for SOLZA - Sln.; SUZA - SC.; SLEZA - R.; SLZA - Cz. - “tear” 3. therefore, “teary place”

COGNY

1. KONJI 2. KONJ - gsl. - “horse”

ODENAS

1. (V)ODENAS(T) 2. VODA - gsl. - “watery”

CHERVE

1. ČERVE 2. ČERV, ČRV - Sln., Ocsl.; CRV - SC.; ČERV - R., CZ. - “worm, maggot”

LA POYEBADE

1. POJEVODE 2. POJITI - “to drive cattle to water” - see PIOLENC supra under the Saluvii - VODE from VODA - gsl. - “water” 3. therefore, “place where cattle waters”

XI  
Tribe Four  
The Mandubii

Occupying the area below the headwaters of the Seine river, the Mandubii are not mentioned in any records as having rebelled against Rome. They take their name from DUB - “the oak tree.” Albeit, a lesser, or smaller, oak (MAN - “less”). Containing the word MAN, Passage XXXVI from *Adieu to Brittany* is reproduced here. Found in the territory of the Mandubii, now Côte - D’or, Passages XII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, and XXXVII are also reproduced.

Another toponym from the Mandubii domain illuminates the Antonine pages and Peutinger’s Map. It is JADRON. To limelight the JADER (IADER, now ZADAR) of the *Itinerary* and Table, the JADRON of Gaul does not have to traverse the Hellespont, but merely sail as far as the Adriatic. JADRON also clearly bears witness to the boat-building industry in the land of oak from which the Mandubii got their name. Some of the other toponyms from their territory follow.

**XXXVI The Tavern Admonition**

Ξ< ΛΙΟ  
CPIOY  
MAN  
OCAN  
ΔOOYN  
NABOΔ  
ΕΔΕBPATO  
ΥΔΕKAN  
TEN

Inscription of Notre-Dame-de-Laval, written in rough characters on an oblong stone, found around 1880, now at the museum at Nîmes.

**Transcription:** JEK LIO SPIJOJ MAN OTSAN DOOJN  
NABOD JEDEV RAT O JIDEKANTEN

**Second Transcription:**

JEK LIJEŠ SPIJ MANJ OSTAN DOSTOJEN  
NABOD JEDEV RATEN O JEDEKANTEN

**Translation:** “When drinking, do not over-drink, remain proper,  
do not be loathesome or boisterous.”

**XII Time**

CAM ТАЛО  
CЕС ΛАМА  
BIPAKOTΩYTI  
КОBPITOYΛΩY

Inscription at Lapipe-Sené à Alise, Cote D’Or, on four stone fragments, found in 1909, now at the Alise Museum.

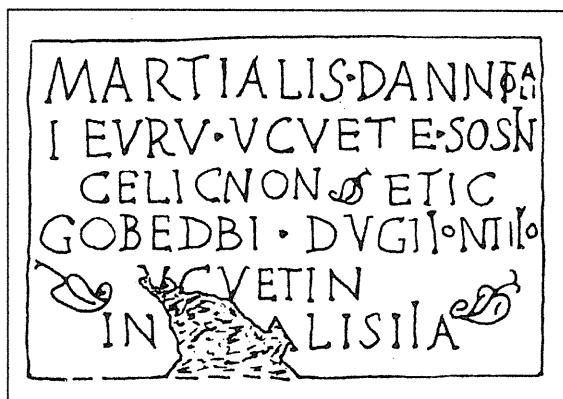
**Division and Alphabetization:**

CAM TALO CES LAMA  
BIRA KO TO OJ TI  
KO VRIT OJ LO OJ

**Transcription:** KAM TALO ČES LAMA  
BIRA KOT TO OJ TI  
KO VRIT OJ LO OJ

**Translation:** “Why does time break the ground (so much),  
it takes her, him and you,  
when now buried is he, alas, he.”

## XXVI Martialis

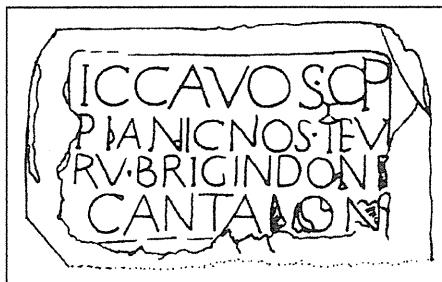


Stone of forty-nine cms. by seventy-four cms., thirteen cms. thick. Found in 1939 on Mont-Auxois, now at the Museum at Alise, Cote D'Or. Framed in a cartouche, the writing is well finished.

**Transcription:** MARTIALIS, S' DAN NOT, ALI  
JE V RUU, VRUU V CVETJE, JE SOSIN  
ČELICNON, ČELICNON CVETETIC  
GOVED BI, D' BI DVGIL ON TILO  
V CVET IN  
IN ALI SILA

**Translation:** "Martialis, placed inside, or he is in the grave; he is buried in flowers; he is Sosin full-fledged (unashamedly). A full-fledged flowerer to the cattle be! May he raise the body in blossoms and/or power."

## XXVIII The Send-Off



Inscription at Auxey, Côte-D'Or, engraved beautifully on a stone, found in the eighteenth century, now at Beaune Museum.

**Transcription:** IČKAVOS OPIJANIČNOS IEVRU BRIG IN  
DONI KANTAL ON

**Translation:** “He paid for the official mourning, intoxication of  
the funeral, arrangements, and bell-ringing.”

## XXIX The Layer of Stone

LICNOS·CON  
TEXTOS·IEVRV  
ANVAL◦NNACV·  
CANEC◦SEDL◦N

Inscription at Autun, Côte D'Or, engraved on a stone, found in 1844, now at the  
Museum at Autun.

**Transcription:** LIKNOS KONTE ŠTO S' IEVRU AN VAL  
ON NASU KA(M)NE KO SEDL ON

**Translation:** “Send-off celebration, accounts of the funeral, a  
layer of stone he spread when you died.”

## **XXXI Dreamland**



Inscription at Couchey, Côte d'Or, dotted on the sleeve of a bronze coat-peg, found in 1853, now at the Dijon Museum.

### **Division and Alphabetization:**

DOIRO S', S' EGO MAR I IEVRV ALI  
SANU

**Transcription:** DOI(G)RO(V) S', S' JEGJO(V) MAR I  
EVRV ALI SANU

**Translation:** “You played out your part, you came to the end of worry and care and you are in the grave, but in dreamland.”

### **Looser Translation:**

“You played out your part, you came to the end of worry and care but although you are buried, you are in dreamland.”

## **XXXVII The Pilgrim**

### **KAPOMAPO OYIFPA**

Inscription of Alise, in running writing, written on two leaden strips, found in 1909, now at the Alise Museum.

<b>Division:</b>	KA ROMARO OJIGRA
<b>Transcription:</b>	KA ROMARO OJIGRA
<b>Translation:</b>	“When the pilgrim’s time is up.”
GODAN	1. GODAN 2. GODEN - Sln. - “ripe, productive”; GODAN - SC. - “suitable”; HODNY - Cz. - “diligent, good”
PLANAY	1. PLANAJ 2. PLANA, PLANINA - Sln., Csl., SC., Mac., Blg.; POLONYNA - Ukr.; PLONIANA - dial. P. - “plain, open country, ungrown terrain”
BUSSY-RABUTIN	1. RABUTIN 2. RABUTATI - Sln. - “to steal fruit”; RABOVATI - Cz.; RABOWAĆ - P.; RABOVAT - dial. R. - “to plunder, to loot”
SOUHEY	1. SUHEJ 2. SUH - gsl. - “dry, wilted”
VOLNAY	1. VOLNAJ 2. VOLNA - Sln., dial. R.; VUNA - SC.; VLNA - Cz. - “wool”
DRACY	1. DRACI 2. DRAČJE - Sln. - “brushwood, dry twigs”
CHARNY	1. ČARNI 2. ČRN - Sln.; CRN - SC.; ČERNYJ - R.; ČERNY - Cz. - “black”
BLANOT	1. PLANOT 2. see PLANAY supra
MORVAN	1. MORVAN 2. MRVA - Sln., SC., Cz.; MERVA - R. - “hay” 3. The suffix AN adjectivizes it to “hayful.”

JARNOY	1. JARNOJ 2. JAR, JARINA - Sln. - “early, spring sowing”; JARYJ - Old R.; JARY - Old Cz. - “sown in spring”
BOURBILLY	1. BORBILLY 2. BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir”; BILLY - BELI - gsl. - “white” 3. therefore, “white fir, white pine”
(2) POULIGNY	1. PULNJI (POLNJI) 2. POL, POLJE - gsl. - “field” 3. since the form is adjectival, “fielded”
VISERNY	1. BISERNI 2. BISER - Sln., SC., Csl., R., Old Cz., Blg.; BYSER - Ukr. - “pearl” 3. the adj. form, “pearly”
SAUVIGNY	1. SAVNJI 2. dial. SAV, SU, lit. SOL - gsl. - “salt” 3. the adj. form, “salty”
LUCENAY	1. LU(T)SENAY 2. LUSNEC - Sln. - “LATHREA SQUAMARIA” - “bran, bran tailings”
OGNY	1. OGNI 2. OGON - Sln., Western SC.; ZAGON - P.; HONY - (pl.) - Ukr., Cz. - “garden beds”
VELOGNY	1. VELOGNI 2. VEL - (comb. form) - from VELIK - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; VELIKIJ - R.; VELIKY - Cz. - “big, large” - for OGNY, see OGNY supra 3. therefore, “big gardens”
MOLOY	1. MOLOJ 2. MOLJ - gsl. - “moth” 3. therefore, “moth-eaten”
PRÉGELAN	1. PREŽELAN 2. PREŽATI - Sln., SC. - “to lurk, to lie in wait” 3. The suffix AN is descriptive of a

	locus "where one lies in wait," probably for hunting purposes.
SUZON RIVER VAL-SUZON	1. SUZON 2. SOLZA - Sln.; SUZA - SC.; SLEZA - R.; SLZA - Cz. - "tear"
SPOY	1. SPOJ 2. SPOJITI - Sln., Csl., SC.; POJIT - Cz. - "to unite, to join" 3. therefore, "junction, union"
MAGNY	1. MANJI 2. MANJŠI - Sln.; MANJI - SC.; MENŠIJ - R.; MENŠI - Cz. - "smaller"
VEZIN RIVER	1. VEZIN 2. VEZATI - Sln., SC., Ocsl.; VAZAT - Cz. - "to tie, to fasten, to bind"

## XII

### Tribe Five

### Volcae Arecomici

Before they split into several groups and left for their bellicose wanderings, the Volcae were neighbors of the Boii in central Europe. Whether due to an exploding population or because of Scythian incursions into their territory, by the fifth century B.C., the Volcae are on the move.

A subgroup, known as Volcae Tectosages will be considered later. A less warlike offshoot known as Volcae Arecomici settled on the right bank of the Rhone River sometime in the fourth or third century B.C. On account of their peaceful preoccupation with agriculture and animal husbandry, we hear little of them. Rome recorded the exploits only of the peoples who rose against her. The rest were allowed to vanish into the mists of unannaled history, unchronicled.

And such it appears at a cursory glance would be the fate of the Arecomici. Yet, it turns out otherwise. Besides their name, we have several inscriptions and numerous toponyms. From these we can cull a

clearer picture of the vital people who tilled the land that hugged the coast and sailed the great river to the sea.

The uncouth ear of the military recorder who first tabulated their name must still have ailed from the tinnitus of the striking ax and lance against the shield of battle. His error was corrected by the more sensitive hearing of the refined cartographer of the Peutinger Table, who changed the name to the way it sounded, to VOLCE (VOLTSE). This is very close to the oldest form for WOLVES - i.e. VOLCJE, in the Slovene language. The Volcje living on the Rhone were described as A-REKOM-ICI. As with GARUM-NA River, we again encounter the instrumental case in REKOM (REKA - gsl. - "river").

Accordingly, the tribe's name was "WOLVES BY THE RIVER."

The five passages found on the territory occupied by the Volce Arecomici range from the sacred and profane, to commercial and filial. They appear as passages V, VII, XIX, XXII, and XXIV in *Adieu to Brittany* and are reproduced here.

## V The Rain

ΚΑΡΤΑΡΟΣΙΛΛΑΝΟΥΙΑΚΟΣΔΞΔΕ  
ΜΑΤΡΕΒΟΝΑΜΑΥΣΙΚΑΒΟΒΡΑΤΟΥΔΕ

Inscription in the Temple of Nemausus at Nîmes, engraved in beautiful characters on a marble Doric capital, found in 1742, now at the museum at Nîmes. It would seem that the now damaged upper portion of the passage was still extant in 1917.

### Division and Alphabetization:

KAR TA ROSIL LAN OJ JA KOS DE ŠE  
MATRE BO, NAMAJ SI KA BO VRATOJ  
ŠE

**Translation:** "Whatever rain came last year, there is good likelihood that it may again, do not worry about its returning again."

## VII The Boundary Stone

ΚΑΤΟ  
ΒΑΛΟC

Inscription at a vineyard in Nîmes, Gard, engraved on stone, noticed in 1652.

**Transcription:** KA TO  
VAL OTS

**Translation:** “When you move this, drop dead.”

## XIX The Rider

ΑΛΛΕΤΙΝ°Σ ΚΑΡΝ°Ν°Υ ΑΛ Σ° ΕΑΣ

Inscription at Montagnac, Hérault, written on a column pedestal, found around 1898, now at Béziers Museum.

### Division and Alphabetization:

AL LE TI NO S'  
KAR NO NOJ AL SO EAS

**Transcription:** AL LE TI NJO S'  
KAR NJO NJOJ AL SJO JEHAS

**Translation:** “Did you really do her? Since she is not here, did you do her on horseback?”

## XXII The Debt

ΚΑΙ ΣΙΤΑΛΟΣ  
ΟΥΕΡΙΚΝ°ΓΔ

# ΕΔΕΒΡΑΤΟΥΔ Ε KANTENA·ΛΑ MI·EINOYI

Inscription at Lampèze Street in Nîmes, Gard, written coarsely on a rectangular block of hard rock, found in 1876, now at the Nîmes Museum.

## Division and Alphabetization:

KA S CITAL OC  
OJ ER CIKNOC D'  
E DE BRATOJ D'  
JE KANTE NALAMI  
JE IN OJI

**Transcription:** KA S' ČITAL, OTS,  
OJ JER SIKNOTS D'  
JE DJE VRATOJ D'  
JE KANTE NALAMI  
JE IN OJI

## Second Transcription:

KA S' ČITAL, OTS,  
OJ JER SIKNOTS D'  
JE ŽE VRATOJ, D'  
JE KANTE NALAMIL  
JE IN OJI

**Translation:** “When you read this, leave it alone, because he returned the accommodation, that he discharged the accounts between him and them.”

## Loose Translation:

“When you have read this, do not deface it. He has repaid the accommodation and the accounts

between him and them are now discharged in full.”

## XXIV ADR

### ΑΔΡΕΣΣΙΚΝΟΣ ΥΙΒΡΑΤΟΥΔΕΚΑ

Inscription of Saint-Côme near Nîmes, Gard, written in beautiful characters on white marble, found in 1886, now at Nîmes Museum.

**Division and Alphabetization:**

ADR E SIKNOS  
JI BRATOJ D' E KA

**Transcription:**      ADR JE SIKNOS  
                          JI VRATOJ D' JE KA(J)

**Translation:**      “ADR returned to her the inconvenience so that it is really something.”

**Loose Translation:**

“ADR repaid her the trouble and aggravation and then some.”

Among the numerous toponyms of interest from this area are the following:

MÉJANES              1. MEJANES(T) 2. MEJA - gsl. - “boundary, border”

JASSE D'ISNARD      1. JAS 2. JASA - “glade, clearing” - see JASSERON, JASSANS, JASSERIE, and LARAJASSE supra

MAS BADET	1. MAS(T) VADET 2. MOST - gsl. - “bridge” - BADET - VADET from VODA - gsl. - “water” 3. therefore, “water bridge”
BADET	1. VADET 2. VODA - gsl. - “water” 3. “watery”
MAS DE PIOCH	1. MAS(T) 2. akn. form of MOST - gsl. - “bridge” - PIJOČ - see PIOCH supra 3. “bridge of the cattle watering place”
RODILHAN	1. RODILAN 2. RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to generate, to make grow” 3. with the adjectival AN ending “fruitful”
SERNHAC	1. SERNAK (SRNJAK) 2. SRNA - Sln., Ocsł., Cz.; SERNA - R. - “deer” 3. The AK ending masculinizes the locus to “roe buck.”
PAZAC	1. PAZAK 2. PAZITI - Sln., Ocsł., SC. - “to watch over, to guard”
REDESSAN	1. REDESAN 2. REDITI - Sln. - “to rear, to fatten up”
BEZOUCE	1. BEZOVCE 2. BEZEG - Sln.; BEZEK - Kjk.; BAZAK - dial. Srb.; BEZ - Cz. - “elder tree” (genus sambucus) 3. The CE ending is typical for place names. - Bezovje, a locus in Slovenia
LE BALANDRAN	- from BALA, BALKA - SC. - “mucus, snot”; BALKA - dial. P. - “lake in a lowland”; BALKA - Ukr. - “swampland” 3. The AN ending adjectivizes the locus to “swampy.” - see BALAYES supra under the Velavji

PICHEGU	1. PIČEGU (PIČEG(AV)) 2. PIČA - Sln., SC.; PIŠTA - Ocsł.; PIŠČA - R.; PICE - Cz. - “fodder” 3. The U, OV ending adjectivizes the place.
GAJAN	1. GAJAN 2. GAJ - Sln., SC., dial. R.; HAJ - Cz. - “grove”
ROBIAC	1. ROVJAK 2. ROV - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “tunnel, adit” - see ROBRICA supra under Lognon’s Map chapter
CAVEIRAC	1. KAVEJRAK 2. akn. form of KOVEJRAK - KOVATI - “to forge, to smith” 3. “forge, smithy”
BIZAC	1. BIZAK 2. now BIZEC - Sln. - from BIZNA - dial. Sln. - “mediocre beets fed to pigs” - see BIZIAT supra under the Segusiavi
JUNAS	1. JUNAS(T) 2. JUN, JUNEC - Sln., Ocsł., Slk.; JUNAC - SC. - “young ox or bull, bullock”
CAUVIAC	1. KAUVJAK (KOVJAK) 2. KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge” 3. therefore, “forge, smithy” - see COUV supra under the Segusiavi and CAVEIRAC supra
CAVANES	1. KAVANES(T) 2. akn. form of the lit. KOV, KOVAR 3. “of a forge, of a smithy” - see CAUVIAC supra
BRESTALOU RIVER	1. BRESTALU (BRESTALOV) 2. BREST - gsl., except L. - “ <i>ulmus campestris</i> ” 3. i.e. “elm”
BÉNOVIE RIVER	1. PENOVI 2. PENA - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Cz. -

	“foam” 3. “foamy river”
VISTRE RIVER	1. BISTR 2. BISTER - Sln., Ocsł.; BISTAR - SC.; BYSTRYJ - R.; BYSTRY - Cz. - “quick, agile, clear, pure” 3. The hydronym of BISTRICA in Slovenia combines the two concepts of quickness and clarity in that it means “a swift, clear stream.”
LÉDENON	1. LEDENON 2. LEDINA - Sln., Ocsł., SC. - “fallow, uncultivated land”
STANISLAS	1. STANISLAS(T) 2. STATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; STAT - R. - (STANU - 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres.) - “to stand, to be at a standstill, to stagnate” - SLAS(T) - SLAN - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; SLANY - Cz.; SOLONYJ - R. - “salty” 3. therefore, “stagnant with salt” - It should be noted that the locus is in the “Marais des Saliers” salt marshes area.
ETANG DE MALAGROY	1. MALAGROJ 2. combination of MALA - and GROJ - MAL, MALI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; MALYJ - R.; MALY - Cz. - “small, little” - GROJ - GRUJ - SC. - “conger, sea eel” 3. therefore, “little conger”
SAUZET	1. SAVZET 2. dial. SAVZA for lit. SOLZA - Sln.; SUZA - SC.; SLEZA - R.; SLZA - Cz. - “tear” 3. therefore, “teary (percolating) place”
LE PUGET	1. PUŽET 2. just another form of the “escargot” PUŽ, POVŽ variants - see LA POUGE, POUZOLS, POUZILHAC, and PUJAUT supra under the Segusiavi, the Saluvii, and the Velavii
CRUVIERS	1. KRUJVJES(T) (KRAVJAST) 2. KRAVA - gsl.

	- “cow”
LÉDIGNAN	1. LEDINJAN 2. LEDINA - Sln., Oosl., SC. - “fallow, uncultivated land” - see LÉDENON supra
VÉZÉNOBRES	1. VEZENOBRES(T) 2. the combination is from VEZENO (VEZAN) and BRES(T) - VEZENO from VEZATI - Sln., Oosl., SC.; VAZAT - Cz. - “to tie, to fasten, to bind” - BREST - gsl., except L. - “elm” 3. “stands of elm”
BOUCOIRAN	1. POUKVARAN (PÓKVARAN, POKVARJEN) 2. the prefix PO - “per, through, by way of” and KVARITI - Sln., SC., Slk. - “to damage, harm, impair” 3. therefore, adjectivized because of the suffix AN, “unfit for use, damaged”
TORNAC	1. TORNAK 2. TORN, TRN - Sln., Oosl., SC., Cz.; TĚRN - R. - “thorn” 3. The AK ending renders it “thorny place.”
LÉZAN	1. LEZAN 2. LESTI - Sln., Srb.; LJESTI - Old Cr.; LEZT - R., Cz. - “to crawl, to creep”
MÉJANNES-LES-ALÉS	1. MEJANES(T) 2. MEJA - gsl. - “boundary, border” - see MÉJANNES supra - This locality lies at the north-west extremity of the territory.
LE MÉJANEL	1. MEJANEL 2. see MÉJANNES and MÉJANES supra
POUJOL-S-ORB	
POUZOLLES	- POVŽOLES(T) - see LA POUGE, POUZOLS , POUZILHAC, and PUJAUT supra under the

Saluvii and the Velavii

POUJOLS	- POVZOLS(T) - the “escargot” list keeps growing - see POUZOLLES supra
POUZOLS BOIS DE POUZES	- another “escargot” - see POUZOLLES supra
LE POUGET	- yet another one - see POUZOLLES supra
LES BORIES, LA BORIE, LE BORIE - D’ARRE	1. BORI 2. BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir”
GABRIAC	1. GABRIJAK (GABRJAK) 2. GABER - Sln., Mac.; GRAB - SC., R., Ll.; GABR - Blg.; HRAB - Ukr., Br., Ul., Slk.; HABR - Cz. - “beech tree”
LABRIC	1. LAVRIČ 2. LAVOR - Sln., SC., Mac.; LAVR - R., Blg., Ukr.; WAWRZYN - P. - “bay leaf”
CAZEVIEILLE	- This combinational toponym cannot extinguish the CAZE portion by adding a French -VIEILLE - “old” suffix. CAZE - is an AKANJE (A for O) form of present KOZE - gsl. - “she-goats” - see CUZIEU supra under the Velavii
ROUBIAC	1. ROVJAK 2. This is just a diphthonged form of ROBIAC supra. - see also ROBRICA supra under Lognon’s Map chapter
GRABELS	1. GRABELS(T) 2. see the GRAB - SC., R., Ll. - and HRAB - Ukr., Br., Ul., Slk. - forms of GABER - “beech tree” - under GABRIAC supra
VIGNOGOUL	1. VINJOGUL 2. combination of VINJO - from

	VINO - gsl. - “wine” - and a diphthonged GOUL for GOL - Ul. and Ll. - “forest, grove” 3. “wine grove, vineyard”
SAUSSAN	1. SAVSAN (SAVZAN, SOLZAN, SUZAN) 2. SOLZA - Sln; SUZA - SC.; SLEZA - R.; SLZA - Cz. - “tear” 3. “teary (trickly) place” - see SAUZET supra
LE SALZE	1. SAVZE (SOLZE) 2. SOLZA - “tear” - see SAUSSAN and SAUZET supra
SAUVIAN	1. SAVJAN (SOLJEN) 2. dial. SAV, SU - lit. SOL - “salt” - see SAVIGNEUX, LA SAULSAIE, SAVIGNA, SAUVAS, SAVAS, and SULIGNAT supra under Segusiavi
ISSANKA	1. JISANKA 2. JISA, JASA - Sln. - “glade, clearing”
BALARUC-LE-VIEUX	
BALARUC-LES-BAINS	1. BALARUC 2. BALA, BALKA - SC. - “mucus, snot” - see BALAYES supra under the Velavii and BALANOD supra under the Segusiavi - see also BALAZUC supra and BALBIAC supra (Saluvii)
CAZILHAC	1. KAZILAK (KAZLAK) 2. KOZA - gsl. - “she- goat” - see CAZEVIEILLE supra and CUZIEU supra under the Velavii
CAZOULES - D’HERAULT	
	1. KAZULS(T) (KAZOLS(T), KOZALST, KOZAST) 2. KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” - see CAZILHAC, CAZEVIEILLE, and CUZIEU supra

CAZILLAC	1. KAZILAK (KOZLAK) 2.KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” - see CAZILHAC, CAZEVIEILLE, CUZIEU, and CAZOULS - D'HERAULT supra
POMÉROL	1. POMEROL(T) 2. combination of prefix PO - “per, through, by way of” - and MRETI - Sln., Srb., Ocsl.; MRIJETI - Cr.; MERET - R.; MRIT - Cz. - “to die” 3. “place where growth has died out”
MÈZE	1. MEZ 2. MEZETI - Sln. - “to trickle, to ooze” 3. therefore, “an oozing, swampy place”
TRESSAN	1. TRESAN 2. TRESTI - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; TRJASTI - R.; TRAST - Cz. - “to shake, tremble, quake” 3. therefore, a place “subject to tremors”
POPIAN	1. POPJAN 2. combination of prefix PO - “per, through, by way of” - and PJAN - “drunk” - from PITI - “to drink” - PITI - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; PIT - R., Cz. - “to drink, to soak” 3. therefore, “soaked through, flooded”
LAGAMAS	1. GAMAS(T) 2. combination of LA (Fr. def. fem. article) and GAMAS(T) - from GAMS - Sln. - “chamois”
BRISSAC	1. VRISAK 2. VRIJES - Cr.; VRES - Cz., Slk.; VRSJE - Sln. - “Calluna Vulgaris, Erica Arborea Carmea”
GORNIÈS	1. GORNJES(T) 2. GORA - gsl. - “mountain” 3. therefore, “mountainous” - It should be noted that the locus is in the Montagne de la Séranne region.

VIS	1. VIS is also in the Montagne de la Séranne area. 2. VIS - from VISETI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; VISET - R., Cz. - “to be suspended, to hang” 3. therefore, “a high place”
VIS RIVER	- This river runs past VIS (supra) and through the Montagne de la Séranne.
COUPIAC	1. KUVJAK (KOVJAK) 2. KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge” 3. therefore, “forge, smithy” - see COUV supra under the Segusiavi, and CABBIAC and CAUVIAC supra under the Saluvii
VISSEC	1. VISEC (VISEK) 2. VISETI - “to hang, to be suspended ” - see VIS supra
BELVEZET	1. BELVEZET 2. a combinational of BEL - gsl. - “white” - and VEZ - from VEZATI - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; VAZAT - Cz. - “to tie, to fasten, to bind”
LE LUC	1. LUG (LOG) 2. LOG - gsl. - “grove”
LE CAYLA, CAYLUS, LE CAYLAR, CAILLAN	1. CAJLA, KAJLUS(T), KAJLAR, KAJLAN 2. a metathesis of KLAJA - Sln. - “fodder, provender”
BREZE RIVER	1. BREZ 2. BREZA - gsl. - “birch tree”
SOUBÈS	1. SOUVES(T) 2. dial SOV, SU, lit. SOL - “salt” - see SAUVIAN, SAVIGNEUX, LA SAULSAIE, SAVIGNA, SAUVAS, SAVAS, and SULIGNAT supra under Segusiavi
LE MAS-DELON	1. MAS(T) 2. akn. form of MOST - gsl. - “bridge” - DELON from DELO - Sln., Ocsł., Srb., R.;

DJELO - Cr.; DILO - Cz. - “work, labor”

RABÉJAC	1. RABEJAK 2. RABA - dial Sln. - “coarse grass, poor fodder”
ROUBIGNAC	1. ROVINJAK 2. ROV - Sln., OcsL., SC., Cz. - “tunnel, adit” - see ROBIAC supra (Saluvii), ROUBIAC supra, and ROBRICA (Lognon’s Map)
PRADELS	1. PRADELS(T) 2. PREDEL - Sln. - “something fenced, narrow tract of land” - see LE PRADAL (Velavii)
BRIGNAC	1. BRINJAK 2. BRINJE - Sln., SC. - “juniper tree”
NÉBIAN	1. NEBJAN 2. NEBO - Sln., OcsL., SC., R. - “sky”
PÉRET	1. PERET 2. pp. of PERETI - Sln. - “to rot” and “to glow” 3. “wood that glows as it rots”
PIC DE VISSOU	1. VISU (VISOV) 2. VISETI - “to hang, to be suspended, to be high” - see VIS and VISSEC supra
PAULHAN	1. PAVHAN 2. The diphthonged PAULHAN is today’s POLH-AN (pronounced POUHAN) - from POLH - Sln.; PUH - SC.; POUX - dial Br.; PLH - Cz.; POLČOK - R. - “dormouse” - see PAULHIET (Saluvii)
(2) NIZAS	1. NIZAS(T) 2. NIZ - (adv.) - gsl. - “downwards” - and NIZEK - (adj.) - gsl. - “low”

GABIAN	1. GABJAN 2. akn. form of GOBA - Sln., Ocsł. - “fungus, mushroom,” GUBA - R. - “edible mushroom,” GUBA - SC. - AMADOU; HOUBA - Cz. - “tree mushroom, sponge” 3. therefore, “place plentiful in mushrooms, fungi”
CASSAN	1. KASAN 2. KASEN - Sln.; KASAN - SC; KOSNYJ - “late, slow”
SERVIAN	1. SERPJAN 2. SERP, SRP - “sickle” - see SERVAS, SERPES (Segusiavi)
(2) CLAIRAC	1. KLAJRAC 2. KLAJA - Sln. - “fodder, provender”
CERS	1. CERS(T) 2. CER - Sln., Csl., SC., R. - “bitter oak” 3. Sln. toponyms: Cerovo, Cerovec, Cerovlje, Cerovce
PLATEAU DE GRÉZAC	1. GREZAK 2. GREZ - Sln. - “mud, silt, sludge” - from GREZNITI - Sln.; GREZNUTI - SC.; GRJAZNUT - R.; HREZNOUT - Cz. - “to sink, to collapse”
(2) SAHUC	1. SAHUC 2. SAHNITI - Sln.; SAHNUTI - SC.; SOXNUT - R.; SCHNOUT - Cz. - “to dry up, to wilt, to wither” 3. “wilted place” - see SOUHEY (Mandubii)
CAZOULS-LES-BÉZIERS	
CAZALS-VIEIL	1. KAZOULS(T) and KAZALS(T) respectively 2. KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” - see CAZEVIEILLE supra and CUZIEU (Velavii)

RIBAUTE	1. RIBAUT 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish” - see RIBES and LA RIBEYRE supra ( Saluvii)
SEVIGNAC	1. SEVNJAK 2. SEVEC - “sower” - from SEJATI - Sln., Srb., Ocsł.; SIJATI - Cr.; SEJAT - R.; SIT - Cz. - “to sow” - see all toponyms ending with SIAT (Segusiavi)
CAYZAC, LA COUSINIÉ, CAZILHAC, CAZO, CAZELLES, CASSILLAC, CAZAL	
	1. KAJZAK, KUZINJE, KAZILAK, KAZOV, KAZELES(T), KAZILAK, KAZAL 2. All of the foregoing are different forms of KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” - see also CAZOULS, CAZALS, CAZEVIEILLE, and CAZIEU (Velavii) supra - other forms shall follow - Apparent also from toponyms such as SIRAN below, cheese-making was one of the main occupations of the Volcje Rekomci.
VIRANEL	1. VIRANEL 2. VIR - Sln., Ocsł., SC., dial. R. - “water, spring, eddy”
VEYRAN	1. VEJRAN 2. VEJA - Sln., Ocsł. - “branch”
CAVENAC, COUJAN, CAUNAS, CABEZAC	
	1. KAVENAK, KUJAN, KAVANAS(T), CAVEZAK 2. all from the root KOV - from KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge” - see COUV supra (Segusiavi), CABIAC and CAUVIAC (Saluvii), and COUPIAC and CAVANES supra. The fact that the number of forges is increasing is a clear sign that we are nearing the region occupied by the VOLCJE TECTOSAGES, who were renowned for their metal work and extractions.

- SIRAN 1. SIRAN 2. SIR - Sln., OcsL., SC.; SYR - R., Cz.  
- “cheese”
- MAGALAS 1. MAGALAS(T) 2. MEGLA, MAGLA - gsl. -  
“fog” 3. therefore, “foggy” - see MACLAS  
(Velavii)
- GRÉZAN 1. GREZAN 2. GREZ - Sln. - “mud, silt, sludge” -  
from GREZNITI - Sln. - “to sink, to collapse” - see  
GRÉZAC supra
- LA BORIE-NOUVELLE, LES BORIES, LA BORIE-NOBLE  
1. BORI and BORJES(T) (BORJAS(T)) 2. BOR -  
gsl. - “pine, fir”
- PRADAL 1. PRADAL 2. PREDAL, PREDEL - Sln. -  
“something that is fenced, narrow tract of land” -  
see PRADELS supra and PRADAL (Velavii)
- BOUBALS, BABIO, BABEAU, BOBES  
1. BOUBALS(T), BABJO(V), BABOV, and  
BOBES(T) respectively 2. BOB - gsl. - “broad  
bean, horse bean”
- N.D.-DE-NIZE, LAVAL-DE-NIZE, LE CAUSSE DE NISSAC  
1. NIZE and NIZAK respectively 2. NIZ - (adv.) -  
gsl. - “downwards” - and NIZEL - (adj.) - gsl. -  
“low” - see NIZAS supra
- CAUSSE DE GABRIAC  
1. GABRJAK 2. GABER - “beech tree” - see  
GABRIAC and GRABELS supra
- BOIS DE MELAC  
1. MELAK 2. MEL - Sln., Istrian Cr. - “oak” 3.

	This type of oak grows in a rocky, dry, Mediterranean climate.
BRES	1. BRES(T) 2. BREST - gsl., except L. - “ <i>ulmus campestris</i> ,” i.e. “elm”
LA RODE	1. RODE 2. RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to generate, to make grow”
SERVIÈS	1. SERPJES(T) 2. SERP, SRP - Sln., SC., Cz.; SERP - R. - “sickle” - see SERVIAN supra, SERVAS, SERVES supra (Segusiavi)
VINAS	1. VINAS(T) 2. VINO - gsl. - “wine”
TRUSCAS	1. TRUSCAS(T) (TRUŠČAST) 2. TRUSKATI - Sln., dial R. and Old R. - “to clatter, to rattle, to rumble” 3. It is significant to note that this locus is in the Gorges de l’Orb area.
ROC MENDIC	1. MENDIK 2. MENEK - Sln.; MENTJUK - Ukr.; MIENTUZ - P.; MJENK - L. - “minnow”
SADDE	1. SADE 2. SAD - Sln., Ocsl., SC., R. Cz. - “planted items, garden”
LA FAJOLE	1. FAŽOL 2. FIŽOL - Sln.; BAŽULJ, BOZANJ, FAŽO, FAŽOL, VAŽUN, PAŽULJ - “beans” 3. The word is of a probable pre-Greek origin. Here, we have a nascent langue d’oc intrusion.
ROCOZELS	
CEILHES-ET-ROCOZELS	1. ROKOZELS(T) 2. Both of these loci are in the Forêt des Monts d’Orb. The combination is from

RO(N)KO - from RONEK - Goriški Sln. dial. - “hanging, sloping terrain” - and ZELS(T) - from ZEL, ZELO - Sln., Ocsł. - “green growth, green plant”; ZELIŠĆE - SC. - “herbs”

#### VERZOLET RIVER

1. BERZOLET 2. a combination of BERZO, BRZO - from BRZ - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; BRZY - Cz.; BORZYJ - R. - “rapid, swift” - and LET - from LETETI - Sln., Ocsł., Srb.; LETJETI - Cr.; LETET - R., Cz. - “to run, to fly” 3. therefore, “rapids” river

SÉNÉGAS 1. SENEGAS(T) (SNEGAS(T)) 2. SNEG - Sln., Ocsł., Srb., R.; SNIJEG - Cr.; SNIH - Cz. - “snow”

RIGAL  
RIGOLS 1. RIGAL , RIGOLS(T) 2. RIGA - Sln. - “Aconitum lycocotonum” - The word comes from RIGATI - Sln. - “to bray,” and dial. “to vomit”

CANAC 1. KANAK 2. dial. akn. form of KONJ-AK - gsl. - “horse”

MÉCLE 1. MEKLE 2. MEKET - MEKETATI - Sln.; MEKATI - SC.; MEKAT - R. - “to bleat”

#### ST. PIERRE DE BÉTIRAC BOIS DE BÉTIRAC

1. VETIRAC (VETIRAK) 2. VETER - VETR - gsl. - “wind”

SÉNAS 1. SENAS(T) 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay”

BARDOU 1. BARDOU (BARDOV) 2. BRDO - Sln., Ocsł. - “hill, steep slope”; BRDO - SC. - “mountain”;

	BERDO - Ukr. - “slope”
PESTOUS	1. PESTUS(T) 2. PESTOVATI - Sln., Csl.; PHESTOVATI - Old Cr. - “to nurse”; PESTOVAT - R., Cz. - “to cultivate, to nurse, to nourish”
ROUNAC, LE ROUVE, ROUVIGNO	1. ROVAK, ROV, ROVINJO 2. a diphthonged form of ROVNAK, ROVE, and ROVINJO - ROV - Sln., Ocsł., R., SC. - “pit, cave, tunnel, adit”
BERLOU	1. BERLU (BRLOV) 2. BRLA - Sln.; BERLIN (hence, the name of the German city) - Old L. - “a simple dam made of posts,” also “a small bridge on posts”
LUGNÉ	1. LUGNJE 2. LUG, LOG - gsl. - “grove” - see LE LUC supra
PARDAILHAN	1. PARDAJLAN (PRADALJAN, PREDELEN) 2. PREDAL, PREDEL - Sln. - “something that is fenced, narrow tract of land” - see PRADELS supra and PRADAL (Velavii)
CÉBAZAN	1. CEVAZAN 2. CEV - Sln., Csl., Srb.; CIJEV - Cr. - “tube, pipe”; CIEV, CEV - Old Cz. - “hollow reed” - Because of the general nature of the first definition, we are forced to accept the very specific Old Cz. version, which has much more logic. 3. therefore, “hollow reed”
CREISSAN	1. KREJSAN (KRESAN) 2. KREŠA - Sln. - “cress” - KRES, PITOMI KRES, KRECAVA SALATA, KRESICA, KREŠ, KREŠON, KREŠUN - SC. - various forms of “cress”

PAGUGNAN	1. PAGUNJAN (POGINJEN) 2. POGINITI - Sln.; GINUTI - SC.; GIBNUT - R. - “to die, to perish”; HYNOUT - Cz. - “to weaken, to be slowly dying” 3. The V here has the French umlauted sound value.
PREISSIAN	1. PREJSJAN 2. a combination PREJ - “before, early” - and SJAN - “sown” 3. therefore, “early-sown” - see PRESSIAT (Segusiavi)
MIREPEISSET	1. MIREPEJSET 2. a combination of MIR - gsl. - “peace” - but, also in SC., Blg., R., Ukr. - “earth, territory” - The diphthonged form PEJSET is from PESIT - Sln. - “beta vulgaris” - “beet” 3. therefore, “beet world”
MAILHAC	1. MAJLAK 2. MAJITI - Sln. - “to remove bark from tree”
FAUZAN	1. FAVZAN 2. FAZAN - Sln. - “pheasant” - a borrowing from Greek, which may have borrowed it from Armenian - However, the form we have is Slavic.
GALINIÉ	1. GALINJE 2. GAL - gsl. - “Celt, Gaul” - As in the case of NEMETES and VINDECY, the locus being described after the ethnic composition of its residents militates a conclusion that those naming the locus were of a different race or tribe.
BOIS DE SERIGNAN	1. SERNJAN 2. SRNA - gsl. - “deer”
COL DES USCLATS	1. USK(A)LATS(T) 2. prefix U - “in, en-” - and

	SKALA - gsl. - “rock” 3. This Col is 788 meters high and means “enrocked” or “made of rocks.”
SABO	1. SAPOV 2. SAPA - Sln., Cr. - “wind” 3. therefore, “windy”
PLANACAN	1. PLANACAN 2. PLANA, PLANINA - “plain, open country, ungrown terrain” - see PLANAY and BLANUT supra (Mandubii)
PRÉMIAN	1. PREMJAN 2. PREMA - Sln. - “even, level, pointing straight ahead” - also from PREMICA - Sln. - “straight line”
SENAUX	1. SENAV 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay”
COL DE PIQUOTALEN	1. PIKOTALEN (PIKOTLAN) 2. a combination of PIKA - Sln. - “(white wine) vine” - and TAL - TLA - Sln., Ocsł.; TLO - SC., R. - “ground” 3. “(white wine) vineyard”
CÉREN	1. CEREN 2. CER - “bitter oak” - see CERS supra
GOS	- GOS - gsl. - “goose”
RIVER GOS	
LINAS	1. LINAS(T) 2. LINJ - gsl. - “Tinca Chrysitis,” i.e. “tench” (fish)
SEGONZAC	1. SEKONZAK 2. SEKATI - Sln., Ocsł.; POSIKATI - dial. Cr.; SEKAT - Cz. - “to cut, to chop”

### XIII

### Tribe Six

### The Volcae Tectosages

Having embarked on their wanderings from their central European homeland, the VOLCAE, a.k.a VOLCE, split into several subgroups. One such group was the peaceful, less recorded VOLCE ARECOMICI. The exploits of their more warlike cousins, the VOLCE TECTOSAGES, are far better chronicled. They themselves fractured into three geographical subgroups. One branch remained north-east of the Danubian headwaters. Another slaked its wanderlust in a south-eastward trek to the Balkans. It ended its prolonged Wanderjahr in settling in Anatolia. The third eventually settled west of the VOLCJE REKOMCI, in the valleys of the upper Garonne, its tributaries, and around the present-day Toulouse.

But before doing so, this subgroup also ventured into the Balkans. Strabo records its pillaging warpath. In 279 BC, he finds them as part of a larger horde marching into and raiding Macedonia. This only whetted its appetite for plunder. The sanctuary treasures of Greece lay just beyond the passes. The most renowned of these was at Delphi, the house of the oracle of Apollo. Here, vast treasures were reputedly kept for safekeeping.

Of all the participants in the attack on Delphi in the winter of 279, only the Volce Tectosages are reported to have succeeded in carrying off the temple spoils. From Delphi, they repaired to the territory of Toulouse in Gaul, where they settled.

The choice of the wolf as their tribal totem lay in the belief of its deterrence in peace and invincibility in battle. According to the Slovene anthropologist Damjan J. Ovsec, the myth of divine protection over a child named after the wolf persists among Serbs to the present day. Names such as Vuk (“wolf”) Karadžić, Vuk Drašković, Vuk Obradović, Vuk Rupnik, or the double-barreled Montenegrin Vukadin Vukadinović are but a random sample.

Due to this belief and their past successes, the ferocity of the Tectosages continued to smoulder in their new homeland. In 107 B.C.,

we find them joining the tribe of Tigurini and defeating the Roman army at Bordeaux. True to their savagely fierce self-image, they proceed to humiliate the defeated Romans by forcing them to march under the yoke.

But this was the only victory over the Roman army in all of Gaul. Nemesis, the goddess of retribution lay in wait, biding her time. Retribution came soon enough. The Romans auctioned off, by lot to the highest bidder, sections of the sacred lake where the spoils of Delphi and the Volce's gold and silver were deposited. At last, this branch of the Tectosages was subdued, never to rise against Rome again. By attempting to decipher the meaning of their ancient settlements, we now turn to explore their more peaceful pursuits.

CARAUCE            1. KARAVCE (KRAVCE) 2. KRAVA - Sln.,  
                      Ocsł., SC., Cz.; KOROVA - R. - "cow"

MAUSSANS          1. MAVSANS(T) 2. MOVSTI (MOLSTI) - Sln.;  
                      MLESTI - Ocsł.; MUSTI - SC. - "to milk" - see  
                      MOUSSAC supra (Volcje Rekomci)

LE PUGET, POUZAX, PUJOL-DE-BOSC, LE PUJOL, LES  
POUZAQUES, LA POUZENCARIE, PUGETS, PUJOL, POUZOLS,  
POULAN-POUZOLS

- Just in case the patient reader thought that he/she was out of the "escargot" country! But, it should be noted that in all endings the forms are not only recognizable but still in use!

LE TRIVALOU      1. TRIVALU, TRAVANET 2. TRAVA, TREVA  
TRAVANET           - gsl. - "grass, fodder"

CAZES, CAHUZAC, LAS CAZES, LA CAZALIE, CAZELLES, LA  
CAZE                - all from KAZA - akn. form of KOZA - gsl.  
                      - "she-goat" - please refer to other forms supra

## CAUNES-MINERVOIS

CAUNAN - akin. forms of KOV - from KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge” - see COUV supra (Segusiavi), CABIAC and CAUVIAC supra (Saluvii), CABENAC, COUJAN, CAUNAS, CABEZAC supra (Volcje Rekomci)

## CONNAC, CAYNAC

1. KONAK, KAJNAK 2. KONJ - gsl. - “horse” - see COGNY supra (Segusiavi)

CUNAC 1. KUNAK 2. KUNA - gsl. - “marten”

## PRADELLES-CABARDES

LE PRADEL 1. PRADELES(T) and PRADEL respectively 2. PREDEL - Sln. - “something that is fenced, narrow tract of land” - see PARDAILHAN, PRADAL, PRADELS supra

CAYLUS 1. KAJLUS(T) and KAJLA respectively 2.

LE CAYLA metathesis of KLAJA - Sln. - “fodder, provender” - see CAYLAR, CAILLAN supra ( Volcje Rekomci)

## PIC DE NORE (1211m)

NORE 1. NOR 2. NORA - Sln., R., Cz., Slk., P. - “cave, cavern” 3. therefore, “caves, caverns”

CUCUSSAC 1. KUKUSA<sup>K</sup> 2. KUKATI, KUKAVICA (with similar forms) - gsl. - “cuckoo”

LAMAYS 1. MAJS(T) and MAJUS(T) 2. MAJITI - Sln. - “to remove bark from tree” - see MAILHAC supra (Volcje Rekomci)

MEZERAC	1. MEZERAK 2. MEZETI - Sln. - “to trickle, to ooze” - It should be noted that this locus is on Lac des Saints-Peyres. - see MÈZE supra (Volcje Rekomci)
VABRE	1. BABRE, BOBRE 2. BOBER - gsl. - “beaver”
LUGAN	1. LUGAN 2. LUG, LOG - gsl. - “grove” - see LUC supra (Volcje Rekomci)
LASSAC	1. LASAK 2. LAS - Sln. - “grass” - see Sln. toponyms LASENCA, LASINA, LASENO, VASENO
LA GALAUBE GALAUBAS	1. GALAUB and GALAVBAS(T) respectively 2. GOLOB - Sln., Ocsł.; GOLUB - SC., R.; HOLUB - Cz. - “pigeon, dove”
BIOT	1. PIJOT 2. PITI - (1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres.) - PIJEM - “I drink” and PIOLENC supra (Saluvii)
LE ROUBINARIE	1. RUVINAR (RUVINARI) 2. ROV - Sln., Ocsł., R., SC. - “tunnel, adit, pit, cave” 3. together with ROUNAC, LE ROUVE, and ROUVIGNO supra (Volcje Rekomci) a “mine” in each case, with CAUNAN - “forge” - barely a mile away
BLAUCAU BLAUCAVET	1. PLAVCAV and PLAVCAVET 2. PLAVITI - Sln. - “to melt down (ore)” ; PLAVIT - R. - “to melt, to liquify” 3. “of a smelter, of a metal foundry”
PAULHE	1. PAULHE (POLHE, POVHE) 2. POLH - Sln.; PUH - SC.; POUX - dial. Br.; PLH - Cz.;

	POLČOK - R. - “dormouse” - see PAULHIET supra (Saluvii) and PAULHAN (Volcje Rekomci)
GRAILHAC	1. GRAJLAK 2. GRAJEN is pp. of GRADITI - Sln., Ocsł. - “to build”; GRADITI - SC. - “to build”; HRADIT - Cz. - “to dam, to build up”
BEZACOUL	1. BEZAKUL (BEZAGUL) 2. BEZEG - Sln.; BAZAG - dial. Srb.; BEZ - Cz. - “elder (tree)” - see BEZOUCE supra (Volcje Rekomci) - The UL ending in toponyms is quite common, HORJUL in Slovenia being an example.
LABADIÉ	1. LABADJE (LABODJE) 2. akn. form of LABOD - Sln.; LABUD - SC.; LABUT - Cz.; LABUD - Old R. - “swan” 3. The suffix JE renders it “swan place.”
LA BOUYRIÉ	1. BUJRJE (BURJE) 2. BURJA - Sln. - “strong north-east wind”; BURJA - Ocsł., R.; BURA - SC.; BOURE - Cz. - “storm”
LE PÉRIÉ	1. PERJE 2. PERJE - Sln. - “feathers, plumage”
GRÈZES	1. GREZES(T) 2. GREZ - Sln. - “mud, silt, sludge” - from GREZNITI - Sln. - “to sink, to collapse” - see GRÉZAN supra (Volcje Rekomci)
GABRIAC	1. GABRIJAK 2. GABER (in variations) - gsl. - “beech tree”
TÉCOU	1. TEKU (TEKOV) 2. TEK - Sln., Srb., Ocsł.; TIJEK - Cr. - “swift running”
VITRAC	1. VITRAK 2. VETR, VITR, VETER - gsl. -

“wind”

AUSSAC	1. AVSAK 2. akn. form of OUSAK, OVSJAK - from OVES - gsl. - “oats”
DÉNAT	1. DENAT 2. DENEM - (1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres.) - from DETI - Sln.; DJETI - Cr. - “to erect, to raise” 3. This harks back to the moniker of the Tectosages, i.e. “skilled and knowledgeable at building.”
PUÉCHASSAUT	1. PVEJČASAUT (POČASAT) 2. The diphthonged PVEJ is dial. of lit. PO - the prefix PO - “per-, through, by way of” and ČAS - Sln. - “time”; POČASEN - Sln. - “slow” 3. “slow-growing”
VÉNÈS	1. VENES(T) 2. VENETI - Sln., Ocsl.; OBENUTI - Old Cr.; VJANUT - R.; VADNOUT - Cz. - “to wither, to wilt, to dry up”
CUQ	1. KUK 2. KUK - Sln. - “hillock, hilltop”
BLAN	1. PLAN 2. PLANA, PLANINA - “plain, open country, ungrown terrain” - see BLANOT (Mandubji)
LA RODE	1. ROD 2. RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to generate, to make grow” - see RODILHAC supra
LA COUTARIE	1. KUTARI 2. KUTINA - Sln. - “quince (tree)”
BELLOC	1. BELOK (BELAK) 2. BEL - gsl. - “white”
GALAN	1. GALAN 2. GAL - gsl. - “Gallic person” 3.

	therefore, “Gaulish settlement” - Like GALINIÉ supra (Volcje Rekomci), this serves as a confirmation of non-Gallic people surrounding the locus and identifying it ethnically.
VIGOUROUX BIGORRE	1. VIGORU (VIGOROV), VIGORE 2. prefix VI - “to, into, in” - and GOROV from GORA - “mountain” - see BIGORRA supra (Lognon’s Map)
CARLIPA	1. CARLIPA 2. LIPA - gsl. - “linden” 3. a specific form for one of the varieties of the genus “Tilia”
ISSEL	1. ISEL 2. The prefix I is a rendition of the U in USSEL, seen elsewhere, but pronounced in an umlauted way to sound almost as an I. 2. SEL, SELO - gsl. - “village, settlement” - see USEL supra (Lognon’s Map), and SELLIUM supra (Antonine Itinerary)
SENOUILLAG	1. SENUILAK (SENOVJAK) 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay” - see SENAS and SENAUX supra (Volcje Rekomci)
BORIE-BLANC LA BORIE	1. BORI 2. BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir”
LA PAGÈS, PUJOLS, POUZORRE, EN PAUZIE, POUZE, PUGINIER	- some additional “escargot” forms - see others supra
GAILLAC	1. GAJLAK 2. GAJ - Sln., SC., R., Cz. - “grove, small wood” - see GAJAN supra (Volcje Rekomci)

TARN RIVER, VILLEMUR-S-TARN, BUZET-S-TARN	1. TARN 2. dial. form of TRN - Sln., OcsL., SC., Cz.; TĚRN - R. - “thorn”
CAVANÈS CAUJAC	1. KAVANES(T) and KAVJAK 2. KOVATI (akn.) - gsl. - “to forge” - see CAUVIAC supra (Volcje Rekomci)
LAVAUR LABRIC	1. LAVOR 2. LAVOR - Sln., SC., Mac.; LAVR - R., Blg., Ukr.; WAWRZYN - P. - “bay leaf” - see LABRIC supra (Volcje Rekomci) 3. of Latin “laurus” and Mediterranean provenance, pointing to a nascent langue d’oc
LES CAZETTES	1. KAZETES(T) 2. akn. forms of KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” - see several other forms supra
PREIGNAN	1. PREJGNAN 2. a combination of a prepositional PREJ - Sln.; PREDŽE - SC.; PEREŽE - dial. R.; PRIZE - Cz. - “before, early” - and GNAN from GNATI - “to bud, to sprout, to drive” 3. “sprouting early” - see VOLOGNAT and SAMOGNAT supra (Segusiavi)
VENAC	1. VENAK 2. VENETI - “to wither, to wilt, to dry up” - see VENES supra
MOSCOU	1. MOSKU (MOSGOV) 2. MOZGA - Sln. - “mud, puddle”
MAGRIN	1. MAGRIN 2. MAH - Sln.; MECH - P., Cz., Ll. - “moss” - see MEGRIT in <i>Adieu to Brittany</i>
EN PÉRIÉ	1. PERJE 2. PERJE - Sln. - “feathers, plumage” - see LE PÉRIÉ supra

CUQ-TOULZA	1. KUK 2. KUK - Sln. - “hillock, hilltop”
ROGISTAN	1. ROGISTAN 2. a combination of ROG - Sln., Ocsl., SC., R; ROH - Cz. - “horn” - and STAN - Sln., Ocsl. - “fortification, stronghold, encampment”; STAN - SC. - “abode”; STAN - R. - “abode, tent encampment”; STAN - Cz. - “tent” 3. With ROG, the reference appears to be to the conical shapes tent staves and poles make in an encampment.
(2) MOUZENS MAUZAC	1. MOVZENS(T) and MAVZAK respectively 2. dial MOVSTI, lit. MOLSTI - “to milk”
LA PASTOURIÉ	1. PASTURJE (PASTOVRJE) 2. PASTI - gsl. - “to pasture (cattle)” 3. The JE suffix renders it “pastureland.”
ROUMENS	1. RUMENS(T) 2. RUMEN - Sln. - “yellow” - dial. Sln. also “red”; Ocsl., SC. - “red”; RUMJANYJ - R. - “red”; RUMENY - Cz. - “red”
LE CAMMAS, CAMBIAC, (2) KAMY	1. KAMAS(T) (KAM(N)AS(T)), KAMBJAK (KAMJAK), KAMJI (dial. form for KAMNJI) 2. KAMEN - gsl. - “stone, rock”
CAIGNAC	1. KAJNJAK 2. akn. form of KONJ - gsl. - “horse” - see CONNAC, CAYNAC, and COGNY supra (Segusiavi)
BRICE	1. BRIC 2. BRICA - Sln. - “Bartschia alpina”
GARDOUCH	1. GARDUČ (GARDUH, GRDUH) 2. GRD - Sln. - “ugly”

JUZES	1. JUZES(T) (JUGAST) 2. JUG - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R.; JIH - Cz. - “south”
MALHOL	1. MALHOL 2. a combination of MAL - gsl. - “small, little” - and HOL, GOL - Ul., Ll. - “forest”
RATABOU	1. RATABU (RATABOV) 2. RATAJ - Sln., Ocsł., Old Cr., R., Cz. - “ploughman” 3. The OV ending renders it “ploughed place.”
ODARS	1. ODARS(T) 2. ODAR, ODER - Sln. - “platform, stage” 3. Since the reference is to terrain, it probably relates to “terracing.”
TARABEL TRÉVIGNE	1. TARAVEL (TRAVEL) and TREVINJ 2. TREVA, TRAVA - “grass, fodder” - see LE TRIVALOU, TRAVANET supra
GAURÉ	1. GAVREJ 2. diphthonged akn. of GORA - gsl. - “mountain” - see other forms BIGORRE and VIGOUROUX supra
RAVY	1. RAVJI 2. RAVEN, RAVNJI - Sln., Ocsł.; RAVAN - SC.; ROUNYJ - R.; ROVNY - Cz. - “even, flat”
SENIL	1. SENIL 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay” - see SENAS and SENAUX supra (Volcje Rekomci)
LAGASSIÉ	1. GASÍ (GOSÍ) 2. akn. form of pl. of GOS - gsl. - “goose” - see GOS RIVER and GOS supra (Volcje Rekomci)
LUGAN	1. LUGAN 2. LUG, LOG - gsl. - “grove” - see LE LUC supra (Volcje Rekomci)

CORBARIEU	1. KORBARJE 2. KORBA - Sln., Cz.; KORB - P. - “basket” - see CORVEISSIAT supra (Segusiavi)
NOHIC	1. NOHIC 2. NOHA, NOGA - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R.; NOHA - Cz. - “foot, leg”
BOUJAC	1. BUJAK 2. BUJEN - Sln.; BUJNYJ - R.; BUJNY - Cz. - “lush, luxuriant” - see BUYAT supra (Segusiavi)
RASTEL	1. RASTEL 2. pp. of RASTI - Sln., Ocsł.; ROSTI - dial. R.; ROSTY - Ukr.; RUST - Cz. - “to grow”
PEREL	1. PEREL 2. PERETI - Sln. - “to rot” and “to glow” 3. “rotted wood that glows”
GRANSAC	1. GRANSAK 2. GRANA - Sln. - “Gramen canimum, Sorghum halepeuse,” a sorghum cereal grass
GIROU RIVER	1. ŽIRU (ŽIROV) 2. ŽIR - “beech mast, beech nuts, oak mast”
PAULHAC	1. PAVHAK (POVHAK) 2. POLH - “dormouse” - see PAULHIET (Saluvji) and PAULHAN (Volče Rekomci)
CÉPET	1. CEPET 2. CEPITI - Sln.; CIJEPITI - Cr. - “to graft (a fruit tree)”
PREISSAC	1. PREJSAK 2. PREJ - “before, early, anterior” - see PREIGNAN supra
GOYRANS CORRONSAC	1. GOJRANS(T) and GORONSAK respectively 2. GORA - gsl. - “mountain” - see GAURÉ,

BIGORRE, VIGOUROUX supra

PÉCHABOU	1. PEČABU (PÉČABOV) 2. PEČ - Sln., R.; PEŠT - Ocsł.; PEĆ - SC.; PEC - Cz. - “crag, cliff, bluff”
DILLE	1. DIL 2. DILA - Sln. - “boards”
LÈZE RIVER LABARTHE-S-LÈZE	
	1. LEZ 2. LEZEM - (1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres.) of LESTI - gsl. - “to crawl, to creep”
MAILHOL	1. MALHOL 2. a combination of MAL - gsl. - “small, little” - and GOL, HOL - Ul., Ll. - “forest” 3. “small forest” - see MALHOL supra
CALAC	1. KALAK 2. KAL - gsl. - “germ, bud, seed”
PEVEL	1. PEPEL 2. PEPEL - gsl. - “ashes”
CAZEVIEILLE, LACAZE, CAZAC, CAZAUX-SEVES, N.D. DE CAHUZAC	- another group of KAZA, KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat” forms
EN GARRE, GARONNE RIVER, GARAC, GARRAVET	- some more of the akn. forms of GORA - gsl. - “mountain” - We are in the foothills of the Pyrenees.
PUJAUDRAN	1. PUŽOUDRAN 2. a solitary “escargot”
BÉRAT	1. BERAT 2. BERATI, BRATI, BEREM (1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres.) - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; BRAT - R., Cz. - “to pick, to gather”

BOURJAC	1. BURJAK 2. BURJA - “strong north-east wind” - see LA BOUYRIÉ supra
(2) POLASTRON	1. POLASTRON 2. POLE, POLJE - “field”
ROGÉ	1. ROGEJ 2. ROG, ROH - gsl. - “horn” - see ROGISTAN supra
SAJAS	1. SAJAS(T) 2. SAJE - Sln.; SAŽDA - Ocsł.; SADŽA - Old and dial. Cr.; SAŽA - R.; SAZE - Cz. - “soot” 3. “sooty”
BRAGAYRAC	1. PRAHAJRAK 2. PRAHA - Sln. - “fallow field (ploughed in autumn and left unseeded over the winter)”
SIRAC	1. SIRAK 2. SIR - gsl. - “cheese” - see SIRAN supra (Volcje Rekomci)
POMINET	1. POMINET 2. the prefix PO - “per-, through, by way of” - and MINITI - Sln.; MINOTI - Ocsł.; MINUTI - SC.; MINUT - R.; MINOUT - Cz. - “to run out, to expire, to elapse” 3. “expired, elapsed”
CAUBIAC, CABANAC, GAUJAC	- all from KOV - KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge” - see other forms supra
GRAZAN	1. GRAZAN (GROZEN) 2. akn. form of GROZA - gsl. - “horror, terror” 3. “terrible, horrible”
SERIGNAC	1. SERNJAK 2. SRNA - gsl. - “deer”
GIMAT	1. ŽIMAT 2. ŽIMA - Sln. - “horsehair”

MARAVAT	1. MARAVAT (MRVAT) 2. MRVA - Sln. - “hay”
LAHAS	1. LAHAS(T) 2. LAHAT - Sln. - “uneven, broken (up)”
CACHAN	1. KAČAN 2. KAČA - Sln. and Kjk. - “snake, viper, adder”
BÉZÉRIL	1. VEZERIL 2. VEZA, VEZ - from VEZATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; VAZAT - Cz. - “to tie, to fasten, to bind”
SÉMEZIES SÉMÉACQ-BLACHON	1. SEMEZJES(T) and SEMEJAK 2. SEME - Sln., Ocsł., Srb.; SJEME - Cr.; SEMJA - R.; SIME, SEME - Cz. - “seed” 3. “seeded, prone to be seeded”
SAMATAN	1. SAMATAN (SAMOTEN) 2. akn. form of SAM - gsl. - “sole, only” 3. “solitary, secluded”
MOLAS	1. MOLAS(T) 2. MOLJ - gsl. - “moth” 3. “mothy place”
PUYMAURIN	1. PUJMUREN (POMORJEN) 2. a combination of prefix PO - “per-, through, by way of” - and MORJEN - from MORITI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; MORIT - R., Cz. - “to kill, to slaughter” 3. “killed off”
LE BRANA	1. BRANA 2. BRANA - gsl. - “crow”
PRÉCHAC	1. PREČAK 2. PREKO - (adv.) - in variant forms

	gsl. - “lying across” 3. therefore, “crossroad”
CRABOTS	1. KRAVOTS 2. KRAVA - gsl. - “cow”
VIOZAN	1. VJOZAN (VOZAN, VOŽEN) 2. pp. of VOZITI - “to drive, to ride”
CESTIAS	1. CESTIAS(T) 2. CESTA - Sln., Oosl., SC., Cz. - “road”
SADOURNIN, SADEILLAN, SADIRAC-VIELLENAVE	- all three loci from SAD - “orchard, fruit garden, planted items” - see SADDE supra (Volcje Rekomci)
RIBARROUY	1. RIBARWI 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish” - see other forms supra
BÉTRACQ	1. VETRAK 2. VETR, VETER - gsl. - “wind”
SARRAZIET	1. ZARAZJET (ZARAŽEN) 2. ZARAZITI - Sln. - “to infect, to make unproductive”
OSMETS	1. OSMEC 2. OSEM - gsl. - “eight” 3. “eighth place”
CHELLE-DEBAT	1. DEVAT 2. DEVET - gsl. - “nine” - This locus is less than a mile away from OSMETS supra.
PEYRUN	1. PEJRUN 2. PERJE - Sln. - “feathers, plumage” - see LE PÉRIÉ supra
PALLANNE	1. PALAN (PALANE) 2. an akn. form of POLANE, POLJANE of which Slovenia has

several - from POLE, POLJE - gsl. - "field"

MIRAN

1. MIRAN (MIREN) 2. MIR - gsl. - "peace" 3.  
"peaceful place"

**XIV**  
**Tribe Seven**  
**The Ruteni**

The territory of the Ruteni stretched from the southwestern slopes of the Massif Central to within 20 kms. of Cahors. On its southerly flank it met the northerly reaches of the domain of the Volce Recomici and the Volce Tectosages.

It was because of the strategic location of their territory that the Ruteni became embroiled in the struggle against Caesar. Needing their region of the Rouergue to reach the Roman Provincia Narbonensis, Vercingetorix asked his Cadurcan friend Lucterios to win them over to the fight against Rome.

The conflict went badly. After many battles, Vercingetorix and his allies, including the Ruteni, were defeated. Rome marched in and thenceforth for centuries ruled the land. She left her speech as an indelible legacy in stamping out the indigenous vernacular, of which all that remains is the passage below and the toponyms that follow.

**XXXV The R.U.**

**LUBI RUTENICA ONOBIA  
TIEDI ULANO CELICNU**

Inscription on the edge of a drinking cup found at Banassac in 1937.

**First Transcription:**

LUBI RU TE NICA ON OBIA TI EDI  
ULANO CELICNU

**Second Transcription:**

LJUBI R(RUDEČE) U(UINO) TE NEKA ON  
OPIJA TI JEDI ULAHNO ČELICNU

**Translation:** “Enjoy red wine, let it intoxicate you, eat a little to appear proper.”

**Looser Translation:**

“Enjoy red wine, let it intoxicate you, but also eat something so you don’t end up too red-faced.”

SÉBAZAC  
SÉJAS

1. SEVAZAK and SEJAS(T) 2. SEJATI - “to sow” - see SÉNISSIAT supra (Segusjavi)

TRUC DE GRÈZES

1. GREZES(T) 2. GREZ - “mud, silt, sludge” - see GRÉZAN supra (Volcje Rekomici)

Some of the many “escargot” toponyms from the Ruteni territory are as follows: POUZOUNAC, POUSES, LE POUZOL, POUZES, and no fewer than ten LE POUGETs. I will list some of the more common toponyms, without giving their etymology, with which the reader is now familiar. The “she-goat” toponyms also fall into this frequent-occurrence category: (2) CAYSSAC, LES CAZES, (2) LA CAZE, CUZAC, CAZÉLES, CAZOUL, LE CUZOUL, LIVERS-DECAZEVILLE CAZELLES, CAHUZAC, CUSSAC, CUZUEL, LES CAZALS, CH. AU DE LA CAZE, and LA CAZOTTE. BORI is next in line: no fewer than seven LA BORIE, LA BORIE-DE-PAGAX. The “dormice” follow: LA PALHOUSIE, (2) PAULHAC, PAULHENC, PAUHAGOL, PAULHE. The hills and mountains: GARRIGOUS, LA GARINIE, (2) LE GARRIC, VIADUC-DE-GARABIT, GARILLAC, LA GARCIE, ST. MARTIN-VIGOIROUX. Clear weather: VEDER - gsl. - “clear, sunny” - VEDERNAT, VÉDRINES, LA VÉDRINE, LE VEDRINEL, VEDRINES. The “feathery” friends come next - all from PERJE - Sln.

- “feathers, plumage”: LES PEYRONIES, PERIEYRES, PEYRELADE (metathesis), PEYRELEAU, PEYRUSSE, PEYRE, SABOT DE MALEPEYRE - “small feathers” - ROC DE PEYRE. The “villages” from VAS, VES - gsl. - “village”: LES BÈS, LA BESSE, BÉZ, LA VAISSE, LA VAYSSE, VAYSSE-RODIER, VAYSSAC, and SELO - gsl. - “villages”: USSELS, USSEL.

ORLHONAC 1. ORLONAK 2. OREL - gsl. - “eagle”

CHIRAC

ST. BONNET-DE CHIRAC

1. ČIRAK - from ČIR - Sln., Ocsł., SC. - “ulcer, abscess”; ČYR - Ukr. - “dry fungus”; ČIRUVKA - Cz. - “dry fungus growing on rotting trees”

VERTEILHAC 1. VERTELJAK 2. VRTETI - Sln., Ocsł.; VRTJETI - SC.; VERTET - R.; VRTET - Cz. - “to turn, to spin, to rotate”

COUDERC, LE COUDERC, COUDOL

1. KOVDERC, KOVDOL 2. KOV - KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge”

RAUSAS 1. RAVSAS(T) 2. RAVSATI - Sln. - “to scuffle, to tussle”

LE SAMONTA 1. SAMOTA 2. SAM - gsl. - “sole, only” 3. therefore, “solitariness, seclusion” - On the map, the nearest place, even now, is over a mile away. - see SAMATAN (Volcje Tectosages)

MOSTUÉJOULS 1. MOSTUJEJULS(T) 2. MOST - gsl. - “bridge” - see MAS supra (Volcje Tectosages)

VEYRAC, VEYREAU

	1. VEJRAK and VEJROV 2. VEJA - Sln., Ocsł. - “branch” - see VEYRAN (Volcje Arecomici)
ROC DU CAYLA, CH. AU DE CAYLUS, R. ER DE CAYLUS, LE CAYLARET, LE CAYLA, CAYLARET	1. KAJLUS(T), KAJLARET, KAJLA 2. a metathesis of KLAJA - Sln. - “fodder, provender” - see LE CAYLA, CAYLUS (Volcje Tectosages) and CAYLAR supra (Volcje Arecomici)
CHAVAGNAC CHAVANON	1. ČAVANJAK, ČAVANON 2. dial. ČAVAN, ČAV’N - lit. ČOLN, ČUN - gsl. - “boat”
LE CHEYLARET CHEYLARET	1. ČEJLARET 2. the dial. Sln. - ČEVA - “intestine, gut” - ČEVA originally meant “the part cut from the gut, stomach” 3. hence, ČEVELJ - Sln. - “shoe” - here, it means “leathery”
LUC, LUGAGNAC, LUGANS, LUGAN	- all from LUC, LUG, LOG - gsl. - “grove”
VESSAC	1. VESAK 2. VES, VAS - gsl. - “village”
TRÉVEZEL	1. TREVEZEL 2. TREVA, TRAVA - gsl. - “grass”
JASSENOVE LA JASSE	1. JASENOVE and JASE respectively 2. a combination of JASE - JASA - Sln. - “glade, clearing” - and NOV, NOVI - gsl. - “new” 3. “new clearing”
LES CUNS	1. KUNS(T) 2. KUNA - gsl. - “marten”
ST. MICHEL-DE-ROUVIAC, LA ROUVAYRETTE, LA	

## ROUJAYRIE, LA ROUEYRE, ROUERYE

1. RUVJAK (ROVJAK, RUVAJ, and ROVJAJRIE respectively - ROVEJRE) 2. ROV - Sln., Ocsł., R., SC. - “tunnel, pit, adit, cave” 3. “mine” - see ROUNAC, LE ROUVE, and ROUVIGNO supra (Volcje Rekomci)

(2) CRAYSSAC 1. KRAJSAK - from KRAJ - gsl. - “end, boundary, edge” - see CRAY supra (Sekusjavi)

## MELJAC, MELAC, MEILHAC, MELVIEU

1. MELAK, MELVJE respectively 2. MEL - Sln., Istrian Cr. - “oak”

## CASTELNAU PÉGAYROLS

1. PEGAJROL(T) 2. PEGA - Sln., Srb.; PJEGA - Cr.; PIHA - Cz. - “freckle, speck” 3. “freckly, specked”

CARBASSAS 1. KARBASAS(T) 2. akn. form of KORBA - Sln., Cz.; KORB - P. - “basket” - see CORVEISSIAT supra (Sekusjavi)

COMPEYRE 1. KOMPEJR 2. dial. K'MPER - from KROMPIR - Sln.; KRUMPIR - SC. - “potatoes”

GLEYSENOVE 1. GLEJSENOVE 2. a combination of GLEJSE - form of GLEJK - Sln.; GLEJ - R., P., Br.; HLEJ - Ukr. - “(potter’s) clay, argillaceous clay” - and NOVE - from NOV, NOVI - gsl. - “new”

## CALMÉJANE, LE MÉJANEL, MÉJANES

1. MEJANEL and MEJANES(T) respectively - from MEJA - in slightly different variants - gsl. - “boundary, border” - see MÉJANES supra (Volce

Arecomici)

SEVEY RAC, SEVER, SEVÉRAC-LE-CHÂTEAU, LA SEVERIE,  
SÉVÉRAC-L'ÉGLISE

1. SEVERAK and SEVERI 2. SEVER - gsl. -  
“north wind”

GAILLAC 1. GAJAK 2. GAJ - Sln., SC., dial. R.; HAJ - Cz.  
GAJAC - “grove”

CANAC, CANNAC, CANCE

1. KANAK and KANCE 2. akn. form of KONJ -  
gsl. - “horse”

LENNE 1. LEN 2. LEN - gsl. - “lazy, slow”  
LEN RIVER

BOIS D'AUNAC, AUNAC, AGNAC

1. AVNAK and ANJAK respectively (OVNJAK)  
2. OVEN - “ram” - see AUJAC supra (Saluvji)

VENNAC 1. VENAK 2. VENETI - “to wither, to wilt, to dry  
up” - see VÉNÈS supra (Volcje Tectosages) and  
VENAC (Volcje Tectosages)

VIGNAC 1. VINJAK 2. VINO - gsl. - “wine”

NADAILLAC 1. NADAJLAK 2. NADA - gsl. - “hope” 3.  
“hopeful place” (for growth)

GABRIAC 1. GABRJAK 2. GABR, GABER - “beech tree” -  
see GABRIAC supra (Volcje Rekomci)

CEYRAC 1. CEJRAK 2. CER - “bitter oak” - see CERS  
supra (Volcje Rekomci) and CEREN supra (Volcje

Rekomci)

GAGNAC	1. GANJAK (GONJAK) 2. akn. form of GONITI - “to chase, to pursue, to hunt” - see GOGNE supra (Saluvji)
MEZERAC	1. MEZERAK 2. MEZETI - Sln. - “to trickle, to ooze” - see MEZE supra (Volcje Rekomci)
CURAN	1. KURAN 2. KURA - Sln., dial. Cr., Old R., dial. R., Slk., dial. Cz. - “hen, chicken”
CHAROUZECH	1. ČARUZEČ (ČAROVZEČ) 2. ČAR - Ocsł., SC., Ukr.; ČARY - Cz. - “magic, witchcraft” 3. The adj. form renders it “magic, bewitched.” The locus is on an eyeful point of LAC DE PARELOUP.
LE PLANOL	1. PLANOL 2. PLANA, PLANINA - “plain, open country, ungrown terrain”
(2) CRASSOUS	1. KRASOUS(T) 2. KRASEN - Sln., Ocsł.; KRASAN - SC.; KRASNY - Cz. - “beautiful, splendid”
(2) GOLINHAC	1. GOLINAK 2. GOL, HOL - Ul., Ll. - “forest”
LA PRADINIÉ	1. PRADINJE (PRATINJE) 2. PROT - Sln.; PRUT - SC., R., Cz. - “whip, birch rod, scourging stick”
POLÍSSAL	1. POLISAL (POLIZAL) 2. prefix PO - “per-, through, by way of” - and LIZATI - gsl. - “to lick” 3. a “salt lick”

(2) SEGONZAC	1. SEKONZAK 2. SEKATI - “to cut, to chop” - see SEGONZAK supra (Volcje Rekomci)
SÉNEPJAC	1. SENEVJAK 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay”
SÉBRAZAC	1. SEVRAZAK 2. SEVER - gsl. - “north wind” - see SÉVÉRAC supra
LAGNAC LANHAC	1. LANJAK 2. LAN - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; LEN - R., Cz. - “flax”
CADAYRAC	1. (T)SADAJRAK 2. SAD - “orchard, garden, planted items” - see CADENAC and SADDE (Volcje Rekomci) and SADEILLAN, SADIRAC, and SADOURNIN supra (Volcje Tectosages)
BARRIAC	1. BARJAK 2. BARJE - Sln., dial. Srb., Cr.; BAR - dial. R.; BARA - dial. Cz. - “flooded land, swamp” - see BARJAK supra
SÉBAZAC	1. SEVAZAK 2. SEJATI - “to sow” - SEV and SEJAV being its past participles
RODEZ	1. RODEŽ 2. RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to generate, to make grow” - see RODELLE supra and RODILHAC supra (Volcje Tectosages)
MAGRIN	1. MAGRIN 2. MAH, MEH - Sln., SC., P., Cz.; MOCH - R., Ukr., Blg. - “moss”
PRÉVIALA	1. PREVJALA 2. PREVEJAN - Sln. - pp. of PREVEJATI - “to winnow (wheat)” 3. Sln. toponym PREVAL(J)E is an equivalent
VABRE	1. BABRE (BOBRE) 2. BOBER - gsl. - “beaver”

BRÈS	1. BRES(T) 2. BREST - gsl. except L. - “elm”
BÉGON	1. BEGON 2. BEG - Sln. - “flight, escape” 3. “place of refuge”
PEUCH DE RULLAC	1. PEVČ 2. PEČ, PEČINA - Sln.; PEČINA - SC.; PEČORA - dial. R. - “crag, steep rock, bluff, cliff”
SENILS	1. SENILS(T) 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay”
CROIX DU PARGADOU	1. PARGADU (PARGADOV) 2. a combination of dial. prefix PAR - which is the lit. PRI - Sln. - and GODA (f.) - “satisfaction, comfort” 3. therefore, PRIGODEN - Sln. and similar gsl. variants to mean “satisfactory, suitable, comfortable”
LA RAJASSE	1. RAJAS 2. a combinational form of RAJ - gsl. - “paradise” - and JASA - gsl. - “glade, clearing” 3. therefore, “heavenly glade”
ARJAC	1. ARJAK 2. akn. form of ORATI - gsl. - “to plough” 3. “ploughed area”
MILLAC	1. MILAK 2. MILKA (MIWKA) - Sln. - “fine, thin, crumbly river sand”
GIRBALS	1. ŽIRBALS(T), ŽIRVALS(T) 2. ŽIR - Sln. - “beech or oak mast, (cattle fodder)”
CARABOLS	1. KARAVOLS(T) (KRAVOLST) 2. KRAVA - gsl. - “cow”

GRADELS	1. GRADELS(T) 2. GRADEN - (masc.) - Sln. - “Overcus Sessiliflora,” a variety of oak
GOUTRENS	1. GUTRENS(T) 2. GUTA - (fem.) - Sln. - “stroke, apoplexy”; GUTA - dial. P. - “paralysis”
RIGNAC	1. RINJAK 2. RITI - “to dig, to burrow” - see RIGNAT supra (Sekusjavi)
LE CASSAN	1. KASAN 2. KASEN - Sln. - “late, slow”; KASAN - SC. - “late”; KOSNYJ - R. - “slow, lazy”
CASTAN	1. KASTAN and KASTANJE respectively
CASTANIER	2. KOSTANJ - Sln. (possibly a borrowing from Armenian by Greek and thence Latin) - “chestnut”
POMAYRET	1. POMAJRET 2. a prefix PO - “per-, through, by way of” - and diphthonged akn. of MORITI - Sln., Csl., SC. - “to destroy, to kill off” 3. “place where growth has been killed off” - see MOURET supra
MOYRAZES	1. MOLJRAZES(T) 2. a combination of MOLJ - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; MOL - R., Cz. - “moth” - and RAZES(T) - from RAZITI - “to infect, to enfurrow” 3. therefore, “moth-infested”
RABJAC, LA ROUBENIE, LA ROUYRIE, ROUVELLAC	1. RAVJAK, ROVENI, ROVJRI, and ROVELAK respectively 2. ROV - “pit, cave, tunnel, adit” - see LE ROUBINARIE supra (Volcje Tectosages), ROUNAC, LE ROUVE, and ROUVIGNO supra (Volcje Rekomci)
TAYAC	1. TAJAK 2. TAJATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; TAJAT -

	R.; TAT - Cz. - “to melt (down), to thaw” 3. “smelter”
CAMJAC	1. KAMJAK (KAMNJAK) 2. KAMEN - gsl. - “stone, rock” - see CAMBIAC and LE CAMMAS supra (Volcje Tectosages)
LE MASNAU	1. MAS(T)NAV (MOSTNAV) 2. MOST - gsl. - “bridge”
LE NAVECH	1. NA(J)VEČ (NAJVEČ) 2. combination of NAJ - which is a comparison superlative prefix - and VEČ - the comparative gradation is from VELIK(O), VEČ - “more” - and NAJVEČ - “the most”
RULLAC	
PUECH DE RULLAC	1. RULAK 2. RULA - Sln. from Cz. - “gneiss”
TRÉBAN	1. TREBAN (TREBLJEN) 2. TREBITI - Sln., Ocsł., Srb.; TRIJEBITI - Cr.; TEREBIT - R.; TRIBIT - Cz. - “to clear (forest)” 3. “cleared”
SALAN	1. SALAN 2. SLAN - gsl. - “salty” - see variant forms of “salt” toponyms supra
SONNAC	1. SONAK (SOVNAK) 2. dial. and lit. SOV - “salt”
LENDREVIĒ	1. LENDREVJE 2. a combinational LEN - gsl. - “lazy, slow” - and DREVJE - an inclusive general term meaning “trees” - from DREVO - Sln., SC., Ocsł., Cz.; DEREVO - R. - “tree” 3. “slow, lazy woods”

COURVIALA	1. KURVJALA (K'RVULJA, KRIVULJA) 2. KRIV - gsl. - “crooked, uneven, curved”
SÉRENAC SERMÉJA	1. SERNEJA and SERNAK 2. SRNA - gsl. - “deer”
SAUSSENAC SOUZILS	1. SAVSENAK and SOVZILS(T) (SOLZENAK) 2. SOLZA, SUZA - “tear” 3. “teary (percolating) place” - see SAUZET supra (Volcje Rekomci)
BOIS-REDON	1. REDON 2. REDITI - Sln. - “to rear, to breed, to raise, to fatten up”
LA BOUDIE	1. VODI 2. VODA - gsl. - “water”
CLAUNHAC	1. KLAVNAK 2. KLATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; KOLOT - R.; KLAT - Old Cz. - “to slaughter, to kill” (with a knife or other sharp instrument)
PRIVEZAC	1. PRIVEZAK 2. a combination of prefix PRI - “at, with, by, in” - and VEZAK - from VEZATI - Sln., SC., Ocsł.; VAZAT - Cz. - “to tie, to fasten, to bind” 3. “nearby united place”
LA PRADELLE LE PRADAL	1. PRADEL 2. PREDEL - Sln. - “something fenced, narrow tract of land” - see PRADELS supra (Volcje Rekomci)
LA TRIVALE	1. TRIVAL 2. TREVA, TRAVA - gsl. - “grass, fodder” - see LE TRIVALOU and TRAVENET supra (Volcje Tectosages)
IGUES	1. IGVES(T) (IGLAST) 2. ŠVAPANJE form of IGЛА - gsl. - “needle” - see IG supra

LONNAC	1. LONAK 2. LONICA - Sln.- “a pile of hay in the field, hayrich”
VABRE-TIZAC TIZAC	1. TIZAK 2. TIZA, TISA - Sln., SC.; TIS - Cz., R. - “larch”
LA RODE	1. ROD 2. RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to generate, to make grow” - see RODEZ and RODELLE supra
PUECH-MÉJA	1. PVEČ-MEJA 2. see PUECH - “crag, steep rock, bluff, cliff” - see PEUCH DE RULLAC supra - MEJA - gsl. - “boundary, border” - see LE MEJANEL and MEJANES supra
PLANÈZES	1. PLANEZES(T) 2. PLANINA - “plain, open country, ungrown terrain” - see LE PLANOL supra (Volcje Arecomici)
BIBAL	1. PIVAL 2. PIV - pp. of PITI - “to drink” - see PIOLENC (Saluvji) and BIBOST supra (Velavji)
MIRANDOL MIRANDOL-BOUGNOUNAC	1. MIRANDOL 2. a combination of MIR - gsl. - “peace, quiet, rest” - here in adj. form MIRAN, MIREN - and DOL - gsl. - “valley” 3. therefore, “peaceful valley” 1. BUNJUNAK 2. BUJEN in variant gsl. forms - “lush, luxuriant, rich”
CÉROC RIVER	1. CEROK 2. CER - “bitter oak” - see CEYRAC supra and CERS supra (V. Rekomci)
LISSAC	1. LISAK 2. LISA - Sln., SC. - “a white spot on an

	animal's forehead"; LYSA - Cz. - "a white-spotted cow" 3. "place of spotted cows"
GOUDOU	1. GODU (GODOV) 2. GODEN - Sln. - "ripe, productive"; GODAN - SC. - "suitable"; HODNY - Cz. - "diligent, good"
CAUSSE-DE-SAUJAC	
SAUJAC	1. SAVJAK 2. dial. SAV, SU for literary SOL (SOV) 3. "salt place"
LE JUGE	1. JUGE 2. JUG - gsl. - "south wind, south" - Since this locus is surrounded by other Slavic toponyms we can hardly ascribe the French meaning of "The Judge" to it. Then, again, how many places can one point to that would be called "The Judge."
BARBAT	1. VARBAT (VRBAT) 2. VRBA - gsl. - "willow"
VEUZAC	1. VEVZAK (VEZAK) 2. VEZATI - "to tie, to fasten, to bind" - see PRIVEZAC supra
ORLHONAC	1. ORLONAK 2. ORL, OREL - gsl. - "eagle"
ST. GRAT	1. GRAD 2. GRAD - gsl. - "castle, city" - As has been seen frequently in Brittany, a saint's name has here been ascribed to a toponym whose meaning was no longer known.
LEZ	1. LEZ 2. LESTI - (1 <sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. - LEZEM) - "to crawl, to creep"
LE BRÉSIL BREZONS	1. BRESIL and BREZONS(T) resp. 2. BREZA - gsl. - "birch tree"

## MOUZIEYS-PANENS

1. MOVZJEJS(T) 2. MOLSTI - gsl. - “to milk” -  
see MOUZENS, et al. supra

VIRAC 1. VIRAK 2. VIR - gsl. - “eddy, whirlpool”

LUBILHAC 1. LUBILAK and LUBJE 2. LUB (LUBJE) - Sln.,  
LA LAUBIE SC., R., Cz. - “tree bark”

TALAIRAT 1. TALAJRAT 2. TALITI - Sln., SC. - “to melt, to  
smelt” 3. “smelter”

LADIGNAT 1. LADINJAT (LEDINJAT) 2. LEDINA - gsl. -  
“fallow or unworked ground”

## LE BOUCHARAT

1. BUČARAT 2. BUČATI - “to buzz (as bees), to  
drone, to hum” - see BOUCHALA supra (Velavji)

CELOUX 1. CELU (CELOV) 2. CELINA - Sln., R.;  
CJELINA - Old SC.; CELIN, CELINA - Blg.;  
CELIZNA - Csl. - “unploughed land”

NOVECHAZE - If the “h” is meant to be silent, as in many other  
instances, this toponym would be NOVECAZE -  
“new she-goat place,” which seems likely.  
Otherwise, if we give “ch” the “č” value,  
translation of the locus becomes a problem.

LASTIC 1. LASTIC 2. LAST - gsl. (except L.) - “property,  
ownership, domain”

VABRES 1. BABRES(T) (BOBRES(T)) 2. BOBER, BOBR  
- gsl. - “beaver” - see VABRE supra

BLAVIGNAC	1. PLAVINJAK 2. PLAVITI - “to melt down (ore)”; PLAVIT - R. - “to melt, to liquify” 3. “smelter”
LABRO	1. LAVROV 2. LÁVOR - gsl. from possibly Latin and Greek, but thence of uncertain origin - “bay leaf”
RIBES	1. RIBES(T) 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish”
TALIZAT	1. TALIZAT 2. TALITI - “to melt, to smelt” - see TALAIRAT supra
COREN	1. KOREN 2. KOREN - Sln., dial. Cr., Srb., R., Cz. - “root”
RIBEYREVIELLE	1. RIBEJR (RIBERJE) 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish” - see RIBES supra
VOLZAC	1. VOLZAC 2. VOL - gsl. - “ox, bullock”
GRIZOLS	1. GRIZOLS(T) 2. GRIŽA - Sln. - “scree, stony terrain, landslip”
JABRUN	1. JAVRUN 2. JAVOR - Sln., SC., R., Cz. - “maple tree”
BRION	1. BRION 2. BRINJE - Sln., SC. - “juniper tree”
NASBINALS	1. NASVINALS (T) 2. prefix NA - “on, at, in, to” - and SVINJ - “hog” - from SVINJŠČICA - Sln. - “CIRSIUM RIVULARE - thistle” because thistle was used as fodder for pigs 3. therefore, “thistletown”

BÉLINAY	1. BELINAJ 2. BEL, BELI - gsl. - “white”
SÉNIQ RIVER	1. SENIK 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay” - see SENILS supra
VITRAC-EN-VIADÈNE	
	1. VITRAK 2. VETR, VETER - gsl. - “wind”
BRUSSAC	1. BRUSAK 2. BRUSNICA - gsl. - “cranberry, windberry”

**XV**  
**Tribe Eight**  
**The Cadurci**

The territory of the Cadurci stretched in a northeasterly corridor between the land of the Ruteni and the Dordogne River. With its centre at Cahors, it formed a narrow separator between the Ruteni and the Petrogorii to the northwest.

The Cadurci played a large role in the war against Caesar. Lucterios, Vercingetorix's Cadurcan friend, organized a strong army and marched into the Roman *Provincia*. In spite of initial successes, the campaign met with defeat in the end.

The inevitable result, as elsewhere in Gaul, was the enduring presence of Rome's grasping fist in the centuries that followed. The language and the culture of the Cadurci were extinguished under the dictates of the Pax Romana and the ebb and flow of commerce. All that remains of the original tongue are the names of the settlements left behind. The list that follows is a representative sample.

RANCE RIVER	1. called RENCIA (RENČA) in the Roman era 2. RENČATI - Sln. - “to growl, to snarl” 3. therefore, “growly”
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SUMÉNE RIVER 1. SUMEN - another stream named after its sound

2. ŠUM - Sln., SC., OcsL., R., Cz. - “to rustle, to babble (as a brook)”
- RUDEZ            1. RUDEZ 2. RUDA - Sln., OcsL., SC., R., Cz. - “ore” 3. therefore, “mine”
- BOUDOU          1. VUDU (VODOV) 2. VODA - gsl. - “water”
- LE CAILAC, (2) CAILLAC, CAMP DE CAYLUS, CAILLAVET  
- CAYLA - KLAJA - Sln. - “fodder, provender”
- SEVERAC         1. SEVERAK 2. SEVER - gsl. - “north wind, north”
- CAIZAC, LES CAZALS, (2) LA CAZE, COUZE RIVER, ST.  
MARTIN-DE-CAISSAC, CAUZAC, CAZARET, QUÉZAC,  
CUZOUL, COUZOU, CAZALS, CUZALS, CAZILLAC, CAZES,  
CAYZAC           - “she-goat”
- LA BAJERI  
BARRIAC - BARJOU  
1. BAJERI, BARJAK, and BARJU (BARJOV)  
resp. 2. BARJE - “flooded land, swamp” - see  
BARRIAC supra (Ruteni)
- (3) LOUBEJAC  
ST. PAUL-DE-LOUBRESSAC  
1. LUBEJAC, LUBRESAK 2. LUB (LUBJE) -  
“tree bark” - see LUBILHAC and LA LAUBIE  
supra (Ruteni)
- VÉZAC  
VEZELS - ROUSSY  
1. VEZAK and VEZELS(T) resp. 2. VEZATI -  
“to tie, to fasten, to bind” - see PRIVEZAC supra

(Ruteni)

LE DAT 1. DAT 2. dial. pp. of DATI - gsl. - “to give”

PEYRAT, LE PEYROU, PEYRISSAC, PEYREFITE, MAS-DE-  
PEYROU, PERN, PEYRASTOUL, PEYTRAGUDE, PEYROU, LE  
PERIE, PERS, LA PEYRE, LE PEYRET, LE PAYRAT,  
PECHPEYROUX, MALEPEYRE, PEYRALADE  
- “plumage, feather”

N. D. DE LEZ 1. LEZ 2. LESTI - Sln. (1<sup>st</sup> pers. sing. pres. -  
LEZEM) - “to crawl, to creep” - see LEZ supra  
(Ruteni), LEZE RIVER supra (V. Tectosages)

ESCOUBIAC 1. ESKUBJAK 2. SKUBSTI - Sln., Ocsl., Cr., dial.  
R. - “to deplume”

(2) DILHAC 1. DILAK 2. DILA - Sln. - “board”; DYLA - Slk.  
- “(building) beam”

LE BRÉZOU, BREISSE, LA BARESIE  
1. BREZU (BREZOV), BREJSE, B(A)RESIVA  
(B(A)RESI) 2. BREZA - gsl. - “birch tree”

TALAYSSAC 1. TALAJSAC 2. TALITI - Sln. - “to melt, to  
smelt” 3. therefore, “smelter”

LADINAC 1. LADINAK 2. LEDINA - gsl. - “fallow, or  
unfarmed ground” - see LADIGNAT supra  
(Ruteni)

MAUROUX 1. MAVRU (MAUROV) 2. MRETI - “to die” -  
see MERLET supra (Ruteni)

TRÉBUC 1. TREBUC, TREBAJ 2. TREBITI - Sln., Csl.,

TREBAIX	SC. - “to deroot, to clear” - see TREBAN (Ruteni)
VOLONZAC	1. VOLONZAK 2. VOL - gsl. - “ox, bullock” - see VOLZAC supra (Ruteni)
GIROUX	ŽIROV 2. ŽIR - “beech or oak mast, cattle fodder” - see GIRBALS supra (Ruteni)
BOURCENAC	1.BURCENAK 2. BORCEN - BOR - gsl. - “fir, pine”
CARVIALLES	1. KARVJALES(T) (K'RVULJAST, KRIVULJAST) 2. KARVULJA is dial. of KRIVULJA - KRIV - gsl. - “crooked, uneven, curved” - see COURVIALLA (Ruteni)
(2) SOURNAC SOURNIAC	1. SURNAK, SURNJAK 2. SRNA - gsl. - “deer”
PUEZAC	1. PVEZAC 2. a dial. (švapagne) form of PLEZAK - from PLEZATI - Sln. - “to climb, to creep (upward as ivy or beans on a pole)”
MESSAC	1. MESAK 2. MESO - gsl. - “meat”
(2) LABORIE BORIES	- BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir”
CARNEJAC	1. KARNEJAK 2. This is a Slavic borrowing of KARNEOL - “carnelian.” Although in an entirely Slavic form, we feel the langue d’oc influence.
VAYLATS, VEYSSET, VEYRIGNAC RIVER, VEYRE, VEYSSOU	1. VAJLATS, VEJSET, VEJRINJAK, VEJR, VEJSU 2. VEJA - Sln., Ocsł. - “(tree) branch”

VITRAC	1. VITRAK 2. VETER - gsl. - “wind”
MOUGEAC	1. MOVŽEJAK 2. MOLSTI - “to milk” - see the MOUSENS, et al. forms supra.
GROTTES DE COUGNAC, CONNE, CANHAC	
	1. KONE, KUNJAK, KANAK 2. KONJ - gsl. - “horse” - see other forms supra
LA MORETIE	1. MORETI (MORETI) 2. MORITI - Sln., Csl., SC.; MORIT - Cz., R. - “to destroy, to kill” 3. therefore, “place where growth has been killed off”
BERBEZOU	1. VERBEZU (VRBEZOV) 2. VRBA - gsl. - “willow” - see BARBAT supra (Ruteni)
JUNNAC	1. JUNAK, JUNJES(T) 2. JUNEC - Sln., Ocsł., Slk.; JUNAC - SC. - “young ox or bull, bullock”
LE BLAT	1. BLAT 2. dial. for BLATO - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz.; BOLOTO - R. - “mud, dirt”
LA VABRE, GRAND-VABRE, VABRE, VABRES	
	1. BABRE, VABRES(T) (BOBRE) 2. BOBER - gsl. - “beaver”
(2) LE MAS	1. MAS(T) 2. akn. form of MOST - gsl. - “bridge”
LA VEDRENNE	1. VEDREN 2. VEDER - gsl. - “clear, sunny”
DARAZAC	1. DARAZAK (DRAŽAK) 2. DRAŽITI - Sln. - “to dig water ditches, or channels” - from DRAGA - Sln. - “sea channel”
CHADIRAC	1. ČADIRAK 2. ČAD - gsl. - “smoke, steam”

POLPRAT	1. POLPRAT 2. dial. Sln. - PAPRAT; dial. Cz. - PAPROT; PRAPROT - Sln.; PRAPRAT - SC.; PAPOROT - R. - “fern”
(2) LUC LUGAGNAC	1. LUG (LOG), LUGANJAK 2. LUG, LOG - “small wood, grove”
CALAU	1. KALAV 2. KAL - gsl. - “germ, bud, seed”
CAVARNAC, CAVANIE, COUDERC, CAV, LACAPELLE-CAVANAC, CAVAGNAC, LE COUDERC, CAVANIÉS	1. KAVARNAK, KOVDERC, KAVANES(T), KAVANJE, KAV - from KOV, KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge” 2. all from KOVATI - gsl. - “to forge”
LE CASSAN	1. KASAN 2. KASAN, KASEN - “late, slow” - see LE CASSAN supra (Ruteni)
SIRAN	1. SIRAN 2. SIR - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; SYR - R. Cz. - “cheese”
LE RIBEYRES	1. RIBEJRES(T) 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish”
CÈRE RIVER	1. CER 2. CER - Sln., Csl., Cr., R. - “bitter oak”
GLÉNAT	1. GLENAT 2. GLEN - Sln., Csl., R., SC. - “silt, slime”
PRATOUCY	1. PRATOVCI 2. PRAT - part of PRAPROT - “fern” - see POLPRAT supra
LE SOUQ	1. SOVK 2. SOK - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Cz. - “sap, juice”
COURNAZAC	1. KURNAZAK 2. KURA - “hen, chicken”

LESSAL	1. LESAL 2. LES - gsl. - “wood, forest”
LA BEDIE	1. BEDI 2. BEDA - gsl. - “misery”
(2) VIAZAC VÉZAC	1. VJAZAK, VEZAK 2. VEZATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; VAZAT - Cz. - “to tie, to fasten, to bind”
BERVEZOU RIVER	
	1. BERVEZU (BRVEZOV) 2. BRV - Sln., SC.; BREV - Old Cz. - “small bridge”
REDENAT	
ST. MARTIN-LE-REDON	1. REDENAT, REDON 2. pp. of REDITI - Sln. - “to fatten up, to rear, to breed” - see BOIS-REDON supra (Ruteni)
LA BISSIERE	1. BISJER 2. BISER - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R. - “pearl, jewel”
GAREL	1. GAREL, GORCE 2. GORA - gsl. - “mountain”
LA GORCE	
DALMASANE	1. DALJMAS(T)ANE 2. a combination of DALJ - Sln., Ocsł. - “farther, longer” - and MOST- gsl. - “bridge” 3. “farther bridge”
TALAMET	1. TALAMET 2. TALITI - Sln. - “to melt, to smelt” 3. “smelter” - see TALAYSSAC supra
BELPEUCH	1. BELPEČ 2. a combination of BEL - gsl. - “white” - and PEČ - PEČINA - “crag, steep rock, bluff, cliff” - see PEUCH DE RULLAC supra (Ruteni)

COMIAC	1. KONJAK 2. KONJ - gsl. - “horse”
(2) USSEL	1. USEL 2. SELO - gsl. - “village, settlement”
GRUGNAC	1. GRUNJAK 2. GRUNJ - GRUJ - Sln. borrowing of SC. GRUJ - “conger, eel”
MELLAC MELLAC RIVER	1. MELAK 2. MEL - Sln., Istrian Cr. - “oak”
LADIRAT	1. LADIRAT 2. LEDINA - gsl. - “fallow or unfarmed land” - see LADINHAC supra and LADIGNAT supra (Ruteni)
NADAL	1. NADAL 2. NADA - gsl. - “hope” 3. therefore, “hopeful place”
(2) LA POUJADE, POUJADE, POUZNIÈS, POUZOLS, LE POUZAT, FLAUJAC-POUJOLS - POVŽ, PUŽ - “snail, escargot”	
RAVANEL	1. RAVANEL 2. RAVEN - Sln., Ocsl.; RAVAN - SC.; ROVNYJ - R.; ROVNY - Cz. - “even, flat”
AYNAC	1. AJNAK and AVNAK 2. another dial.
AUNIAC	variant on the AVNAK, ANJAK, AVJAK forms of the present lit. OVNJAK - from OVEN - “ram” - see AUJAC supra (Saluvji), BOIS D'AUNAC, AUNAC, and AGNAC supra (Ruteni)
CARENNAC	1. KARENNAK (KORENAK) 2. KOREN - Sln., dial. Cr., Srb., R., Cz. - “root” - see COREN supra (Ruteni) - also, akn. form of KORENJAK - Sln. - “stalwart, strong fellow”

VARAGNE	1. VARANJ (VRANJ) 2. VRAN, VRANA - gsl. - “crow, raven”
RIGNAC	1. RINJAK 2. RITI - “to dig, to burrow” - see RIGNAC supra (Ruteni) and RIGNAT (Sekusjavi)
SÉGALA	1. SEGALA (SEKALA) 2. SEKATI - Sln.; SEKAT - Cz.; POSIKATI - dial. Cr. - “to cut, to chop, to mow down”
POUDURAC	1. POVDRUKA (PODURAK) 2. PODUREK - Sln.; PONDUREK - Kjk. - from PODURNITI - “to sink, to collapse”
GABAUDET	1. GABAVDET (GOBAVDET) 2. akn. form of GOBA - Sln., Ocsl. - “fungus, mushroom”; GUBA - R. - “mushroom”; HOUBA - Cz. - “tree mushroom”
PRADELLE	1. PRADEL, PRADALS(T)
PRADALS	2. PREDAL - “something fenced, narrow tract of land” - see LA PRADELLE supra (Ruteni) and PRADELS supra (V. Rekomici)
PUT OY	1. PUTOJ 2. PUTA - Sln. and L.; PUTKA - Cz. - “hen”
TARTA BELLE	1. TARTABEL 2. TARTA, TRTA - Sln., dial. Cr. - “vine” 3. with noun suffix BEL which renders it “vine place”
QUISSAC	1. KISAK 2. KIS - gsl. - “vinegar”
GREZELLE, LES GRÈZES, GRÈZES, BOIS DE GREZAL, (2) GREZAL, GREZE, GREZ, GRÈS, GRÉZELS	

1. GREZES(T), GREZEL, GREZE, GREZAL,  
GREZ, GREZELS(T) 2. GREZ - Sln. - “mud, silt,  
sludge” - see GRÉZAN supra (V. Rekomici)

#### LA BOUGAYROU

1. BUGAJRU (BOGAJROV) 2. BOG (UBOG) -  
Sln.; UBOG - SC., Csl., Blg.; UBOGYJ - R.;  
UBOGI - P.; UBOHY - Cz., Slk. - “poor”

#### LE VIGAN

1. VIGAN 2. VIGENJ - Sln.; VIGANJ - SC.;  
VYHEN - Cz. - “forge hearth or fireplace, forge,  
smithy”

#### NADILLAC

1. NADAJLAK, NADILAK 2. NADA - gsl. -

#### NADAILLAC

“hope” - therefore, “hopeful place” - see NADAL  
supra

#### ST. MARTIAL-DE-NABIRAT, NABIRAT, ST. AUBIN-DE-

#### NABIRAT

1. NABIRAT 2. NABIRATI - Sln. - “to gather, to  
collect”

#### LA VAYSSE, VAÏSSAC, (5) LA BESSE, BASSALER

1. VAJS, VAISAK, VES, VASALE 2. VAS, VES  
- “village”

#### COSTERASTE

1. HOSTERASTE 2. a combination of HOSTE -  
Sln., dial. Cr. - “bushes, scrub undergrowth” - and  
RASTE - from RASTI - Sln., Ocsł.; ROSTI - dial.  
R.; ROSTY - Ukr.; RUST - Cz. - “to grow” - see  
RASTEL supra (V. Tectosages)

#### PECH - RIGAL

#### RIGAL

1. RIGAL 2. pp. of RIGATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.;  
RYGAT - R.; RIHAT - Cz. - “to bray”

#### SALAPES

1. SALAPES(T) (SLAPES(T)) 2. SLAP - Sln.,

	Ocsl., SC., Cz. - “waterfall, cascade”
CLADECH	1. KLADEČ 2. KLADA - Sln., Ocsl., SC., Cz.; KOLADA - R. - “block, building beam, log”
PESSEL, PESSARNI, PEYSSOU	1. PESARNI, PEJSU, and PESEL 2. PESA - Sln. - “beet”
ORLIAC	1. ORLJAK 2. OREL - gsl. - “eagle”
LAVAUR	1. LAVOR 2. LAVOR - “bay leaf” - see LAVAUR and LABRIC supra (V. Tectosages)
URVAL	1. URVAL 2. dial. of RUVATI - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; RVAT - R., Cz. - “to root out, to uproot”
DOMENAC	1. DOMENAK 2. DOM - Sln., Ocsl., SC., R.; DUM - Cz. - “home, house, residence”
ST. PIERRE-DE- NAZAC	
NAZAC	1. NAZAK 2. NAZAJ - Sln.; NAZAD - R., SC., Cz. - “back, backwards”
(2) SAUZET LE SAUZE	1. SAVZET, SAVZ 2. SOLZA, SUZA - “tear”
BERGANTY	1. BERGANTI 2. BEREK, BEREG - dial. Sln. (prekmurski, east Štajerski) - “swampland”
VIDAILLAC	1. VIDAJLAK (VIDALJAK) 2. combination of VID - from VIDETI - Sln., Ocsl., Srb.; VIDJETI - Cr.; VIDET - R., Cz. - “to see” - and DALJ - Sln., Ocsl. - “farther, longer, far, long” 3. therefore, “far-seeing place,” i.e. vantage point

SAILLAC	1. SAJLAK 2. SAJA, SAJE - Sln. - “soot”
LOZE	1. LOZ 2. LOZA - Sln., SC., Ukr. - “forest, woods”
MAJAC	1. MAJAK 2. MAJATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC. - “to sway”
(2) TARAU	1. TARAV 2. TRAVA - gsl. - “grass”
MALPÉRIE	1. MALPEJRI 2. a combination of MAL - gsl. - “little, small” - and dial. PEJRI - from lit. PERO - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Cz. - “plumage, feathers” 3. therefore, “small-feathers place”
SERVANAC	1. SERVANAK (SERPANAK) 2. SRP - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz.; SERP - R. - “sickle”
TESTAS	1. TESTAS(T) 2. TESTO - Sln., Ocsł., Srb., R., Cz.; TIESTO - Cr. - “dough, paste”
SENCHET	1. SENČET (SENČAT) 2. SENCA - Sln. - a diminutive of Ocsł. and Ll. - SEN - “shade, shadow”
SABOUYAC	1. ZABUJAK 2. ZABOV - R. - “mine shaft”
ROURRE	1. ROVRE 2. ROV - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Cz. - “tunnel, adit”
ITZAC	1. ICAK 2. ICA - Sln. - a diminutive for “cow, (young) heifer”
ST. PAUL-DE-MAMIAC	1. MAMJAK 2. MAMITI - Sln., Csl., SC.;

	MAMIT - Cz. - “to allure, to entice, to tempt, to betray”
TONNAC	1. TONAK 2. TONITI - Sln. - “to sink, to founder”
PUYCELCI PUYCALVARY	1. PUJCELCI, PUJCALVARI (PUJSELCI) 2. PUJS - Sln.; PUJCEK - dial. Sln.; Kjk. - PUJCEK - “piglet, suckling pig, piggy (for children)”
MIRALASSE	1. MIRALASE 2. a combination of MIR - gsl. - “peace, quiet, rest” - and LASE - LASAN - Sln. - “grass” 3. therefore, “peaceful grassland (meadow)”
LAGARDE-PROUPO	1. PRUPOV (PROPAL) 2. dial. pp. of PRPASTI - a Sln. borrowing of SC. - PROPASTI and R. and Cz. PROPAST - “to decay, to fall in ruins”
BÉGOUX	1. BEGU (BEGOV) 2. BEGA - (fem.) - Sln. - “green leaf frog”
LESCALIÉ	1. SKALJE 2. SKALA - Sln., Csl., SC., R., Cz. - “rock, cliff”
BALACH	1. BALAČ 2. BALA, BALKA - SC. - “mucus, snot”; BALKA - dial. P. - “lake in a lowland”; BALKA - Ukr. - “swampland” - see BALAYES supra (Velavji)
(3) SAUX	1. SOV 2. dial. of lit. SOL - gsl. - “salt”
BLAZI BLAZAC	1. PLAZI, PLAZAC 2. PLAZ - Sln. - “landslide, run of ground”

LIALS	1. LIJALS(T) 2. LILIJA - Sln. - “lily” (a general borrowing from an ancient Mediterranean tongue)
CRABOULA	1. KRABULA 2. KRABA - gsl. - “basket, hamper”
CENAC	1. (T)SENAK 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay”
CADRES CADAMAS	1. (T)SADRES(T), (T)SADAMAS(T) 2. SAD - “orchard, garden, planted items” - see CADIX supra (Ruteni) and CADAYRAC supra (Ruteni) - It appears that in several instances C, which one would expect to have a K value, is pronounced as S (with T being dropped as it is at the end of so many S-ending toponyms. It is likely the name of the tribe of CADURCI shares in this phenomenon, ergo, SADURCI, i.e. “planters.” - see also CADENAC supra (V. Tectosages)
GIGOUZAC	1. ŽIGUZAK (ŽIGOVZAK) 2. ŽIG - from ŽIGATI, ŽGATI - Sln., SC. - “to burn”
MIRAN	1. MIRAN (MIREN) 2. MIR - gsl. - “peace, quiet, rest”
TAYRAC	1. TAJRAK 2. TAJATI - Sln., Csl., SC. - “to melt (down), to thaw” - see TAYAC supra (Ruteni)
CRAYSSAC	1. KRAJSAK 2. KRAJ - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Cz. - “extreme end, edge, district”
PARNAC	1. PARNAK 2. PARA - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Blg., Ukr., Cz. - “vapour, steam” 3. probably, “geyser”
POUDANS	1. POVDANS(T) 2. POLDNE - Sln.; POLUDNE

	- Ocsł.; PODNE - SC.; POLDEN - R.; POLEDNE - Cz. - “midday, noon”
VIGUIE	1. VIGUJ 2. VIGENJ - Sln.; VIGANJ - SC.; VYHEN - Cz. - “smith’s hearth, forger’s fireplace”
TISSAC	1. TISAK 2. TISA - Sln., SC.; TIS - R., Cz. - “larch”
GANIC	1. GANIK 2. GANICA - Sln. - “corn, cornmeal”; ŽGANCI - Sln., SC.; ŽGANCÚ - dial. Cz.; DŽGANEC - Slk. - “cornmeal (dish)”
CAMINEL	1. KAMINEL 2. KMIN (and variants) - gsl. - “caraway”
MONTCUQ	1. KUK 2. KUK - Sln. - “hillock, hilltop”
PERVILLAC	1. PERVILAK 2. (PERVI) PRVI - gsl. - “first, foremost”
LE TRÉPADOU	1. TREPADU (TREPADOV) 2. TREPATI - Sln., Ocsł., Old Cr.; TREPAT - R., Cz. - “to bat (as an eyelash), to grind (as flax), to winnow”
SÉRIGNAC	1. SERNJAK 2. SRNA - (fem.) - gsl. - “deer” 3. Since SRNAK is masc. - “buck”
BÉLAYE	1. BELAJ 2. BEL - gsl. - “white”
LA JASSE	1. JAS 2. JASA - Sln. - “glade, clearing”
PAULHIAC	1. POLHJAK 2. POLH - “dormouse” - see other forms supra (Ruteni)

GAVAUDUN	1. GAVAVDUN (GOVEDUN) 2. GOVEDO - gsl.- “cattle”
BARROU	1. BARU (BARV) 2. BRV - Sln., SC.; BREV - Old Cz. - “small bridge”
LUSTRAC	1. LUSTRAK (LUŠTEK) 2. LUŠTRK - Sln. - “lovage” (a langue d’oc incursion of Latin LIGUSTRUM)
LE GAL	1. GAL 2. GAL - gsl. - “Gaul, Celt” - This, again, is confirmation of a Slavic sea surrounding a Celtic islet.
MOLINIÉ	1. MOLINJE 2. MOLJ - gsl. - “moth”
PAU	1. PAV 2. PAV - Sln. (but possibly a borrowing from ancient oriental sources) - “peacock”
LE BUGAT	1. BUGAT (BOGAT) 2. BOG - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R.; BOH - Cz. - “god” 3. “godlike,” i.e. “prosperous, rich”
NAUDOU	1. NAVDOV 2. a combination of prefix NA - “on, in, at, over” - and V - “in, at” - and dial. DOU for lit. DOL - Sln., Old Cr., dial. Mac., dial. R., dial. Cz. - “down, downwards” - therefore, “sloping, downward”
MUROLS	1. MUROLS(T) 2. MURAVA - Sln., SC., Blg. - “soft grass”

## XVI

### Tribe Nine

### The Cabales

This smaller tribe had its territory in the Massif Central northeast of the domain of the Ruteni. Except for the eventual Roman hegemony in all of Gaul, the tribe appears to have escaped the more severe vicissitudes of the larger tribes in the struggle against Rome. Cognizant of its size, and perhaps due to the non-strategic location of its territory, it managed to stay on the sidelines in the conflict.

The attentive reader may already have seen enough akin. and KOV forms to have noticed that we have another one in the name of this tribe, namely, KOV - ALI - "smiths." Assisting our quest for the tribe's ancestry is the inscription that follows. Although portions of the right side of the plate are lost to us, enough remains to pass a substantive judgment on the tribe's tongue at a relatively late stage of its existence. In words like MOLATUS, DEVORBVE, AMBITO, BATON, and LEDGAMO, we see the gradual encroachment of Romance langue d'oc.

Here, also, we find a plant growing in desolate, wayside pastures. It gives its name to the settlement of LA POLKA. We begin with toponyms that cast on the tribe of the KOVALI - not only the stamp of smiths but also that of boatbuilders, miners, beekeepers, and dairymen.

### XXXX The Plate

NE REGV . NA[...]

GANDOBE INTE NOVIIO[...]

EXTINCON . PAPI . CORIIPOSED EXA O[...]

MESAMOBI MOLATVS CERTIOGNV <SVETI>CON[...]

PAPE BOVDI.MACARNI. PAPON MAR[...]

NANE DEVORBVETID LONCATE[...]

NU GNATE NE DAMA GVSSOV N[...]

**VERO NE CVRRI NE PAPI COS[...  
PAPE AMBITO PAPI BOVDI NE TETV[...  
BATORON VEIA SVEBRETO SV[...  
CITBIO LEDGAMO BERTO**

Inscription on the back of a plate at Lezoux.

**Division and Transcription:**

- A. NE REKU
- B. K AN DOBE IN TE NOVJO
- C. JEŠ TI 'N KONJ. PAPI. GOR JO SED JEŠA
- D. ME SAMO BIJ MOLATUS ČER TI OGNU < SVETI
- E. PAPE BOVDI. MAKAR NI PAPON
- F. NANE DEVORBVE TI D' LONCATE
- G. NU GNATE NE DAMA GUSSOV
- H. VE ROV NE CURRI NE PAPI KO S'
- I. PAPE AMBITO PAPI BOVDI NE TE TU (TAM)
- J. BATOR ON VEIA SVE BRETO
- K. SIT BIO LEDGAMO BER TO

**Translation:**

- A. Don't talk.
- B. Once they get and they won't
- C. You eat a horse. Eat. Sit up to the food.
- D. But only be prayerful because you (either "avoid" or "to the fire")  
    holy
- E. Eat here. Even if the food
- F. On them you put the porcelain basins.
- G. On you we don't give kisses.
- H. Don't leak into the ditch when you are
- I. Eat up to a limit. Eat here, not here, there ("and yon")
- J. Father, he knows everything boiled.
- K. When you are full, leggiamo, read this.

CHAVANNE, CHAVAGNAT, CHAUVAYE, CHAVAROT,  
CHABEYRAS, CHAVAROUX

1. ČAVAN, ČAVANJAT, ČAVAJ, ČAVAROT,  
ČAVREJRAS(T), ČAVARU (ČAVAROV) 2. all  
of these forms are from dial. ČAV'N, ČOV'N, the  
lit. Sln. - ČOLN; ČOLN, ČUN - gsl.- “boat”

TANAÜS  
TANSAC

1. TANAÜS(T), TANSAK 2. a combination of  
TAN - of possibly Latin origin (TANNARE) - “to  
convert gut into leather by steeping in an infusion  
of astringent bark (tarmic acid)” - and ÜS, the  
umlaut denoting stress (rather than diphthongation  
of the U) - US - from USNJE - Sln., Ocsł.; USNE -  
Cz.; USMA - dial. R. - “leather”

TALAIIRAT  
TALHAC

1. TALAJRAT and TALAK 2. TALITI - Sln. - “to  
melt, to smelt” - see TALAYSAC (Cadurci)

(2) CUBLAS

1. KUVLAS(T) 2. KOV, KOVATI - gsl. - “to  
forge” - see COUDERC, et al. (Cadurci)

LE ROUVEL, ROURE, LA ROUVEYRE

- all from ROV - gsl. - “pit, ditch, tunnel, adit,  
mine”

RILHAC

1. RILAK 2. pp. of RITI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; RYT -  
R., Cz. - “to burrow, to dig”

MAYEN, MAYET, MAYOUX, GAGNAT

1. MAJEN, MAJET, MAJU (MAJOV) 2.  
MAJATI - “to rock, to sway” - GANJAT - from  
GANITI - Sln.; GANUTI - SC.; GNAT - R.;  
HNOT - Cz. - “to move” 3. therefore, “place that  
moves” (referable to earthquake motion)

ST. JULIEN-LA-VETRE

1. VETR 2. VETR, VETER - gsl. - “wind”

(2) LE MAS 1. MAS(T) 2. akn. form of MOST - gsl. - “bridge”

VARENNE, VERINES, VARAGNAT, VARENNES

1. VAREN, VARANJAT, VERINES(T) 2. pp. of  
VARITI - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; VARIT - R., Cz. - “to  
weld”

(2) LE POYET, LE POYE

1. POJET, POJE 2. POLJE - gsl. - “field”

VÉDRINE, (2) VÉDRINES, LA VÉDRINE

1. VEDRIN, VEDRINES(T) 2. VEDER - gsl. -  
“clear, sunny”

CHAU. DE COUZAN, BOIS COUZAN, COUZON RIVER

1. KUZAN, KUZON 2. KOZA - gsl. - “she-goat”

JASSERIES DE COLLEIGNE, JASSERIES DU GRAND

GENEVRIER 1. JASERJES(T) 2. JASA - Sln. - “clearing,  
glade”

BOUDOUS 1. VUDUS(T) (VOVDOVS(T)), VADU  
BAUDOUX (VODOV) 2. VODA - gsl. - “water”

LA GORCE 1. GORC 2. pl. diminutive of GORA - gsl. -  
“mountain, hill” 3. “small mountains, hills”

LA RODARIE 1. RODARI 2. RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to  
generate, to make grow”

LA BESSE 1. VES 2. VES, VAS - gsl. - “village”  
BESSE (2)

RIBIER	1. RIBJE 2. RIBA - gsl. - “fish”
LA PRAT	1. PRAT 2. the end part of PRAPRAT (PRAPROT, PAPRAT) - gsl. - “fern”
PRADES	1. PRADES(T) (PRATES(T)) 2. PRAPRAT, PAPRAT, PRAPROT - gsl. - “fern” - see LA PRAT supra
BOUBAS	1. BUBAS(T), BOVBAS(T) (BOBAST) 2. BOB - gsl. - “broadbean, horsebean”
MIRAT	1. MIRAT 2. MIR - gsl. - “peace, quiet, rest”
PAVAGNAT	1. PAVANJAT 2. PAV - Sln. - “peacock” (probably a borrowing from ancient oriental sources)
ARLANC	1. ARLANC (ORLANC) 2. akn. form of OREL - gsl. - “eagle”
PÈGHES	1. PEGES(T) (PEGAST), PEGVARE (PEGVAR)
PÈGOIRE	2. PEGA - Sln., Srb.; PJEGA - Cr.; PIHA - Cz. - “freckle, speck, spot”
COGNOL	1. KONJOL 2. KONJ - gsl. - “horse”
LA NAIDIE	1. NAJDI 2. NAJTI - “to find” - from NA - “on, upon” - and ITI - “go, come, to come upon”
LA MARÉLIE	1. MARELI 2. MARELICA - Sln., SC.; MERUNKA - Cz.; MARULA - Slk.; MORELA - P. - “apricot”

BARADUC	1. BARADUC (BRADUC, BRODUC) 2. akn. form of BROD - Sln., Ocsł., R. - original meaning “shallow place in stream where it is possible to cross,” i.e. “ford”; BROD - Cz. - “place on bank of stream where cattle go to water” - Gradually this meaning ceded to “raft for crossing stream” and then came BROD - SC. - “boat, ship.”
LA NOVICHE	1. NOVIČ 2. NOV, NOVI - gsl. - “new” - It could also be a shortened NOV VIČ - “new village,” VIČ arising from the Latin VICUS.
CERVIÈRES	1. ČERVJERES(T) (ČRVJERAS(T)) 2. ČRV, CRV - gsl. - “worm, mite, maggot”
BULHON	1. BULHON 2. BOLHA , BUHA - gsl. - “flea”
VASSEL LA VAISSE	1. VASEL 2. This toponym is a conflation of VAS - “village” and USSEL, SELO, SEL - “village, settlement.” It could also be construed as a diminutive form of VAS - “hamlet.”
MAUZUN	1. MAVZUN 2. MOLSTI - gsl. - “to milk”
LE PEREYRET PERIGNAT	1. PEREJRET, PERINJAT 2. PERO, PERJE - “plumage, feathers”
DOURBIAS DURBIAT	1. DURVJAS(T) and DURVJAT (DRVAS(T)) 2. DRVO, DERVO, DREVO - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “tree”
LE MAHUT	1. MAHUT 2. MAH, MEH - Sln., SC., P., Cz.; MOCH - R., Ukr., Blg. - “moss”
VORON	1. VORON 2. VRAN, VRANA - gsl. - “raven,

	crow”
LOSSEDAT	1. LOSEDAT 2. LOZA - Sln., SC., Ukr. - “grove, small wood”
CACHERAT	1. KAČERAT 2. KAČA - Sln. and Kjk. and northern Chk. - “snake”
JOURCHANE	1. JURČAN 2. JURČEK - Sln. - “boletus (mushroom)”
VOIRAT	1. VWARAT (ORAT) 2. dial. pp. of ORATI - gsl. - “to plough”
SARNIAT	1. SARNJAT (SRNJAT), SARNJAGET
SARNIAGUET	(SRNJAGET) 2. SRNA - gsl. - “deer”
CELHAC	1. CELAK 2. CELINA - Sln., R.; CJELINA - Old Cr.; CELIN, CELINA - Blg.; CELIZNA - Csl. - “unploughed land” - see CELOUX supra (Ruteni)
LUPIAT	1. LUVJAT 2. LOV - gsl. - “hunt, chase”
GREIZES	1. GREJZES(T) (GREZES(T)) 2. GREZ - Sln. - “mud, silt, sludge”
CENAC	1. (T)SENAK 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay”
CHANIAT	1. ČANJAT, ČALENDRAT (ČOLNAT) 2.
CHALENDRAT	ČOLN, ČON - gsl. - “boat” - This locus is 2 kms. upstream, a feeder of the Allier River.
BERBEZIT	1. VERBEZIT (VRBEZIT) 2. VRBA - gsl. - “willow”

CUMIGNAT	1. KUMINJAT (KMINJAT) 2. KMIN (and variants) - gsl. - “caraway”
SAUSSES	1. SAVSES(T), SAVZAS(T) 2. SOLZA, SUZA (and variants) - gsl. - “tear”
PAULHAC	1. PAVLHAK 2. akn. form of POVH, POLH - “dormouse” - see other forms <i>supra</i> (Ruteni)
SOLIGNAT	1. SOLNJAT 2. SOL (the lit. form, this time) - gsl. - “salt”
LE POUGET POUGELET	- only two escargots, this time
TISSAC	1. TISAK 2. TISA - Sln., SC.; TIS - R., Cz. - “larch”
(2) LUGEAC	1. LUGEJAK 2. LUG, LOG - “small wood, grove” - see LUC and LUGAGNAC <i>supra</i> (Cadurci)
LADIGNAT	1. LADINJAT (LEDINJAT) 2. LEDINA - gsl. - “fallow or unfarmed land”
LUBILHAC	1. LUBILAK 2. LUB, LUBJE - gsl. - “tree bark”
MASSIAC	1. MASJAK 2. MESO - gsl. - “meat”
LEZOUX	1. LEZU (LEZEV, LEZEL) 2. dial. pp. of lit. LESTI - gsl. - “to crawl, to creep”
JAVODE	1. JAVODE (JAGODE) 2. JAGODA - gsl. - “berry”
BURON	1. BURON 2. BURA - gsl. - “north-east wind”

LISSAC	1. LISAK 2. LISA - Sln., SC., dial. Cz., R. - “white spot, blotch on an animal’s forehead”; also, animal with such spots
PUY DE SERPANOUX	
	1. SERPANU (SRPANOV) 2. SRP, SERP - Sln., SC., R., Cz., Ocsł. - “sickle”
ST. JULIEN-DE-COPPEL	
COPPEL	1. KOPEL 2. KOPATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; KOPAT - R., Cz. - “to make a ditch, trench”; also “to bathe”
MEZEL	1. MEZEL 2. MEZETI - Sln. - “to trickle, to ooze”
VERTAIZON	1. VERTAJZON 2. VRTATI - Sln., SC.; VRTAT - Cz. - “to bore, to drill”

**XVII**  
**Tribe Ten**  
**The Petrogorii**

Also known as PETROCORII and PETRUGORII in the Roman Era, this tribe occupied the southern part of the Limousins Plateau, the Perigord Limousin, and the hillsides sloping to the valleys of the Dordogne River. With the city of VERTEILLAC at its westerly extremity, the territory stretched east to the banks of the Vézère and north to the Vienne.

Examining the tribe's name, one is immediately struck by the accuracy of the Roman transliteration. Taking into account the propensity of the Venetic (Slavic) tribes in Gaul for interchanging the labial sounds for B, V, and P, we have no difficulty concluding that we are looking at VETROGORJI of today's usage.

Exposed to the blasts of the prevailing westerlies off the Atlantic, the slanting hills of the plateau are a ready answer as to how

the tribe came by its name. Indeed, the etymology of the town of VERTEILLAC (VRTETI - “to turn, to whirl, to spin”), the bowsprit of this landmass galleon, is a logical confirmation.

Since the reader has by now been acquainted with the etymology of the more frequent toponyms, and since many of these recur in the territory of the VETROGORJI, they will be presented in clusters. Only the less common will be treated individually. However, to facilitate the loci to be more readily found on a map, an east-to-west directional bias will recur in the order of presentation.

FEATHERS (BIRDS):

PEYRAT-LE-CHATEAU, PEYRE LEVADE, LA  
PERUSSIE, LA PEYRE, LE PEYROUX,  
PEYRET, PEYROUX, MALLEPEYRE, PEYRE-  
LEVADE, PAYRAC, LA PEYRIÈRE, LE  
PEYRAT, LA PEYRONIE, PERROTINS,  
PEYRAUX, PEYRILLAC, PEYRIGNAC, LA  
PEYRE

BRANCHES (TREES, WOODS):

VEYRIERAS, LA VEYTIZOU, VAYRAC,  
BEYNAT, VEYSSOU, BELVEYRE,  
BEYSSENAC, BEYSSAC, VEYRINAS,  
VAYRES RIVER, VAYRES, VEYRINAS, LA  
VEYSSET, LE VEYRIÈRE, VEYRIGNAC,  
VEYRE, BEYSSAC

BEES: LE BOUCHATS, LES BOUCHATS, PUY  
BOUCHER

BOATS: CHAVE RIVIÈRE, (2) CHAVAGNAC,  
CHAUNAC, CHOUVIAT, CHABOURNAC,  
CHAVAN, CHABANAS, CHABRIGNAC,  
CHAVEROCHE, CHAVENAT, CHALAGNAC

BOLETUS MUSHROOM:

(2) JOURNIAC, JOURGNAC

CRAGS, CLIFFS: (5) LE PEUCH

FORGES, SMITHIES:

CAUX, CAVAGNAC, LE COUDERC, CUBAS  
Cavanetas, Cublac, Cubiac

EAGLES: ORLIAC, ORLIAC-DE-BAR, ORLIAGUET

VILLAGES: (2) LA BESSE, SEILHAC, USSEL, SAILLAC,  
VASSAGNAC, PUY-LA VAYSSE, BASSILAC,  
BASSAC, BASSY

SNAILS: LES POUGES, (2) LE POUGET, POUJOL, LA  
POUJADE, PUGER, LA POUGE, POUZOL,  
PEUGIS, LE POUJOL, POUZELANDE

FIRS, PINES: (6) LA BORIE, BORS, LES BORIES

MILKING DAIRIES:

MOULZAC, MEUZAC, MOUZENS,  
MAUZENS, MAUZAC

BITTER OAKS: CÉRON

BRIDGES: (13) LE MAS, LE MAS-FAUCHER, LE MAS-  
DU-PUY, BELEYMAS

CHEESES: SIREJOL, CIEURAC, SIREY, SIREUIL

MEDITERRANEAN OAK:

MEILLAC, MEILHAC, MILHAC

- FISH: REBEROL, LA RIBIÈRE, RIBIÈRES, LA  
RIBIÈRES, LE MAS-LA-RIBIÈRE, RIBÉRAC,  
ST. MARTIN-DE-RIBERAC, ST. MARTIN-DE-  
RIBÉRAC, RIBES
- DRY PLACES: SUSSAC
- WATER SPOTS: LAVAUD, LAVAUD RIVER, VAUDRUDE,  
VAUDRES, VAUDUNE, BADAILLAC,  
BADOUX
- HILLY SLOPES: BORDELEIX, LAS BORDAS, LE BOURDAT,  
GRUN-BORDAS, BORDAS
- SHE-GOATS: COUZE RIVER, CUZOUL, QUEYSSAC,  
CAZILLAC, COUZOU, CUZANCE, COUSSAC-  
BONNEVAL, CUSSAC, (2) CAZENAC,  
BEYNAC-ET-CALENAC, QUEYSSAC
- GRASSES: (2) TRAVASSAC
- PLANTS AND ORCHARDS:  
SADROC, SADERNAC
- FERNS: PRATS
- WHITE SETTLEMENTS:  
LA BEYLIE
- PEACOCKS: (2) PAULIAC, PAUNAC, PAULIN, PAULLAC,  
PAUNAT
- SHEEP AND RAMS:  
AUBIAC, AUBAS

HORSES: COIGNAC, CONNEZAC

MINES: LE ROUVEIX, LE ROUVERAT, LA ROUYE,  
ROUVERE, LE ROUVET

SOUTH (WIND): LA JUGIEX, JUIGNAC

DORMICE: PAULHAC

BIRTH AND GROWTH:

RODAS, RASTIGNAC, REDON, REDON-  
L'ESPI

MOUNTAINS (HIGH PLACES):

GORAS, GORRE, ST. LAURENT-S-GORRE,  
GORRE RIVER, LE BREUIL-DE-GORRE,  
GOURINCHAS, LA GARELIE, GURAT, COUX-  
ET-BIGAROQUE, GOURSAT

PLAIN, OPEN COUNTRY:

LADIGNAC

INFECTION, DISEASE:

(2) SARRAZAC, SARRAZIGNAC

WORMS AND BUGS:

(2) CHERVEIX, CERVEILLAC, CHERVAL

DEAD GROWTH:

PUYMOROUX, PUYMOREAU, MAROT

HUNTING: LOUIGNAC

MUD, SLUDGE, SILT:

GRÈZES, GROTTE DE LA GRÈZE

HOPEFUL: NADAILLAC

PROSPEROUS GROWTH:  
LE GODET, BAGNAST, LAGUDAL

STE. RADEGONDE

1. RADEGOND 2. a combination of RADE - from RAD - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Cz. - “prepared to, willing, happy” in a predicative, functional sense - and GONDE - from POGNATI (POGON) - “to bud, to germinate, to spring forth” - The Sln. locus RADGONA is apt.

BRADASCOU RIVER

1. BRADASKU (BRADASKOV, BRODASKOV)  
2. BROD - Sln., Ocsł., R. - “shallow place in a stream where it is possible to cross” 3. therefore, “easy to ford”

VERGNAS 1. VERHNAS(T) (VRHNAS(T) 2. VRH - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; VERX - R.; URCH - Cz. - “top, peak, pinnacle, summit”

BESSUNIERAS 1. VESUNJERAS(T) 2. a combination of VESUNA (present VESNA), the “spring” goddess of the VETROGORJI, whom the Romans generically also called VESUNNA - and RAST - from RASTI - “to grow” 3. “spring-grown”

GOLAS 1. GOLAS(T) 2. GOL - Ul., Ll. - “wood, forest”

CHESSAC 1. ČESAK 2. ČAS, ČES - Sln. - “time” - Although other Slavic languages have the word ČAS, it doesn’t mean only “time,” but also “watch, moment.” The meaning here is undoubtedly again

	referable to growth. 3. therefore, "on time"
VERVIALE	1. VERVIALE (VRVJALE) 2. VRV - Sln., OcsL., Cz.; VERV - R. - "rope" - This probably refers to a place where hemp, whose strong fibre is used in making rope, was grown.
PILAS, PILLAC LE PILOU	1. PILOVI, PILAS(T), PILAK 2. PILA - gsl. - "saw" 3. likely, "sawmill"
LE GAULIAT	1. GAVLJAT 2. GAVLJAT - gsl. - "Gaulish" - This, again, is a confirmation that Celtic settlements must have been few and far between.
ORGNAC	1. ORNJAK 2. ORNICA - Sln. - "weedy type of grass" - probably comes from ORATI - "to plough," since ploughing brings ORNICA's roots up in clumps
LA BUGENIE	1. BUŽENI 2. BUŽA - Sln. - "cave, cavern" - and BUŽAR - Sln. - "a poor peasant living in a BUŽA" - figuratively, "hovel" 3. "poor, weakly"
LA JUGIE PUY-JUGE	1. JUGE, JUGJE 2. JUG - gsl. - "south" (not a French "judge")
UZERCHE	1. IZERČE - Without evidence to the contrary, one is forced to give the letter U the umlauted pronunciation. 3. therefore, IZARA - Old Sln. - "forest meadow"
PUY-MALY	1. MALY 2. MAL - gsl. - "small, little"
GANAVEIX RIVER	1. GANAVEJ 2. a combination of GANA - from

	GANITI - Sln.; GANUTI - SC.; GNUT - R.; HNOUT - Cz. - “to move, to bend” - and VEJ - from VEJA - Sln., Ocsł. - “branch” 3. “branch moving place,” i.e. “windy spot”
MANIN	1. MANIN 2. MANIM - Cz. - “by chance”
LA BRÈGER, BREGEAT, BREGERAS, BREGEGÈRE	1. BREŽE, BREGEAT, BREGERAS(T) (BREGAT) 2. BREG - gsl. - “(river) bank, (hillside) slope”
NABOULIERAS	1. NABULJERAS(T) 2. NABOULIE is a dial. form of the lit. superlative NAJBOLJE of DOBER - “good” - RAST is from RASTI - gsl. - “to grow” 3. therefore, “best growing” - Dialectally, the word is still exactly the same after 2000 years.
JAVOUDOU	1. JAVUDU (JAVODOV) 2. JAGODOV - from JAGODA - gsl. - “berry”
LIGONNAT	1. LIGONAT 2. LIGENJ - Sln.; LIGANJ - SC. - “squid” - The Croatian Adriatic littoral has several dial. variants: ULIGANJ, ULOGUNJ, ULIGNA, LIGNJA, OLIGANJ - from Boka to Dubrovnik and in between (MLJET, Split).
BEAUBIAC	1. BOBJAK 2. BOB - gsl. - “broadbean, horsebean”
SAGNAS	1. SANJAS(T) 2. SAN, SANJE - Sln.; SANJA - SC. - “dream, dreams” 3. “dreamy”
SIVERGNAT	1. SIVERNJAT 2. SIVER - Sln. - “grey storm clouds” - a close construction comes from R. -

	SIVER - “cold and damp north wind”
SOUMAGNAS	1. SUMANJAS(T) (SUMAHNJAS(T)) 2. SUMAH - Sln. (but most likely of Arabic origin) - “sumac” - Dried sumac leaves were used as tannery blackeners.
JALOUNEIX	1. JALUNEJ (JALOVNEJ) 2. JALOV - gsl. - “barren, sterile, unproductive”
MASLÉON	1. MASLEON 2. MASLO - gsl. - “butter”
JANOUZEIX	1. JANUZEJ 2. JANEŽ - Sln.; JANUŠ - SC. - “anise”
LE POUYOL	1. PUJOL (POVJOL, POLJOL) 2. POLE, POLJE - gsl. - “field”
BRIGNAC-LA-PLAINE	
BRIGNAC	1. BRINJAC 2. BRINJE - Sln., SC.; BRIM - dial. Cz. - “juniper tree”
GABAUDET	1. GABAVDET 2. akn. form of GOBA - Sln., Ocsl. - “mushroom”; GUBA - R. - “edible mushroom”; GUBA - SC. - “tree mushroom”; HOUBA - Cz. - “tree mushroom”
TEILLOTS	1. TEJLOTS(T), TEJLET 2. TELE - Sln., Ocsl., SC., Cz.; TELENOK - R. - “calf”
TEILLET	
BLAVIGNAC	1. PLAVINJAK 2. PLAVITI - Sln. - “melt down (ore)” 3. “smelter”
LAUBAS	1. LAVBAS(T) (LOVAS(T)) 2. akn. form of LOV-AST - from LOV - gsl. - “hunt, chase”

LE PESCHER	1. PESČJE 2. PESEK - gsl. - “sand”
RODEMULE RODDE	1. RODEMUL 2. RODE - from RODITI - gsl. - “to give birth to, to generate, to make grow”
USSAC (2)	1. USAK (VUSAK) 2. VOSEK - Sln.; VOSK - Ocsł., R., Cz.; VOSAK - SC. - “honeycomb”
PUYMORY, PUYMARET, PUYMORET	
	1. PUJMARET, PUJMORET, PUJMORI 2. The Vetrogorji have a dial. variant PUJ - where PA and PO are generally used by the other tribes. - therefore, POMORET - from POMORITI - Sln. - “to kill to the last man, to destroy”
COSNAC	1. KOSNAC 2. KOSA - Sln., SC., Ocsł., R., Cz. - “scythe” 3. therefore, “terrain where grass is scythed” - see COISIA supra (Sekusjavi)
LE MAS-GIRANDEIX	
	1. ŽIRANDEJ 2. ŽIR - Sln. - “beech mast, oak mast”
SARRAZAC	1. SARAZAC (ZARAZAK) 2. ZARAZITI - Sln. - “to infect, to become diseased”
VARETZ	1. VAREC 2. VARITI - Sln., SC. - “to weld”; VARITI - Ocsł. - “to cook”; VARIT - R., Cz. - to weld”
(2) RIGNAC	1. RINJAC 2. RITI - “to dig, to burrow” - see RIGNAT supra (Sekusjavi)
BALADOU	1. BALADU (BALADOV) 2. BALA, BALKА - SC. - “mucus, snot”; BALKА - dial. P. - “lake in a

	lowland”; BALKA - Ukr. - “swamp” - see LE BALANDRAN (Volcje Rekomci)
ESCOUGNES	1. ESKUNJES(T) 2. As PUY above, ES here appears to be a dial. peculiarity of the Vetrogorji. It seems that the name was coined at a time when the Romance influence of the nascent langue d’oc was beginning to be felt. The prefix S means “with, of, or -ful,” but the E preceding it must have been added by alien hands. KONJ - gsl. - “horse” 3. place “full of horses”
ESCARAVAGES	1. ESKARAVAŽES(T) (SKRAVAŽEST) 2. KRAVA - gsl. - “cow” 3. “full of cows” - ES-formation as in ESCOUGNES above
TERREGAYE	1. TERGAJ (TRGAJE) 2. TRGATI - Sln., SC.; TRHAT - Cz. - “to pluck, to pull, to gather (fruit, grapes)”
PAZAT	1. PAZAT, PAZAYAK 2. PAZITI - Sln., SC., Csl. - “to pay attention to, to observe, to watch over”
MENJERAS	1. MENDERAS(T) 2. a combination of MENJE - from MANJ - Sln.; MANJE - SC.; MENEĆ - R.; MENE - Cz. - “less” - and RAS(T) - from RASTI - gsl. - “to grow” 3. therefore, “growing less”
LEYSENNE	1. LEJSEN (LEJSEN) 2. a diphthonged LESEN - from LES - gsl. - “wood, forest”
GRAMMANGNAC	1. GRAMANJAK 2. akrn. form of GROMENJAK - from GROM - Cz.; GRM - Sln. - “scrub, brush,

underwood, copse”

BREGERAS 1. BREGERAS(T) 2. BREG - gsl. - “(river) bank, (hillside) slope”

CHÂTEAU-CHERVIX

CHERVAIX 1. ČERVI, ČERVAJ (ČRVI) 2. ČRV, CRV - gsl. - “worm, mite, maggot”

RILHAC 1. RILAK 2. pp. of RITI (pp. - RIL) - “to dig, to burrow” - see RIGNAT (Sekusjavi)

LA GABIE-DE-LA-POULE

1. GABI 2. akn. of GOBA - “mushroom” - see GABAUDET supra

LE MEYNEIX 1. MEJNEJ 2. MEJA - gsl. - “boundary, border”

ARNAC 1. ARNAC 2. an akn. form of ORNJAK - from ORNICA - Sln. - “weedy type of grass” - see ORGNAC supra

VARAGNAC 1. VARANJAK (VRANJAK) 2. VRANA - gsl. - “raven, crow”

SAVIGNAC-LÉDRIER

1. SAVIGNAC 2. dial. R. - SAV; SOL - gsl. - “salt”

BRUSSY 1. BRUSI 2. BRUS, BRUSNIK - Sln. - “gravel for spreading on roads”

CHIGNAC (2), CHIGNAGUET, ST. PIERRE-DE-CHIGNAC

1. ČINJAK, ČINJAGET 2. ČINKATI - Sln. - “to sway at gait” - probably an adaptation of the gsl.

	KINKATI, KINCATI - “to nod, to sway”
SANAS	1. SANAS(T) 2. SANJ, SANJE - Sln.; SNIJE - Oosl.; SANJA - SC. - “dream, dreams”
(2) SEGONZAC	1. SEKONZAK 2. SEKATI - “to cut, to chop” - see SEGONZAC supra (V. Rekomici)
LASTOURS	1. LASTURS(T) 2. LAST - gsl., except L. - “ownership, domain”
PUYRASSOU	1. PUJRASU, PUJRASOV, PORASOV (PORAŠČEN) 2. the Vetrogorji dial. peculiarity of PUJ - for PO - is quite frequent and shall recur - RASOV - from RASTI - gsl. - “to grow” 3. therefore, “grown over”
GONDANDEIX	1. GONDANDEJ 2. PO-GON - from POGNATI - Sln. - “to bud, to germinate, to spring forth” - see STE. RADEGONDE supra
LA MORELIE	1. MORELI (MORELI) 2. MARELICA - Sln., SC.; MERUNKA - Cz.; MARULA - Slk.; MORELA - P. - “apricot”
ESPAGNAGOL	1 SPANJAGOL 2. again, the addition of an E before the S as in ESCOUGNES and ESCARAVAGES - This toponym is a combination of SPANJA (gen. case of SPANJE - “sleep”) - from SPATI - gsl. - “to sleep” - and GOL - Ul., Ll. - “forest, wood” 3. “sleepy hollow”
BOURDOUX	1. BURDU (BURDOV) 2. BRDO - Sln., Oosl. - “steep hill, hillock”; BRDO - SC. - “mountain”; BERDO - dial. Ukr. - “slope, side of a hill”; BRDO

	- Cz. - “hillock”
LA BARROUTIE	1. BARUTI (BARUTI), (BAROVTJE, BOROVČJE) 2. akn. of BOR - gsl. - “pine, fir”
PREMILLAC	1. PREMILAK 2. PREM - Sln., Ocsł.; PRJAMOJ - R.; PRIMY - Cz. - “level, even, (in a) straight (line)”
JAVERZAC	1. JAVER 2. JAVOR - gsl. - “maple”
COULAURES	1. KULAVRES(T) (KOLOVRES(T)) 2. (KOLOBAREST) - from KOLOBARITI - Sln. - “to alternate crops (in a predetermined order)” - Normally, for crop rotation, the order is: wheat, barley, clover, and potatoes.
BUGEAUD	1. BUGOD 2. dial. BUG - BOG - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R. - “God”; BOH - Cz. - “God” - God being a giver of wealth and one’s due portion of produce
PANASSAC	1. PANASAK 2. PANATI - Sln. - “to be cursed, to banish”
CODILLE	1. KODIL 2. KODELJA - gsl. - “oakum, bunch of flax for spinning”
PRUNIERAST	1. PRUNIERAS(T) 2. a combination of PRUNUM - “prune, prune tree” - and RAST - pp. of RASTI - gsl. - “to grow” 3. a nascent langue d’oc and Slavic compounding
ESSENAC	1. ESENAK (JESENAK) 2. JESEN - Sln., Cr.; JASAN - Srb., R., Cz., - “ash tree”

PUISSEGUY, PUYZARAUX, PUYCHAUTU

1. PUJSEKI, PUJCARAV, PUJČAVTU 2. PUJS - Sln.; PUJCEK - dial. Sln. and Kjk. - “piglet, suckling pig, piggy (children)”

BOUBON

1. BOBON 2. BOB - gsl. - “broadbean, horsebean”

NADAILLAC

LA NADALIE

1. NADAJLAK (NADALI) 2. NADA - gsl. - “hope” - see NADAL supra (Cadurci)

PUYREGONDE

PUYRATEAU

1. PUJREGOND, PUJRATOV 2. a combination of PUJRE - from PURA, PURAN - Sln., SC.; PURYŠ - dial. R. - “turkey (cock)” - and GONDE - from PO-GON, PO-GNATI - “to bud, to germinate, to spring forth - in this case, in the sense of “turkey hatchery” - see GONDADEIX and STE. RADEGONDE supra

PUYRAUD

1. PUJRAVD (PURAT) 2. PURA, PURAN - “turkey (cock)” - see PUYREGONDE supra

LA BARBINIE

1. VARBINI 2. VRBA - gsl. - “willow”

EYZERAC

1. EJZERAK 2. a metathesised form of today's lit. JEZER-AC, JEZERO - gsl. - “lake”

VAUNAC

1. VAVNAK 2. an akn. form of VOVNAK, VOLNAK - from VOLNA - Sln., R.; VUNA - SC.; VLNA - Cz. - “wool”

MAYAC

1. MAJAK 2. MAJATI - “to sway, to rock” - see MAYEN, MAYET, MAYOUX supra (KOVALI)

LA PEYTELIE

1. PETELI 2. PETELIN - Sln., Csl.; PJETELIN -

Kjk. - “rooster”

LASSAUGOUR	1. LASAVGUR 2. a combination of LASAN - Sln. - “grass” - and GUR - from GORA 3. “grassy mountain”
TALIVAUD	1. TALIVAUD 2. a combination of TALI - from TALEN - Sln. - “underground” - and VAUD - from VODA - gsl. - “water” 3. therefore, “underground water”
NIZONNE RIVER ST. FRONT-S-NIZONNE	1. NIZON 2. NIZ, NIZEK - gsl. - “low”
GONTERIE	1. GONTERI 2. GONTA - Sln., Ukr. - “shingle”; GONT - P., R. - “shingle, eaves trough”
BIRAS BIRAT	1. BIRAS(T), BIRAT 2. BIR - Sln., SC. - “tribute, census collection”; BIR - Mac. - “tithe”; BIR - Blg. - “house tax”; BIR - dial. R. - “head tax” 3. therefore, “place subject to taxation or rent”
VERTAILLAC	1. VERTEJLAK 2. VRTETI - Sln., Ocsł., Srb.; VRTJETI - Cr.; VRTET - Cz.; VERTET - R. - “to turn, to spin, to rotate”
BREGNAC	1. BREGNAK 2. BREG - gsl. - “(river) bank, hillside, slope”
EDON	1. JEDON 2. JED - Sln.; JAD - Ocsł.; JID - SC.; ED - dial. R.; JEZ - Ll. - “food, meal”
LABADIAS	1. LABADIAS(T) 2. LABOD, LEBED - gsl. - “swan”

VESNES	1. VESNES(T) 2. VESNA - “spring” - see BESSUNIERAS supra
LE CUQ	1. KUK 2. KUK - Sln. - “hilltop, hillock”
SOUVANIE RIVER	
	1. SOVANI (SOVANI) 2. SOVA - gsl. - “owl”
LUSIGNAC	1. LUSNJAK, LUSAK 2. LUSNEC - Sln.;
LUSSAC	LJUSKARA - SC. - “Lathrea Squamaria” - “bran, bran tailings”
LA PRODELIE	1. PRODELI 2. PROD - Sln. - “gravel, sandbank”; PROD - Ocsl. - “gravel, log-and-gravel road”; PRUD - R. - “fishery”; PROUD - Cz. - “current”
NÉGUIRAT	1. NEGVIRAT 2. a combination of prefix NE - “non-, un-, et al.” - and GUERATI - Sln. - “to return (a loan or input), to last” 3. therefore, “unprofitable, non-lasting”
LA DORNAC	1. DORNAK 2. DOR - dial. R. - “newly cleared land, woodland cleared for cultivation” - Sln. mountain toponyms: DOR, U DORI; R. mountain toponyms: DORY, DOROK, DOROKI, DORKI
JAYAC	1. JAYAC 2. JAJE, JAJCE - gsl. - “egg”
BORRÈZE	
BORREZE RIVER	
	1. BOREZ (BREZE) 2. BREZA - gsl. - “birch tree”
PROISSANS	1. PRWASANS(T) (PRVASANS(T)) 2. PRVI - gsl. - “first”

TEMNIAC TAMNIÈS	1. TEMNJAK, TAMNIES(T) 2. TEMA - Sln.; TMA - Ocsł., Cz., R.; TAMA - SC. - “darkness” - Since this locus lies less than a mile west of LA ROUSSIE, the colour comparison between the two seems to be intentional.
MADRAZEST	1. MADRAZES(T) 2. akn. form of MODRAS - Sln. - “horned viper”
VITRAC	1. VITRAK (VETRAK) 2. VETR, VETER - gsl. - “wind”
LE GARD	1. GARD 2. GRAD (metathesis) - gsl. - “castle, city” - This locus lies at a strategic point on the DORDOGNE RIVER.
VEZAC	1. VEZAK 2. VEZATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; VAZAT - Cz. - “to tie, to bind, to fasten”
LE PET	1. PET 2. PET - gsl. - “five” - also pp. of PETI - gsl. - “to sing”
PLAZAC	1. PLAZAK 2. PLAZ - Sln. - “landslide, run of ground” - see BLAZI, BLAZAC (Cadurci)
GANNAT	1. GANAT 2. GANITI - Sln.; GANUTI - SC. - “to move”
CHOURGNAC	1. ČURNJAK (ČRNJAK) 2. ČRN - Sln., Ocsł., CRN - SC.; ČERNYJ - R.; ČERNY - Cz. - “black”
MOMON	1. MOMON 2. MOMLJATI - Sln. - MOMLIŠ - Lj.; MOMOTATI - Ukr.; MOMOTAĆ - dial. P. - “to mumble, to murmur, to mutter”

ROGNAC	1. RONJAK 2. RONEK - Sln. - “sloping, hanging terrain, vineyard”
PIT. ROGNAC	
PUYBAZET	1. PUJVAZET (POVOZET (POVOŽEN)) 2. POVOZITI - PO and NOZITI - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; VOZIT - R., Cz. - “to run over”
PUYVENDRAN	1. PUJVENDRAN (POVENDRAN (POMENDRAN)) 2. PO and MENDRATI - gsl. - “to trample underfoot, to tread over”
MANZAC	1. MANZAC 2. MANJ - gsl. - “less, lesser”
CORBIAC	1. KORBJAK 2. KORBA - Sln., Cz.; KORB - P.; KORB, KORBIK - L. - “basket” (of Latin borrowing, but of possible Mediterranean pre-Indo-European vintage)
MAYET	1. MAJET 2. MAJATI - Sln., Ocsl., SC. - “to sway, to rock”

**XVIII**  
**Tribe Eleven**  
**The Vasates**

In a twenty-five-mile belt, the territory of this tribe extended from the south bank of the Dordogne River at Bergerac south by west across the Garonne at Aiguillon to terminate just east of Mont-de-Marsan. There are no records of any implication of this tribe in the struggle against Rome. Its small size undoubtedly militated for non-involvement.

The reader has by now been inundated by such a plethora of VES, VAS (“village”) toponyms to have no difficulty in recognizing the word in the name of the tribe. It shall henceforth, for more meaningful identification, be referred to as VASATI.

The more common toponyms will again be presented in clusters headed by previously parsed, identifying words. Only toponyms not previously treated or having new peculiarities will be dealt with individually.

HORSES: CONNE RIVER, CONNE-DE-LABARDE

FISH: RIBAGNAC

PLANTS: SADILLAC

FEATHERS (BIRDS):

PERROU, PEYRELEVADE, PERIE, PEYRIES,  
PÉRIÉ, PEYREBRUNE, PERIGNAC, PEYRIAC,  
PEYRIAGUE, LE PÉRÉ, LE PEYROU,  
PEYRIÈRE

SLOPES AND HILLS:

BARDOU, LES BOURDETS, BRECH,  
BRÉCHAN, BERDUQUET

SHE-GOATS: COUZE RIVER, (2) CAHUZAC, LA CAZE,  
CAZAL-DU-BOS, CAZEAUX

BRANCHES (TREES):

BAYAC, BEYSSAC

SNAILS: POUJOLS

FORGES AND SMITHIES:

CAVARCOU, CAVARC, GAUJAC

FAST-TAKING, BUDDING:

STE. RADEGONDE, STE. RADEGONDE-S-  
LOT

HOPEFUL PLACES:

NADAU

DEAD (AILING) GROWTH:

MAROT, MOREAU

BRIDGES: MOUSTIER, CROIX-DE-MOUSTIER, LE MAS-D'AGENAIS

HUNTING: ST. SERNIN, SÉRIGNAC

FIRS AND PINES:

LABORIE, BOROY

GROVES, SMALL WOODS:

LUGASSOU RIVER

MOUNTAINS: LA GARCINE, GARREAU, GARRIGUES, CORNIÉ

TITHED, TAXED, RENTED:

BIRAC-S-TREC, BERRAC

MUSHROOMS: (2) GAUBE, GUPIE RIVER, MAUVEZIN-S-GUPIE

SOFT GRASS: MURA

PROSPEROUS PLACE:

LABOGE

VUIDEPOT 1. VUIDEPOT 2. a combination of UIDI - Sln. - "to escape, to flee" - and POT - gsl. - "path, road, roadway" 3. "escaped path"

MAYETS	1. MAYETS(T) 2. MAJATI - Sln., Ocsl., SC. - “to sway, to rock” - see MAYAC (Vetrogorji), MAYEN, MAYET, MAYOUX (Kovali)
LESTIGNAC	1. LESTINJAK 2. LESTI - gsl. - “to crawl, to creep”
LUBERSAC	1. LUBERSAK 2. LUB, LUBJE - Sln.; LUB - SC., R., Cz. - “tree bark”
PARDAILLAN	1. PARDAJLAN (PREDELAN) 2. the prefixes PRE and DELO - pp. of PREDELATI - Sln. - “to remake, to recast, to reshape”
LASTUQUES	1. LASTUKES(T) 2. LASTOVKA - gsl. - “swallow”
MONBARBAT LES BARBOUATS	1. MONVARBAT 2. a combination of MON (MONS - L., or MON - Romance langue d'oc - “mountain, hill”) - and VRBAT - from VRBA - gsl. - “willow”
CLAIRAC	1. KLAJRAK 2. KLAJA - Sln. - “animal fodder”
PRAYSSAS	1. PRAJSAS(T) 2. PRASE - Sln., Ocsl., SC., Cz. - “pig”
LUSIGNAN-PETIT	1. LUSNJAN 2. LUSNEC - Sln. - “Lathrea Squamaria,” i.e. “bran, bran tailings” - see LUSIGNA, LUSSAC (Vetrogorji)
PLEICHAC	1. PLEJČAK 2. a diphthonged PLEČAK - from

	PLEKA - Sln. - “a flat stone” 3. The locus is at a river’s bend.
CALIGNAC CALEZUN	1. KALNJAK, KALEZUN 2. KAL - Sln. - “germ, bud, seed”
PACHAS	1. PAČAS(T) 2. an akn. form of POČAS(EN), a combination of prefix PO - “after” - and ČAS - “time” - The meaning here, because of PO, is “after time,” i.e. “not on time, late, slow.” - see CHASSAT (Vetrogorji)
RIGNAC	1. RINJAK 2. RITI - “to dig, to burrow” - see RIGNAT (Segusiavi)
LE BEDAT	1. BEDAT 2. BEDA - Sln., Ocsl., Srb., R.; BIJEDA - Cr.; BIDA - Cz. - “poverty, misery”
MARIDAC	1. MARIDAK 2. MARIT - Cz. - “to waste, to damage”; MARNY - Cz. - “wasteful”; MARNIT - Slk. - “to pile, to destroy”; MARNITY, MARNUVATY - Ukr. - “to lose, to lack”
TRESSENS	1. TRESENS(T) 2. TRESTI - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; TRJASTI - R.; TRAST - Cz. - “to shake, to jog”
REBEC	1. REBEK 2. REBEK - Sln. - “(grape) vine”
DUBEDAT	1. DUBEDAT 2. DUB, DOB - gsl. - “oak” 3. “oaked, oak-grown”
UNET	1. UNET 2. dial. of VNET - Sln. - “eager, zealous”
LAVARDAC	1. LAVARDAK 2. LAVOR - Sln. form (of a

	possible L. borrowing) - “bay leaf”
NÉRAC	1. NERATS 2. a metathesized form of today’s NERAST - a prefix NE - “non-, un-, not” - and RASTI - gsl. - “to grow” 3. therefore, “non-growing”
MALE	1. MALE 2. MALI - gsl. - “small, little”
OSSE RIVER L’OSSE	1. OS 2. pl. of OSA - gsl. - “wasp”
MEZIN	1. MEZIN 2. MEZETI - Sln. - “to trickle, to ooze” - see MEZEL (KOVALI)
LISSE	1. LISE 2. LISA - Sln., SC., dial. Cz., R. - “white spot, blotch on an animal’s forehead” (also, animals with such spots) - see LISSAC (KOVALI)
LESCOUT	1. LESKUT 2. LESKA - Sln., L. - “hazel tree, filbert tree”
COUMAT	1. KUMAT 2. KUMIN, KMIN - Sln. (of possibly eventual Hebrew origin) - “caraway”
BAZIBAT	1. PAZIBAT (POZIBAN) 2. pp. of PO-ZIBAT - Sln., SC.; ZYBATI - Ocsl. - “to swing, to rock, to cradle”
BRANIAT	1. VRANJAT 2. VRANA - gsl. - “raven, crow”
RAVIGNAN	1. RAVNJAN 2. RAVEN (with somewhat parallel meanings) - gsl. - “level, even, flat”
CUCASSE	1. KUKAS 2. KUK - Sln. - “hilltops, hillocks”

## XIX

### Tribe Twelve

### The Bituriges Cubi

The actual region from which the Bituriges originated is not known. The Roman historian Livy merely states that they had come from somewhere north of the Alps and were the first of what later became a flood of migration. By around 600 B.C. they settled in central Gaul and were the most powerful tribe there.

They occupied the territory lying predominantly south of the big bend of the Loire at Orléans, east of the Indre River and west of the confluence of the Allier, the easterly flank reaching the environs of present-day Vichy.

Around 500 B.C., according to Strabo (IV, I, 13), a tribal feud caused the king's nephews, BELLOVESUS and SEGOVESUS to undertake a migration to new lands. Judging by their names, which the patient reader can now readily recognize as "white village" and "reaping village," it would appear that two bands of villages splintered off the main tribe and Viking-like wandered off. Whether over a land dispute, an exploding population, or sheer urge for adventure, we do not know. What cannot be dismissed is an Indo-European avunculate, whereby nephews, here possibly whole settlements of surplus young men, had been trained by the tribe to prepare them for just such an undertaking.

Whatever the reason, the names of BELLOVESUS and SEGOVESUS disappear in the mists of time. The exploits of their respective groups are, however, to an extent recorded. After BELLOVESUS and SEGOVESUS moved from the scene, the two groups went their own separate ways.

Bellovesus' group, together with elements from several other tribes, made for Italy. Segovesus' group, on the other hand, ventured to the Hercynian forests beyond the Rhine. Crossing the Black Forest, it appears to have followed the Danube downstream, scaled the passes of the eastern Alps, and surfaced in the Balkans. Here, it eventuated as a paid retainer of both Philip of Macedon and his son Alexander. It is

likely that the Macedonian exposure in the Balkan hinterland during Philip's Greek and Alexander's Asian exploits had astutely been taken advantage of. The Segovesus tribe became guardians of the lower Balkans for the Macedonians. However, according to varying reports, in spite of its cunning acuity, the tribe could not evade being embroiled in the fifty-year Illyrian wars.

To what extent it participated in a march on Delphi, and how much, if any, of the gold presumably largely captured by the Volcje Tectosages, it, in turn, succeeded in looting, is subject to debate. It is difficult to cull exact details of the group's wanderings from the legendary embellishment of the sagas of the time. However, the group's actual presence in the Balkans prior to 290 B.C. cannot be disputed. As to Bellovesus' group, it seems probable that it took part in the sack of Rome in 387 B.C.

After Bellovesus' and Segovesus' departure, the original group that remained in Gaul again fractured into two separate tribes. By the advent of Caesar on the scene, we find one division, known as Bituriges Cubi, in the ancestral homeland in central Gaul, with the capital at Avaricum (now Bourges). The second group, the Bituriges Vivisci, occupied the land west of the Vetrogorji and the Vasati as far as the sea. Its capital was Burdigala (now Bordeaux).

Because of the size and strategic location of their territory, the Bituriges Cubi could not evade the struggle against Rome. Having captured their outpost at Noviodunum (now Neuvy sur Barangeon), Caesar set off for their capital, Avaricum. Its capture was imperative to the replenishment of his dwindling supplies. Vercingetorix's scorched earth strategy was strangulating Caesar's forces into starved straits. Caesar's desperation resulted in a swift assault. But, instead of burning the town, Vercingetorix yielded to the pleas of its citizenry and spared Avaricum, thereby sealing his own fate, as well as that of all of Gaul.

Avaricum fell. To save all available provisions for his army, Caesar put all inhabitants, regardless of age or gender, to the sword. Not until a generation later did the town recover and receive the status of a "free city" from Augustus.

The territory chosen by the Bituriges Cubi as their domain in

central Gaul was surrounded by rivers. Fed by the Indre, the Vienne, the Cher, the Berry, the Allier, and the Bourgogne, the Loire was a trade route across half of Gaul to the Atlantic. It is likely that the Bituriges Cubi received their name from their main activity of trade (BI and TURG, TERG, TRG - gsl. - “market”). See TURGON supra (Segusiavi). The prefix BI (VI - “at, with, in,” Fr. “chez”) has already been seen in several toponyms, to wit: BIGORRA, VIGOUROUX, BIGAROQUE et al.). Indeed, their second moniker CUBI (KUPITI - gsl. - “to buy”), i.e. “buyers,” lends confirmative support for such a conclusion.

On account of the sizable area covered by the following place names, they will again be presented in topical clusters. Only toponyms with fresh nuances will be treated individually.

GRASS:                    TREBAN

BITTER OAKS:    CERDON, CERSAY, CÉRÉ-LA-RONDE,  
                          CÉRIGNY, CÉRÉ

WATER PLACES:

LES BEAUDEAUX, BUDAN, BODIN,  
VAUDOUAN

MOUNTAINS (HIGH PLACES):

GARIGNY, LA CRX. CORNAT, GOURNAY,  
MALI CORNAY, GOURNET, LA GORCE,  
GOURNEIX

BOATS:                    CHAON, BOIS-CHAVANT, CHAVANNES,  
                          CHAVIGNER, CHAVIN, CHOUVIGNY,  
                          CHALIGNAT, CHAVENON

HILLY SLOPES: (2) BOURDALOUE, LES BARDYS, BARDAIS,  
LES BARDAIS, PONT-BORDAT, BREGÈRE,  
LES BRÉGERES, BOURDEAU

- MILKING DAIRIES:  
MOUSSELAS, MOUZELON
- BIRCH TREES: LES BREUZIOUX, BREUZETTE, LA  
BRÉZARDIÈRE
- JUNIPERS: (2) BRINAY, BRION
- VILLAGES: LES BESSES, SEILLAC, BESSAIS-LE-  
FROMENTAL, VASSELAY, BESSE, VESDUN,  
USSEAU, USSEL-D'ALLIER, USSEL, LA  
BIESSE, BESSON, VILLE BESSEIX, BESSE-  
MATHIEU
- BEES: BUCHEPOT, LE BOUCHEIX, LA BUCHAILLE
- DEAD PLACES: MARAY, MORAT, MORNAT
- TRICKLY, OOZY PLACES:  
MEZIÈRES-LEZ-CLÉRY, MÉZIÈRES, (2) LE  
MEZ
- FIELDS: POULIGNY, POËZAT
- WELDING PLACES:  
(2) VARENNES-S-FOUZON, VARNAY, LES  
VARENNES (2), LA VARENNE, V
- FISH (TENCH): LIGNY-LE-RIBAULT, LA RIBIÈRE,  
REBEYRETTE, RIBIÈRE
- HORSES: (2) COUGNY, CONAN, COGNY, COGNAT,  
CONCYR
- CHICKENS: PUTEAUX

FEATHERS: PÉRIGNY, PERREUX, LA PERRIÉRE, PÉRET,  
BLAVE PEYRE, PEYROUX-VIEUX, PEYRAT-  
LA-NOHIERE, PÉRASSAY

CHEESE: SEUR

SCYTHING MEADOWS:  
COSNAY

FORGES, SMITHIES:  
COUBRAY

(EARTH) TREMORS:  
TRESNAY

MARSHES, SWAMPS:  
SAUZAY, LE SAUZIN, SAULZAIS-LE-  
POTIER, SAULZET

SNAKE SPOTS: CACHERATS

BUDDING GROWTH:  
STE. RADEGONDE

FOREST, WOODS:  
LA LOUZE

WINDY PLACES:  
VITRAY

UNPLOUGHED LAND:  
CELON

BRIDGES: (5) LE MAS, MOSNAY

CALVES: TEILHET, TEILHÈDE, TEILLET, TEILLET-  
ARGENTY

PLANTS AND ORCHARDS:  
LES SADETS

WHITE PLACES:  
BELLAT, BELLUT

SNAILS: POUZELAS, POUZET, POUZOL

MAST (BEECH OR OAK):  
GIROUX

BEECH TREES: GABRIAUX, ETANG DE LA GABRIÈRE,  
ETANG DE GABRIAUX, GABRIÈRE

TIE, BOND: VEZAN RIVER, BEAUVÉZEL

ON TIME: CHASSAGNE, CHASSINET, LA  
CHASSAGNE (2), LE CHASSAIN

PLAINS: BLANZAT

WILLOWS: BARBERIER, BARBIGNAT, BARBEYRAT,  
PUYBARBEAU

SWAYING, MOVING PLACES:  
LE MAYET-D'ECOLE, GANNAT

EGGS: JAYET

WATERING PLACES:  
BIOZAT, PIOTET

WITHERING, FADING:

(2) VENSAT, VENAS

HAY: SANAT, SENANT, SANHAT

SALTY PLACES:

SAULNAT, LA SAUVATTE, VILLE SAUVEIX,  
ST. SAUVIER

BARK: LOUBEYRAT, LA LUBIÈRE

HOPEFUL: NADES

DRIED-OUT: SUSSAT

LARCH: ST. BONNET-DE-TISON

SHEEP: VEAUCE, VEAUCE RIVER, VAUZELLES

WILLING: VALIGNAT

MARKET PLACES:

TARGET, TARJAZAT

FLAX: LANNET

WIND: VITRAC

BRANCHES (TREED):

LE BEYRAT

CRAWLING, CREEPING:

BAC-ET-LEZAT, LEZAT

SEEDED PLACES:

SÉVENNES, SIAUVE

PEACOCKS: PAULIAT

PROSPERING PLACES:  
BUGES, LE GRD. BOUGNAT

BAY LEAF PLACES:  
LAVAURY, LORBAT

BOLETUS MUSHROOMS:  
JURIGNY

FERNS: PRADEAU

BRAN (TAILINGS):  
LUSIGNAN, LUSSAT

BROADBEAN, HORSEBEAN:  
PUYBOUBE

RIPE: GODAN

CERNOY-EN-BERRY

1. CERNOJ 2. CER - “bitter oak” - The point to note here is the OJ adj. ending, which recurs in other toponyms. We shall also see more AJ adj. endings.

VOUZON, VOUZAY, FORêt DE VOUZERON, VOUZERON  
1. VOVCON, VOVGERON, VOVCAJ 2. The peculiarity here is that Z has the value of a soft C (TS). We must accept this dialectal peculiarity for what it is. - dial. VOVCA - from OVCA - gsl. - “sheep”

CERSAY	1. CERSAJ 2. CER - “bitter oak” - Please note the AJ adj. ending. - see CERNOY-EN-BERRY supra
MARAY	1. MARAJ 2. MARIT - Cz. - “to waste, to damage”; MARNY - Cz., - “wasteful”; MARNIT - Slk. - “to kill, to destroy”; MARNITY, MARNUVATY - Ukr. - “to lose, to lack” - see MARIDAC (VASATI) - note also the AJ ending
PIOTÉ	1. PIJOTEJ - older pp. form of PITI - “to drink”: PIJO - SC., Ocsl.; PIJI - Cz.; PJU - R. - with the EJ noun ending - “a cattle watering place” - see PIOLENC (Saluvii)
CHARROUX	1. ČARU (ČAROV) 2. ČAR, ČARA - Sln., SC., Mac., Blg., R., Ukr., Slk.; CARY - Br., Cz. - “magic, witchcraft” - the AJ ending again
VARNAY	1. VARNAJ 2. VARITI - “to weld” - note the AJ again
MALIGNAS	1. MALINJAS(T) 2. MALINA - gsl. - “raspberry”
COUBRAY	1. KUVRAJ 2. KOV, KOVATI - “to forge” - note the AJ again
TRUYES	1. TRUJES(T) 2. TRU(N)JES(T) - from TRUNJ, TRUNJE - Cr. - “splinters”
SÉRIGNY	1. SERNJI (SRNJI) 2. SRNA - gsl. - “deer”
TRESNAY	1. TRESNAJ 2. TRESTI - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; TRJASTI - R.; TRAST - Cz. - “to shake, to jog” - see TRESSENS (Vasati) - the AJ again - another appears in SAUZAY, LUCENAY-LES-AIX,

CERNAY, VITRAY, VASSELAY, LISSAY-  
LOCHY, SENNECAY, VOUZAY, CLANAY,  
BRINAY, COSNAY, REZAY, VENAY,  
COURCAY, MASSAY, CHO'UDAY, LUÇAY-  
LE-LIBRE, LENAY, GRAÇAY, VALENÇAY,  
MOSN'AY, ROSNAY, LA CHARNAY,  
PERASAY

- (2) CLANAY      1. KLANAY 2. KLAN is pp. of KLATI - Sln.,  
Ocsł., SC.; KOLOT - R.; KLAT - Cz. - “to kill, to  
slaughter” 3. “abattoir”

#### VIZY AND MILLY

1. VIZY and MILLY show a dial. preference for I  
in lieu of É. We have seen them as VEZY and  
MELLY in previous chapters.

- OSMERY  
OSMOY      1. OSMERI, OSMOY 2. both from OSEM - gsl. -  
“eight” - The Sln. adj. form is OSMI in a particular  
sense and OSMERI in the general.

#### LISSAY-LOCHY:

1. LISAY 2. LISA - Sln., SC., R., dial. Cz. -  
“white spot, blotch on an animal’s forehead” - also  
animal with such spots - see LISSE (Vasati) and  
LISSAC (Kovali)

- SENNAÇAY      1. SENESAJ 2. SENO - gsl. - “hay”

#### LA PRAHAS, PRAHAS, PRAGOULIN

1. PRAHAS(T), PRAGULIN 2. PRAHA - Sln. -  
“autumn-ploughed land, left unseeded over  
winter”; PRAHATI - dial. SC. - “to plough”;  
PRAHA - dial. SC. - “type of plough”

PUYRAVAUX	1. PUJRAVAV (PURAVAV) 2. PURA - Sln., SC.; PURYŠ - dial. R. - “turkey”
VALLAN	1. VALAN 2. a severe akn. form of dial. Sln. - VOLAN - i.e. lit. VOLJAN - “willing” - from VOLJA - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R.; VULE - Cz. - “will”
CULAN	1. KULAN 2. KULA - SC. - “tower, castle”
REZAY	1. REZAJ 2. REZATI - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; REZAT - R., Cz. - “to cut”
CHERY	1. ČERI 2. ČER - Sln. - “crag, cliff”; ČEREN - Cz. - “mountain crest”
MEHUN-S-YÈVRE	1. MĘHUN 2. MAH - Sln., SC., P., Cz.; MOCH - R., Ukr., Blg. - “moss”
CHOUDAY	1. ČUDAJ 2. ČUDO - Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Slk. - “wonder, marvel, miracle”
NÉRET	1. NERET (NERED) 2. a combination of prefix NE - “not, un-, non, dis-” - and RED - with meanings ranging from “order” - Sln. to Cz. - “alignment” and R. - “alignment, sequence” - therefore, “disorder, non-alignment, untimely sequence”
PRICHE	1. PRIČ 2. PRIČETI - Sln. - same as ZAČETI - Sln., Ocsł. - “to begin, to start”
CHIRÉ CHIRAT	1. ČIREJ, ČIRAT 2. ČIR - Sln., Ocsł., SC. - “tumour, ulcer”; ČYR - Ukr. - “tree mushroom (amadou) used as tinder and kindling”; ČIRUVKA

- Cz. - “tree mushroom growing on decaying tree stump”

## LUÇAY-LE-LIBRE

1. LUSAJ 2. LUSNEC - Sln. - “*Lathrea Squamaria*,” i.e. “bran, bran tailings” - see LUSIGNAN-PETIT (Vasati), LUSIGNAC, LUSSAC (Vetrogorji)

LENAY 1. LENAJ 2. LEN - gsl. - “lazy, slow”

GRAÇAY 1. GRASAJ 2. GRASIRATI - Sln. - “to spread, to be rife (rampant)”

VENAY 1. VENAJ 2. VENETI - Sln.; OVENUTI - Old Cr.; VJANUT - R.; VADNOUT - Cz. - to wither, to fade”

VALENÇAY 1. VALENSAJ 2. VALITI - Sln., Old Kjk. dial. - “to hatch eggs” 3. “hatchery”

BALICAVE 1. BALIKAVE 2. a combination of BALI - from BALA, BALKА - SC. - “mucus, snot” and BALKА - dial. P. - “lake in a lowland”; BALKА - Ukr. - “swampland” - and KAVE - from KAVA, KLAVA - KLAVŽAR - Sln. - “hazelnut jay” 3. “marsh jay, filbert jay” - see LE BALANDRAN (Volcje Rekomci) and BALADOU (Vetrogorji). The similarity to BALAKLAVA (“The charge of the Light Brigade”) in Crimea should not go unnoticed.

LA RAY 1. RAJ 2. RAJ - gsl. - “paradise” (of east Indian origins)

ROSNAY	1. ROSNAJ 2. ROSA - Sln., Ocsl., SC., R., Cz. - “dew”; ROSITI - “to rain, to drizzle” 3. “rainy place”
(2) BLIZON	1. BLIZON 2. BLIZU - (adv.) - gsl. - “near, nearby”
VICHY	1. VIŠI 2. VIŠJI - comparative of VISOK - gsl. - “high” 3. therefore, “higher,” depending on how this locus is pronounced. If it is pronounced as VIČI, its origins may be from the Latin VICUS - “village.” However, the form still remains a Slavic adaptation.
VOZELLE	1. VOZEL 2. VOZELJ - Sln.; UZEL - Cz. - “knot, junction”
RILHAT	1. RILAT 2. RITI - gsl. - “to burrow, to dig”
SERBANES	1. SERBANES(T) 2. SRBETI - “to itch” 3. “lousy”
BRUGHEAS	1. BRUHEJAS(T) 2. BRUHATI - Sln. - “to vomit, to spew, to be sick”
BICON	1. BIKON 2. BIK - gsl. - “bull”
GLENAT	1. GLENAT 2. GLEN - Sln. - “silt, mud, slime”
DAVAYAT	1. DAVAJAT 2. DAVATI - Sln., SC. - an iterative form of DATI - “to give”; DAVAT - R. inf. and Cz. - “to continue to give”
VOUSSAC	1. VOSAK 2. VOSEK - gsl. - “honeycomb”

GIPCY	1. GÍPCI 2. GIPS - Sln. (but a borrowing via Latin and Greek from Semitic (possibly Hebrew) origins - “gypsum, plaster (of Paris)” - The form, however, is entirely Slavic.
MENAT	1. MENAT 2. from dial. MENATI - lit. MENJATI - gsl. - “to change, to alternate”
MÉRILLAT	1. MERILAT 2. MERIL is pp. of MERITI - gsl. - “to measure”
LATY	1. LATY 2. LAT - Sln., Kvk. Cr. - “ear, corncob”; LAT - Sln.; VOLOT - Ukr. - “stalk, stem”
LE TÉRET	1. TERET 2. TERET - SC. - “burden, load, weight”
TERJAT	1. TERJAT 2. TERJATI - Sln., Ocsł. - “demanding”
DOL	1. DOL 2. DOL - gsl. - “valley, vale”
LICHIAT	1. LIČJAT 2. LIČEN - Sln. - “weak, insignificant”
TRAPAS	1. TRAPAS(T) 2. TRAPAST - Sln. - “stupid, foolish, idiotic”
LES JARASSES	1. JARASES(T) 2. a combination of JAR - gsl. - “spring, early” - and JASE - pl. of JASA - “glade, clearing”
GOUZAT, GOZOUGNAT, GOUZON, LA CELLE GOUZON, GOZE	1. GUZAT, GUZUNJAT, GUZON, GOZ 2. GUZNITI - Sln. - “to die”; GUZATI - dial. Sln. -

	“to kick the bucket” - from GUZA - “fold, crease”
NOUZERINES	1. NOVCERINES(T) 2. a combination of NOV - from NOVI - gsl. - “new” - and CERINEST - from CER - “bitter oak” 3. therefore, “new bitter-oak place”
PASSELAT	1. PASELAT 2. PASEL is pp. of PASTI - Sln., Ocsł., SC., old dial. Cz.; PAST - R. - “to pasture, to graze, to herd”
CRESSAT	1. KRESAT 2. KRES, (PITOMI) KRES, KRESICA - SC. - “cress, water cress”; KREŠA - Sln. - “cress, water cress”
CHARNAY LA CHARNAY	1. ČARNAJ 2. ČRN, CRN - gsl. - “black”

**XX**  
**Tribe Thirteen**  
**The Bituriges Vivisci**

As seen in the last chapter, this is a splinter group which had broken off from the main Bituriges tribe and migrated west, sometime before the advent of Caesar. In the first century B.C., we find them occupying the area running west of the Vasati in a northwesterly direction to the Atlantic below Lac d'Hourtin-Carcans. The territory included Burdigala (now Bordeaux), which like Avaricum, was also given the status of a “free city” by emperor Augustus in 27 B.C.

For a relatively small area, the number of loci referring to “boundaries” seems to be out of proportion to what has been seen in prior chapters. Such uncharacteristic stress on territoriality suggests that the Vivisci may have separated from the main tribe on account of overpopulation. However, there may have been other contributing factors. In the VISCI portion of their name, we have the etymology

seen under VIS (Volcje Rekomci) arising from VISETI - (inf.) - "to hang, to be suspended." It appears that in their old homeland the Vivisci may have occupied marginal, sloping, steep terrain, which, in addition, may have been prone to earthquakes. Such names as TRESNAY ("shaking"), GANNAT ("moving"), and LE MAYET ("swaying") - D'ECOLE surely point to it. As a result, the tribe decided to seek out a more level and stable area for its new homeland. Headings for identifiable clusters of names will again be resorted to in the toponyms that follow.

MEDITERRANEAN OAK:

(2) MELAC

FORGE, SMITHY:

CABARA, CAVIGNAC, CUBNEZAIS,  
CABANAC-ET-VILLAGRAINS

VILLAGES: VASSIAC

WATER: VAUDU

WINE: BIGNAC

SICKLE: SERPE

WHITE: BELOUT, BEYCHAC, BELON

MOUNTAIN (HIGH GROUND):

GORRE, CARSAC-DE-GURSON, CHAU.-DE-GURSON, LA GARRIGUE, LES BIGAROUX, COIRAC, GORNAC, LE PIAN-S-GARONNE, CARROUET, GAURIACUET, PUY-DE-CORNAC, CORIGNAC, GAURIAC

FEATHERS: MONTPEYROUX, PÉRISSAC, LE PEYRAT, (2)

PEYRON, PLANQUE-PEYRE

MELTING, SMELTING:  
TAYAC

SNAILS: PUJOLS, PEUJARD, PEUGEAIS, PUJOLS-S-CIRON

RICH, PROSPERING:  
BAGAS

SWAMPS (TEARY AREAS):  
LA SAUZETTE

BRANCHES (TREED):  
VEYRINES, VAYRES

POOR: BEDENAC

MILKING DAIRY:  
MAUZET

CRAGS, CLIFFS: PEUCHAUD

HAY: LE GUÉ-DE-SÉNAC

RAVENS, CROWS:  
BRANTIRAT, BRANNE

FODDER, PROVENDER:  
LE CAILLEVAT, CAILLAU, CAILLAVET

TURKEYS: POURAT

BOUNDARIES, BORDERS:

MEYNEY, MIOT, MEYNAC, MÉRIGNAS,  
MÉOGAS, LANDES DE MÉOGAS, MEJOS

EGGS: LES JAYS

ORCHARDS, PLANTS:  
SADIRAC, SADAUJAC

LARCHES: TIZAC-DE-CURTON, TIZAC-DE-  
LAPDUYADE

GROVES, WOODS:  
LUGAIGNAC, LUGASSON, LUGÉRAS,  
LUGON

STONES, ROCKS:  
CAMIAC, CAMIRAN, CAMEYRAC

WILLOWS: BARBEY, PUYBARBAN

SOUTH: JUGAZAN

MARKET: TARGON

PEACOCKS: PAUGAS, PAULIN, PAVAJAUX

MUSHROOMS: (2) GABARNAC

BOATS: (2) CHAGNAS, CHAVIN

HILLS, SLOPES: LE-JARD-DE-BOURDILLAS, BORDEAUX,  
BOURDILLAS, BERDILLAN

MAST (BEECH OR OAK):  
LA GIRAUDEURIE

FATTENED-UP, GROWING:  
REDEN

PLOUGHED, UNSEEDED (OVER WINTER) LAND:  
BRAGUE

FIELDS: LE POUYAU

SHE-GOATS GND.-CAZAU, ILE CAZEAU

WILLOW, OSIER:  
(2) YVRAC, POTEAU D'YVRAC

HONEY: MADIRAC, MÉDILLAC

BITTER OAK: CÉRONS

CLAY: ILLATS

SHAKING: LATRESNE, PORT DE TRESSAC

FORD: BROT

MUD, SLIME, SILT:  
GRÉZILLAC

FLAX: LANSAC

HORSES: PRIEURÉ-DE-CAYAC

FAST GROWTH: COUYRAS, COUYRASSEAU

PUYMANGOU 1. PUJMANKU (-OV) (POMANJKOV) 2. PO-  
MANJKATI - Sln. - "to be lacking, be deficient, be  
defective"

VRIGNON	1. VRINJON (VRINJEN) 2. pp. of VRITI - i.e. prefix V - "in, into" and RITI - Sln., SC., Ocsl.; RYR - R., Cz. - "to dig, burrow" 3. therefore, "dug into, inserted, forced in"
LA PITE. GLAIVE	1. GLAJVE 2. a diphthonged GLIVE - GLIVA (sing.) - Sln. - "edible mushroom"
JARNAC	1. JARNAK 2. JAR - gsl. - "early spring"
BAYAS	1. BAYAS(T) 2. BAJEN - Sln. - "magic, fabulous" - from BAJATI - Sln., SC., Blg. - "to enchant, to cure magically"
GALGON	1. GALGON 2. a Gaulish settlement in the midst of a Slavic area
LUSSAC	1. LUSAK 2. LUSNEC - Sln. - "bran, bran tailings" - see LUÇAY-LE-LIBRE (B. Cubi)
NÉAC	1. NEJAK 2. a combination of NE - "not, un-, non-" - and JAK - Sln., SC., Ul. - "strong" 3. therefore, "not strong," i.e. "weak"
GONTEY	1. GONTEJ 2. GONTA - Sln., P., Ukr. - "shingle"
NAUJAN-ET-POSTIAC	1. POSTJAK 2. POSTOJKA, POSTOLKA - Sln., SC. - "kestrel"
COIRAC	1. KWARAK 2. KVAREC - gsl. - "quartz"
ORIÉ	1. ORJE 2. ORATI - gsl. - "to plough" 3. "ploughed land"

PITCHAT	1. PIČAT 2. PIČA - Sln.; PIŠTA - Ocsł.; PIĆA - SC. - “fodder, provender”; PIŠČA - R. - “food”; PICE - Cz. - “fodder”
LE GRD.-HOUSTEAU	1. HUSTOV 2. HOSTA - Sln.; HUSTA, HOSTA - Kjk. and Chk. - “scrub, underbrush, copse”
PREIGNJAC	1. PREJNJAK 2. PREJ - Sln.; PREŽDE - Ocsł.; PREDŽE - SC.; PEREŽE - R.; PRIZE - Cz. - “before, previously, ahead, front”
BARIE	1. BARI 2. BARJE - Sln. - “swamp, marsh, morass”; BARJE - Cr. and dial. Srb. - “inundated field”; BAR - dial. R. - “mud, swamp”; BARA - dial. Cz.; PORO - Plb. - “swamp”
DUTOYA	1. DUTOJA 2. DUTI - Sln., SC.; DUT - R. - “to blow”
GRD. LUDÉE	1. LUDEJE 2. LUDITI - gsl. -“to deceive, to entice, to outwit”
LANDE DE TAUSSAC	
TAUSSAC	1. TAVSAK 2. TAVATI - Sln. - “to lose one’s way, to wander about”
LE CRASTIEU	1. KRASTJU (-OV) 2. KRASTAV - (adj.) - KRASTA - (noun) - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; KOROSTA - R. - “scab, scurf, (skin) crust”; old and dial. Cz. - CHRASTA - “scabies”
BLAGON	1. BLAGON 2. BLAG - (adj.) - gsl. - “gentle, genial, mild”

SAMONAC	1. SAMONAK 2. SAMONIK - Sln., SC. - “plant which sprouts on its own”
PUGNAC	1. PUNJAK 2. PUNJA - (noun) - Sln., Cr. - “fist”
GRADIGNAN	1. GRADINJAN 2. GRAD - (noun) - gsl. - “city, castle” - also GRADEN, GRAJEN, pp. of GRADITI - “to build”
MIGNOY	1. MINJOJ 2. MINITI - (v.) - gsl. - “to run out, to expire”
CESTAS	1. CESTAS(T) 2. CESTA - (noun) - Sln., SC., Cz., Old Cz. - “road, street” - The locus lies at a crossroads just outside Bordeaux.

**XXI**  
**Tribe Fourteen**  
**The Meduli**

With toponyms like BOUCHALA, BOUCHERON, MÉDILLAC, and MEDIRAC that we have so far encountered, we can see how integral an activity beekeeping was for all the tribes. It is not surprising, therefore, that one of them, and eventually the peninsula it occupied, would be named for the culture.

Inevitably, with the production of honey came the fermentation of mead (“medica”). And having the Gironde, the Garonne, the Dordogne, and the sea practically on the doorstep, the products had accessible, wide-ranging markets.

The intervening centuries gradually replaced this enterprise by improvements in viniculture. Renowned for its gravelly soil, the area between the Gironde and the Bois des Landes, especially, is now famous for its Bordeaux reds. Since the area is small, the number of toponyms is not extensive, yet their ancient imprint is unmistakable.

FODDER, PROVENDER:  
BERLE DE CAILLAVA

SALT: SOULAC, SOULAC-S-MER

RIPE: GAUDEN

SWAYING: LE MAYNE, MAYAN

WITHERING: VENSAC

SEEDED: SÉMIAN, SÉMIGNAN

HENS, CHICKENS:  
COURBIAN

MEDITERRANEAN OAK:  
MEILLAN

ROEBUCK: SARNAC

GROVE, SMALL WOOD:  
LUGAGNAC, LUC

FEATHERS (BIRDS):  
PÉRIGUEYS, PEYRESSAN

WHITE: BIAIL

BIRTH, GENERATION, FERTILITY:  
ROUDILLAC

PINES, FIRS: BOURIES

HORSES: CONNEAU

LICKING PLACE:  
LIZAN

STONES, ROCKS:  
PEY-DE-CAMIN

VENETIC, WENDISH:  
VENDAYS-MONTALIVET

MOUNTAIN (HILLY) PLACE:  
LA GORCE

SHE-GOATS: QUEYZANS, CAZEAUX

ROAD, PATH: POTENSAC

BRAN (TAILINGS):  
LUSSAN

FIELDS: BOYENTRAN

JUNIPERS: SITE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE BRION,  
PRIGNAC

FOREST: LEYSSAC

PEACOCKS: PAUILLAC

BARK: LOUBEYRES

RICH, PROSPEROUS:  
BÉGADAN, BÉGADANET

TALAIIS 1. TALE 2. TALEN - (adj.) - Sln. -  
“underground”

**GRAYAN, GRAYAN-ET-L'HÔPITAL**

1. GRAJAN 2. GRAJATI - (v.) - Sln. - “to blame, to reprove, to censure”

**MÉDOC**

1. MEDOC (MEDAK) 2. MED - (noun) - gsl. - “honey”

**SIPIAN**

1. SIPJAN 2. SIPA - Gaulish - “union of Celtic kith and kin in a more or less cohesive group”

**VALEYRAC**

1. VALEJRAK 2. VALERIANA - “valerian” - This is a nascent langue d'oc borrowing but has a Slavic form.

**FORET DE JUNCA**

1. JUNCA 2. dial. of JUNICA - (noun, fem.) - Sln., OcsL., Slk., SC. - “heifer”

**PLASSAN**

1. PLASAN 2. PLASA - (noun, fem.) - Sln., SC. - “land, field, separated piece”

**BLAIGNAN**

1. BLAJGNAN 2. BLAG - (adj.) - gsl. - “gentle, genial, mild” - see BLAGON (Vivisci)

**CIVRAC-EN-MÉDOC**

1. CIVRAK 2. CIVIET - Slk. - “to be sickly, to languish”; CYWIC - P. - “to lose weight, to ail”

**XXII  
Tribe Fifteen  
The Loire BOII**

One of the more mobile and ubiquitous tribes during the second half of the first millennium B.C., the Boii gave their name to both Bohemia and Bavaria (BOJERIA). While the rest remained in their

homeland in central Europe, a group migrated in substantial numbers to the Po valley of northern Italy as early as the fifth century B.C.

By around 400 B.C., several tribes, the Saluvji being among them, had migrated into the Po valley and exerted substantial pressure on the area. Finding the density too constricting, the Boii moved farther south. Here, they eventually came into conflict with a nascent Roman expansionism.

After several battles, the struggle culminated in the battle of Bologna in 191 B.C. The Boii suffered great losses. As a result, they moved to find a new home somewhere north of the Alps.

Sometime around the turn of the first century B.C., the group that had remained behind in Bohemia was forced out by the combined forces of the Cimri and Teutones. This group migrated into Gaul.

Another group was almost exterminated by the Dacian Burebista in 60 or 59 B.C. In search of new lands in Gaul, its thirty-thousand-odd survivors joined forces with the much more numerous Helvetii, who had decided to move out of Switzerland. But blocking their passage into Gaul was none other than Julius Caesar. He defeated their joint forces. The Helvetii were turned back. The Boii, on the other hand, were allowed to settle in the area between the Loire and the Allier rivers, as a buffer against neighbours Caesar deemed overly aggressive. We will call this group the Loire Boii.

#### WATER PLACES:

VAUDIER, LA BADOLE

PINES, FIRS:            BORJAT

SHE-GOATS:            COZILLY

HILLS, SLOPES:        BARDONNAY

DEER:                  SERNAY RIVER

BITTER OAK:           CÉRON, CIERNAT

PROSPERING PLACES:  
GADET, GODINIÈRE

VENETIC, WENDIC:  
VINDECY

SHEEP: VOUZANCE RIVER, PETITE VOUZANCE  
RIVER, ST. LÉGER-S-VOUZANCE,  
VAUZIRON RIVER

BOATS: CHAVANNES, LES CHAVANNES

BUDDING GROWTH:  
STE. RADEGONDE

MEDITERRANEAN OAK:  
BOIS-MELAS, MELAY

UNDERGROND TERRAIN:  
TALENNE, LE TALUC

WELDING: LA VARENNE

BUTTER DAIRIES:  
MAZELLIER

SHAKING, SWAYING:  
LE MAYET-DE-MONTAGNE, TRESNAY

WILLOWS: BARBENAN RIVER

SNAILS: LE POUZOUX, LA POUGE

FEATHERY PLACES:  
MONTPEROUX, PÉRIGNY, CHAU. DU

PERROUX, MONPEYROUX, PÉRIASSE,  
FORÊT DU PERRAY

BEAVERS: LA VAVRE

CHICKENS: PUTAY

TIMELY: CHASSIGNOL, CHASSENAY, LA CHASSIGNE

WORMS, MAGGOTS:  
CHERVIN, LE GUÉ-CHERVAIS

TIED, FASTENED, BOUND:  
BEAUVEZET

BOLETUS MUSHROOM:  
JOURSAT

CROP ROTATION:  
COULOUVRAS

SALT: CROT-DE-SAVIGNY

TEARY, WET PLACES:  
LE SAUZIN

BRAN (TAILINGS):  
LUSIGNY, LUCENAY-LÈS-AIX

HORSES: COUGNY

GRASSY PLACES:  
TRÉVOL

JUNIPERS: LE BRIGNON

MILKING PLACES:

FT. DES MOUZIÈRES, LA CRX. MAUZAT,  
LES MOUSSOUVES

SCYTHED PLACES:

CUSSET, COSSAYE

JUNCTIONS (KNOTS):

VOZELLE

FERNS: LA PRATTE

BRIDGES: LE MAS

BAY LEAF: LAVORT

HAY: SANAT

WATERING PLACES:

LES PIOTS

TRICKLING, Oozing:

LE MIEZ

HIGHER PLACES:

LES VICHYS

SWAMPS, WET GROUND:

PALLADUC

LOWLAND: NIZEROLLES

DEAD GROWTH:

MORIN, MORAT

LES BIZETS	1. BIZEC 2. BIZEC - Sln. - “beet or turnip shoots or leaves” - also BIZGEC - Sln. - “mix of sauerkraut and beets”
VERCHU	1. VERHU (VRHOV) 2. VRH - (noun) - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; VERX - R.; VRCH -Cz. - “top, summit, peak”
LES BABUTS	1. BABUTS(T) 2. BABICA - (noun, fem.) - Sln. - “Cobitis Barbata,” a small fish
TÉCHE RIVER	1. TEČE 2. TEČI - (v. inf.) - Sln., SC.; TEČ - R.; TEC - Cz. - “to run, to flow, to roll by”
GLÉNÉ, GLENNET	1. GLENEJ, GLENET 2. GLEN - (noun, masc.) - Sln., R.; HLEN - Cz. - “silt, slime”
JOLAN RIVER	1. JOLAN 2. JOLA - (noun, fem.) - Sln.; JAL - R. - “yawl” - “a ship’s small boat, rowed by a crew of four to six” is def. 1 of <i>Random House Dictionary</i> , the “ketch-sized two-master” being only def. 2. The <i>Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology</i> sets out the (M)LG, Dutch, Fr., It., Sw., Ger., Da. comparable variants and states that the ultimate origin is unknown. Here we have a form that precedes all of them.
SERBANNES	1. SERBANES(T) 2. SRBAN, SRBEN - pp. of SRBETI - (v. inf.) - Sln.; SVRBJETI - Cr.; SVERBETI - Srb.; SVERBET - R.; SVRBET - Cz. - “to itch” 3. therefore, “lousy”
DOYAT	1. DOJAT 2. dial. pp. of DOJITI - (v. inf.) - gsl. - “to breast feed, to give suck to, to nurse”

MARIOL	1. MARJOL 2. MARJATI - (v. inf.) - Sln.; MARITI - Cz. - “to kill, to murder”
LES BRASSETS	1. PRASETS(T) 2. PRASE - (noun, masc.) - Sln., Oosl., SC., Cz.; PARASJA - Br. - “pig, hog”
PASLIÈRES	1. PASLJERES(T) 2. PASEL - pp. of PASTI - Sln., Oosl., SC., R.; PAST - Cz. - “to tend (herd), to pasture, to graze”
MUSSY	1. MUSI 2. MUSAV - (adj.) - Slavonian (Cr.); ZAMUSAN - Kjk. - “dirty”
LE BLÉNAY	1. BLENAJ 2. BLEN - (noun, masc.) - Sln. (a borrowing from Cz.); BLEN, BLIN - Cz. - “hen- bane”
(2) MEAUCE	1. MEJAVCE 2. MEJA - (noun, fem.) - gsl. (in various similar forms, meaning “boundary, border” in most instances, but also “brush, scrub” (Mac., SC.) and grove” (Ukr.) - These two loci are half-a- mile apart on the Allier River, the westerly boundary of the Caesar-allotted land.
MALATRAY	1. MALATRAJ 2. a combination of MAL, MALA - (adj. fem.) - gsl. - “small, little” - and TRAJ - from TRAJATI - (v. inf.) - Sln., SC. - “to last, to endure, to be durable” 3. therefore, “short-lasting, short-lived”
GLOZEL	1. HLOZEL 2. HLOJA - (noun, fem.) - also HLOJEVINA - Sln. and Cr. border dial. - “pinery, pine branches” - originating from HLOD - “log”; CHLUUD - R. - “branches”; CHLOUDI - Cz. - “pine branches”

PUYRAVEL	1. PUJRAVEL (PORAVEN, PORAVNAT) 2. from prefix PO - “per-, through, by way of” - and RAVEN - (adj.) - gsl. - “level, even, flat” 3. therefore, “levelled, evened, flattened place”
DASSAUD	1. DASAVD 2. an akn. form of present lit. DOSAD, a combination of prefix DO - gsl. (territorially) - “up to, as far as, in addition to” - and SAD - (noun, masc.) - from SADITI - gsl. - “to plant” 3. therefore, “additionally planted land” (adjoining an existing planted plot)
JALIGNY-S-BESBRE	
	1. JALNJI 2. JALOV - (adj.) - Sln., Ocsl., SC., R.; JALOVYJ - Cz. - “sterile, barren, unproductive”
LES BLOTS LE PLOT	1. PLOT, PLOTS(T) 2. PLOT - gsl. - “fence, enclosure”
MONTAIGU-LE-BLIN	
	1. BLIN 2. BLINJA - (noun, fem.) - SC. - “lowland where water from hillsides collects”; BLIHNA - Dalmatian dial. - “flooded land”
RIGNY	1. RINJI 2. RINJEN is pp. of RITI - (v. inf.) - Sln., Ocsl., SC.; RYR - R., Cz. - “to dig, to burrow” 3. therefore, “burrowed ground” - see VRIGNON (Vivisci)
CHÉZY	1. ČEZI 2. ČEZ - (prep. and adv.) - Sln.; ČREZ - archaic and dial. Sln., Ocsl., Old Cr.; ČEREZ - R.; CEZ - dial. Cz. - “over and above, beyond”

XXIII  
Tribe Sixteen  
**The Bay of Biscay Boii**

The group of Boii which had been forced out of Bohemia by the Cimri and Teutones at the turn of the first century B.C. appears to have moved to the shores of the Bay of Biscay in Gaul. Their territory bordered the Vivisci to the north, the Vasati to the east, and the Cocosates to the south. A topical list of place names follows.

BUTTER DAIRIES:

MAZERAC, MAZÈRES

WILLOWS: PUYBARBAN, BARBEY

SWAMPLAND: BARIE, BALIZAC

LOWLAND: LE NIZAN

SHE-GOATS: CAZATS, CAZENEUVE, CAZALIS, CAZAUX,  
ETANG DE CAZAUX

FEATHERS (BIRDS):

LA PEYRÈRE, PEYREDIEU,  
PEYREBERNÈDE, PEYRONNET RIVER,  
PEYRIN, PERRIN, PEYRAU

RAMFOLD: AUBIAC

GROVE: GAJAC

SALT: SAVIGNAC, SAUBOTTE

SNAILS: PUJOLS-S-CIRON

FORD: BROT

WATERING PLACE: PAJOT

MARKET: TARGOS

GRASS: LA TRAVE

SNAKES: CACHAN

MOUNTAINOUS (HIGH): ST. GOR

LOUSY: SARBAZAN, LETTE DE SERBIAT

CROSSROADS: PRÉCHAC

MUDGY, DIRTY: CALLEN

STONES, ROCKS: CAMEILLAC

DEAD GROWTH: MARON

PEACOCKS: PAULIN

MOSS: MAHON, MAHAN

HILLS, SLOPES: LABARDIN, BERDOY

SCRUB, BRUSH: HOSTENS, LHOSTE

GROVE, SMALL WOOD:

LUC

WHITE: BELIN (not any ordinary “white,” but like Vesunna for the Vetrogorji, god not only to the Boii but all Venetic (Slavic) tribes in Gaul, Cisalpine, and Alpine regions), BÉLIET

SWAYING: EN MAYOTTE

TREE BARK: LUBEC

BITTER OAK: CÈRE

WATER: BUDOS

BEETS: PEYSOT

BOUNDARY, BORDER:

MÉOULE, MEYRAN

TURKEYS: LE POURJEAU

MOUYET 1. MUJET 2. MULJ - (noun, masc.) - Sln. - “fine sand, silt”; MULJ - SC. - “alluvium”; MUL - R., Ukr., P., Br. - “mud”

NAUZET 1. NAVZET 2. NAVZETI SE - (reflexive. v.) - Sln. - “to imbibe, to absorb, to be imbued”

PIRAILLAN 1. PIREC, PIRAJLAN 2. PIRITI - (v. inf.) - SC. -  
PIREC “to blow (as wind)”

CUDOS 1. KUDOS(T) 2. KUDITI - (v. inf.) - Sln., R.;  
KUDI - Mac.; KUDJA - Blg. - “to blame, to

	reprimand, to rebuke”
LA TROUGNE	1. TRUNJ 2. TRUNJE - (noun, pl.) - SC. - “dust, powder, splinters”
MOUCHERUC	1. MUČERUC (MOVČERUC) 2. MOLČATI, MUČI - (v. inf.) - gsl. - “to be silent”
HARRIBEY	1. HARIBEJ 2. dial. HARIB of lit. HRIB - (noun, masc.) - Sln. - “hill, hillock”
LA BOUHEYRE, BOUHITON, BOUHEBEN	1. BUHEJR, BUHEVEN (BOVHITON) 2. BOLHA, BUHA - gsl. - “flea”
SAMION	1. SAMJON 2. SAM - (adj.) - gsl. - “alone, solitary”
ORIGNE	1. ORINJ 2. ORITI SE - SC. - “to resound, to echo, to reverberate”
ORIGNE RIVER	
SORA	1. SORA 2. SORAST - (adj.) - Sln. - “stripe-backed, streak-backed” - SORA - (noun, fem.) - “name of a cow having a striped, streaked back”
JANE-DE-BOY	1. BOJ, BOJI - etymology of the name of the Boii tribe is called for. It is proposed that it arises from BOLJI and is akin to that of BOYAR - “member of an old Russian aristocracy.” The Russian equivalents are both BOYARIN and BOLYARIN, the latter arising from BOL, BOLJ - “great, greater.” The LJ sound value is also reflected in the Srb. BOLYAR and Byzantine Greek - BOLIADAI.

To what extent the Boii can be claimed to have been a Venetic

(Slavic) tribe is subject to debate. Their late arrival, both on the shores of the Bay of Biscay as well as in the Loire-Allier pocket, militates in favour of a superstratum to an extant Venetic (Slavic) toponymy. And that in spite of the fact that their main place name of Belin is dedicated to a god recognized as supreme by the Slavic spectrum of settlements from the Atlantic right across to Noricum. The other side of the coin, however, is the fact that the Boii for centuries had been neighbours of the Volce in central Europe. How much Venetic (Slavic) admixture had been grafted into the linguistic mold of the Boii by this proximity should also be taken into consideration.

#### XXIV

#### Tribe Seventeen

#### The Santones

In 58 B.C., when the thirty-odd-thousand Boii and their ten times more numerous Helvetii allies were on the move, their aim was to migrate to the territory of the Santones on the Bay of Biscay. The strategic location of the Santones' domain was the overwhelming consideration in this choice.

Accessibility of means of escape from raids of adventurous predators in the unsettled vagabondage of the time also must have weighed heavily on the rattled minds of the survivors of Burebista's massacres.

From the banks of the Sevre river, the province of the Santones ran southward to the water highway of the Gironde estuary eastward to the Charente. Teeming with sea-life, the meandering coastline of the Atlantic also beckoned as a trade route.

The toponyms and hydronyms of the Santones will again be clustered under headings. Only new names, or those having peculiarities needing explanation, will be treated individually.

WETLANDS (TEARED):

SAUZÉ, SAUSSAIS, LA SAUZAIE (2), SUZAC,  
PLAGE DE SUZAC, PNTE. DE SUZAC

FEATHERS (BIRDS):

PÉRISSAC, PERUSE RIVER, PÉRIN,  
PÈROUZE, PÉRIGNÉ, PÉRÉ, LE PÉRÉ,  
PÉRIGNY, LE PAYRAT, LE PÉRAT,  
PÉRIGNAC, CHEZ-PÉRRIAS, CHEZ-  
PERROTEAU, LA PERROUTIÈRE, PÉREUIL,  
LE PÉRAT

WATER: LAVAUD, CHEZ BAUDUT, CHEZ-LAVAUD

MILKING: MAUZÉ-S-LE-MIGNON, MEUSSAC

DRY SPOTS: SÉHU

PIGS: PUYCHENIN, PUYCERTEAU

VILLAGES: MIRVAZIN, BESSINES, USSEAU,  
USSOLIÈRE, BASSÉE, SÉLIGNÉ, BASSAC,  
VASSIAC, USSEAU, BASSAC, BESSAC

WIND: VITRÉ (2)

PROSPEROUS (RICH) GROWTH:  
BOUGON, LES BUGES

TREE BARK: LOUBIGNÉ (2), LOUBILLÉ

GLADE, CLEARING:  
JASSAY

MEDITERRANEAN OAK:  
MELLIER, MELLE, MÉLAC (2)

SAWMILLS: PILLAC, PILAUZIN, PILLEDOU

CREEPING, CRAWLING:  
LEZAY

HIGH PLACES (MOUNTAINS):

GOURNAY, LA GRDE. GORCE, LES GORCES,  
LES GORAINS, PUYGAREAU, CORIGNAC,  
GARREAU, CORAN, CORAN RIVER

PEARLS: BISSIÈRE

WOOD, FOREST:

LOIZÉ

MAPLES: JAVARZAY, JAVERNAY, (2) JAVREZAC

FIELDS: BOULIGNÉ, POLIGNAC, POULLIGNAC

PUDDLES: LUGÉE

HOME (DOMAIN):

DOMAZAN

BRAN (TAILINGS):

LUSSAIS, LUSSERAY, LUZAC, ST. JUST-  
LUZAC, LUSSAC

SALT: SALIGNAC, SOUVIGNÉ, SAVARIT,  
SOULIGNAC, SAUVIGNAC

OXEN: BEAUNAC (dial. VOVNAK)

DEER: SIARNE, SÉRIGNAC

WILLOWS: BARBEZIEUX, SALLES-DE-BARBEZIEUX,  
BRIE-S/S-BARBEZIEUX

BRIDGES: (9) LE MAS

BAYLEAF: L'ORBERIE

HENS, CHICKENS:

(2) COURCERAC, COURÇON, CURE, CURE  
RIVER, ECURAT, COURBIAC, COURCION,  
COURCOURY, CURAC

TUMOUR, CARBUNCLE, ULCER:

LE CHIRON

TIE, FASTENING, BOND:

VEZIN, VEZANÇAIS

SNAILS: (2) POUZOU, POUZAT, BEAUGEAY,  
POUGEMIN, PEUGEAY, LE POUZET

GROVE, SMALL WOOD:

LE LUC

PLOUGHED (OVER WINTER) UNSEEDED LAND:

PRAHECQ

HORSES: CONZAIS, COGNAC, CONAC, CONZAC

BOATS: CHAVAGNÉ, CHABAN (2), CHAGNOLE,  
CHABRAN, CHAUNAC

COWS: CRAVANS

WOOD: LESSON

CUTTING: SCIECQ, SIECQ

WORMS, MAGGOTS:  
(2) CHERVES, CHERVETTES

EELS: LES GROIES, LA GROIE

DEAD GROWTH:  
PUYMOREAU

RAMS: (2) AUJAC, AUVIGNAC

HILLS, SLOPES: BIARD, BORDEAU, BARDENAC,  
BOURDERAT

TURKEYS: PUYRAVAULT, PUYRENAUD

FIELDS: POLÉON

FLEAS: BOUHET

FIRST, BEFORE: ST. LAURENT-DE-LA-PRÉE (PREJE)

BUDDING, SPRINGING GROWTH:  
STE. RADEGONDE

SWAMPY TERRAIN:  
BALANZAC

MUD, SILT, OOZE:  
GRÉZAC

SHE-GOATS: COZES

BIRCH TREES: BRÉZILLAS

HAY: SENIUSAC

HONEY: MÉDILLAC

WATERING PLACES:  
PEUPIAT

PIECE OF LAND:  
PLASSAC (2)

CUCKOOS: COUCOUSSAC

FOREST, WOODS:  
LOUZIGNAC, LOUZAC

SPRINGTIME, EARLY:  
JARNAC, FT. DE JARNAC, PÉRON-JARNAC,  
JARNAC-CHAMPAGNE

LEASED, TAXED:  
(2) BIRAC, BIRON

PASTURES (GRAZING):  
PASSIGNAC, PASSIRAC (2)

BROADBEAN, HORSEBEAN:  
CHEZ BOBE, LA BOBIÈRE, CHEZ-BOBE

RAVENS, CROWS:  
BRAN

PINES, FIRS: BORS

MEASURED PLACES:  
LAMÉRAC

RIPE: GAUDIN, GODAIS

MEAT PLACE:	MESNAC, MESSAC
BITTER OAK:	CIERZAC, ST. CIERS-DU-TAILLON, ST. CIERS-S-GIRONDE
HONEYCOMB:	(2) BUSSAC-FORÊT, LE PAS-DE-BUSSAC, BUSSAC-S-CH.
JUNIPERS:	BRIGNAC, PRIGNAC
EAGLES:	ORLUT (2)
FLAX:	LANSAC
BIRTH, FECUNDITY:	LES RODIERS
WHITE:	BELLIVET
BETTER:	PUYBOLIER (POBOLJE)
CHEESE:	CHEZ SIRET
BOLETUS MUSHROOMS:	JURIGNAC
LE GICQ	1. ŽIK 2. ŽIG - (noun, masc.) - SC. - "something that is burnt"
LUCHÉ-S-BRIOUX, LUCHÉ, LUCHAT, LUCHAC	1. LUČE, LUČAT, LUČAK 2. several Sln. toponyms: LUČE, LUČNE - however, the origin appears to be from LUČ - "light," but referable to "ploughable land" in a similar fashion as SVET - from SVETITI - "to shine, to glow" refers to a

“field”

JOUHÉ 1. JUHÉ (JUHEJ) 2. JUH, JIH, JUG - gsl. -  
“south (wind)”

TONNAY RIVER:

1. TONAJ 2. POTONITI - “to sink, to go under” -  
The river at some juncture of its journey goes  
underground.

FOURAS, ANSE DE FOURAS

1. FURAS(T) 2. FURA - (noun, fem.) - Sln. -  
“animal fodder”

BLÉNAC 1. BLENAK 2. BLEN - (noun, masc.) - Sln.  
borrowing from Cz. BLIN - “hen-bane”

PISNAY 1. PISANI 2. PISAN - (adj.) - Sln., Old Kjk. -  
“mottled, multi-coloured”

(2) TRIGNAC 1. TRINJAK, TRIJAK 2. TRINE - (noun) - Cr. -  
TRIAC “refuse, offal” - TRIJE - gsl. - “three”

CHENAC 1. ČENAK 2. ČENAR - (noun, masc.) - Cr. -  
“part, quarter (of land)”

LA BÉDIE 1. BEDI 2. BEDA - Sln. (a possible borrowing  
from other Slavic languages) - Srb., Ocsł., R.;  
BIJEDA - Cr.; BIDA - Cz. - “poverty, misery”

LA VIOCHE 1. VIJOČE 2. VITI, VIJATI - (v. inf.) - Sln., Cr. -  
“to wind, to twist”

SIGOGNE 1. SIGONJ 2. SIGATI - (v. inf.) - Sln. - “to  
wheeze”

CHILLAC (2)	1. ČILAK 2. ČIL - (adj.) - Sln. - ČIO - SC.; ČILY - Cz. - “hale, healthy, rested”
LONZAC	1. LONZAK (LONCAK) 2. LONICA - (noun, fem.) - also south Sln. dial. LONCA - “stack of hay in the meadow”
CHADENAC	1. ČADENAK 2. ČAD - (noun, masc.) - gsl. - “smoke, steam”
LE CHAY (2)	1. ČAJ 2. ČAJ - (noun, masc.) - dial. Sln. (Bela Krajina) - “smoke” - the lit. form is ČAD - see CHADENAC supra
CHEZ-MOCAT	1. MOKAT 2. MOKA - (noun, fem.) - gsl. - “flour, meal”
TUGERAS	1. TUŽERAS(T) 2. a combination of TUŽEN - (adj.) - from TUGA - (noun, fem.) - SC. - “sad, sorrowful, afflicted” - and RASTI - gsl. - “to grow”
GABLEZAC	1. GABLEZAK 2. GABITI SE - (reflexive v. inf.) - Sln. but from Old Cr. GAVITI SE - “to be sickening, repulsive, loathsome”
LE DOUHET	1. DUHET 2. DUH - (noun, masc.) - gsl. - “smell, scent”
NARCEJAC	1. NARCEJAK 2. an akn. form of NORCEJAK - from NORI - (adj.), NOREC - (noun, masc.) - Sln. - “not serious, silly, mad, flippant”
LUJON	1. LUJON 2. LOJ, LUJ - (noun, masc.) - gsl. - “suet, tallow”

JAZENNES	1. JAZENES(T) 2. JAZ, JEZ - (noun, masc.) - gsl. - “dam”
COLAS	1. KOLAS(T) 2. KOLO - (noun, ntr.) - gsl. - “wheel”
PETIGNAC	1. PETINJAK 2. PET - gsl. - “five” 3. PETI - (adj.) - “fifth”
DEVIAT	1. DEVJAT 2. DEVA - gsl. - “maiden, virgin”
LA RABERIE	1. RABERI 2. RABA - (noun, fem.) - Sln. dial. meanings ranging from “rough grass, poor fodder” to “brush, scrub” to “alluvium” to “weeds”

### XXV Tribe Eighteen The Veneti

Together with translation of some 350 toponyms and hydronyms from Armorica, the Veneti tribe was already treated in *Adieu to Brittany*. However, lest there be any doubt as to the survival of the Old Early Slavic, however fragmented or scattered, into the French Revolutionary period, as seen under passage XXXXIII in *Adieu to Brittany*, a quotation from page 86 of Le Scouëzec’s *Guide de la Bretagne Mystérieuse* is apt: “Il semble que certains employés de l’état-civil et certains organismes officiels, qui ne refusent jamais d’inscrire un enfant sous un nom slave, fassent obstacle dieu sait pourquoi, à l’usage officiel des noms Bretons.”

The author rails against the civil officialdom’s discriminatory practice of enforcing the law of eleven Germinal, year XI (passed during the French Revolution) of “never refusing to register a newborn under a Slavic name, and yet making a problem when it comes to the official entry of Breton names.” In doing so, he acknowledges a Slavic presence in Brittany, albeit of no separatist threat to the Republic, even

into our century. Of interest also from Armorica is the inscription on the Bark of the Dead - BAG VARU (“may God protect!”).

## XXVI

### Tribe Nineteen

### The Volcae Tectosages in Anatolia

As seen earlier, the Volcae Tectosages took part in the attack on Delphi in the winter of 279 B.C. Indeed, according to historical records, they, of all the participants in the raid, are reported to have succeeded in carrying off the temple spoils. From Delphi they moved west to Toulouse in Gaul, where they settled.

A second group of Volcae Tectosages had broken off from the main body, when still in Macedonia, and did not participate in the attack on Delphi. Rather, it chose to move east into Asia Minor. In 278, it crossed the Hellespont and was assigned as its domain the interior of Anatolia by the local potentates of Bythinia and Pontus.

Among the place names from its territory are ZORA (a.k.a. ZARA [akn.]), VINDIA (a.k.a. VINDA), OSIANA, SACCASENA, SEGUSIONA (a.k.a. SECUSINA), all referred to by the fourth century A.D. (*Antonine Itinerary*) as notable travel destinations. These names clearly point to a substantial Slavic presence in Anatolia prior to the advent of Roman influence in Asia Minor.

In Gaul, also, we see how minority ethnic settlements receive names from the language of the majority that surrounds them. Just to name a few: GALGON, GAULIAT, VINDECY, VENDAT, VENDÉE, VENDAYS. Even small tribes, as in the case of the NEMETES, get labelled for their incomprehensibility by their larger neighbours. The Celts in Anatolia are no exception. In typical fashion, the Slavs give the alien colonies in their midst such names as CELTIKCI (“Celtics”) or ÇALTI (KJALTI - “Kelts”). Anyone doubting the Slavic provenance of these two toponyms should be reminded that the Turkish term for “Celtic” is KELTLERE AIT. Another case in point is the community of BELOVACIK. Yes, right there, smack dead-centre, in Anatolia. It can only refer to a small band,

which at some stage had splintered from the BELLOVACI tribe in Gaul. And again, with an unmistakable meaning and a typical Slavic IK ending, it can only have originated from the language of the Volcje Tectosages. Furthermore, with toponyms like BELKAYA, TASOVA, KONARI, and SERPIL, just to name a few, the conclusion that the Volcje were Slavs is inescapable.

Let us examine the toponyms above, and some others, in turn. The name CELTIKCI is so obviously Slavic that it needs no elaboration. ÇALTI (pronounced CHALTI) is a dialectal KJALTI - ÇALTI version of KELTI in several Slavic languages. It should be born in mind that the Turkish cedilla under C and S is sounded as CH and SH respectively.

Another toponym with a Turkish cedilla is BIŞEK (VISHEK, VIŠEK), meaning “summit.” It arises from the comparative form of VISOK - “high,” VICHY in France being analogous.

In the same vein, for Anatolian upland toponyms, we have GOREME, GORE, and GÜRÜN. The latter, in spite of its umlauts, means nothing in Turkish.

The marginal land occupied by the Volcje is evinced by such names as ULUKOY (ULJIKA - SC. and gsl. - “olive tree”), the perennial “she-goat” counterpart YAVCA (dial. VAVCA, lit. OVCA - gsl. - “sheep”), and SIRAKÖY (SIREK - Sln., Kjk. - “sorghum”). The swampy, marshy (“teary”) terrain we have so much encountered in Gaul in SAUZET has Anatolian counterparts in SUZUS and SUSUZ. To complement the marshes and wetlands, we find the bird BALIKLAVA (BALA - “swamp, marsh, wetland, and KLAVŽAR - Sln. - “marsh jay, filbert jay”).

But not all is bog and morass. There are also places like ZEZEREK (EZERO, JEZERO - gsl. - “lake”). To sparkle up the scene, there are SARNIC and SARNIÇ (SRNA - “deer”). Not to forget the speckled “rainbow trout” - YUKARIOBA in the water. And to complete the picture, a “rainbow” DOGANKAS (DOGANKAS(T) - DOGA, DUGA, DUHA, DJUKA - “rainbow”) over the woods above the lake.

Inevitably, the Volcje relied on horses and wagons for their

transportation. We encounter them in KONARI, ÖZKONAK, and KOLOSAI (KOLO - gsl. - "wheel," KOLESА - gen.). They were also craftsmen in pottery, ILICA (IL, ILICA, ILOVICA - gsl. - "clay, argil") being a common toponym. Their main preoccupation, however, was still with cash crops and vegetables, evidenced by toponyms like SERPIL ("sickle place"), ZILE, ZELA (ZILE, ZELE - dial. Sln. for lit. ZELJE, ZELÍ - Cz. - "cabbage"), or KISLA ("sour").

The circle of "whites," seen in KÖROGLU (KROG - gsl. - "circle") BELI, BELKAYA, and BELOVACIK pleads for an examination of the tribe of BELLOVACI in Gaul, where we travel next.

### XXVII Tribe Twenty The Bellovaci

From the ubiquitous BEL ("white") forms and the numerous VAS, VES, VASATI, BELOVESUS, and BELOVACIK names, we can readily infer the meaning of "White Villagers" from the Roman effort to ape the sound value of BELOVASCI. The territory of the Bellovaci stretched in a roughly thirty-five mile-wide band from east of present-day Compiègne to just west of Beauvais.

Our information on this powerful tribe, for the main part, comes from Caesar. In *Gallic Wars*, Caesar ignores any cultural differentiation among the adversaries he encounters in Gaul. Such trivialities are of no significance to his military aims. His propensity of affixing ethnicity according to the region a tribe may come from is repeated in the case of the Bellovaci. As with Celtica farther south, Caesar labels the participants of the Bellovaci-organized confederation as BELGAE. He names them such simply because his war manual shows the territory as being part of BELGICA! This, in spite of the fact that one of the tribes is Germanic, another is half-Germanic, the Bellovaci Slavic, and the rest are Celtic.

In complete contrast, we find the Bellovaci's awareness of their ethnic difference from their Celtic and Teutonic confederates almost

paranoid. Their insistence at all times to be in charge of the campaigns, and the paltry levies promised if they were not, as well as their persistent yen to go it alone, exhibit an absence of a feeling of solidarity with their confederates.

In 57 B.C., with the Bellocaci in charge, a decisive victory over the Belgae on the banks of the Aisne (in the area of BERVY-AUBAC) took place. Caesar exploited his advantage by dealing with the various tribes separately. When the Bellocaci's main town of BRATUSPANTIUM (now Beauvais) fell, the Bellocaci sued for peace.

The flame of waging battle against Rome on their own account, however, was not fully extinguished. When news of Vercingetorix's victory over Caesar's forces at Gergovia reached them, the Bellocaci promised open support to the revolt. Yet, when sending troops for combat was requested, they agreed to commit only two thousand men.

In a final revolt, in 51 B.C., they mobilized by themselves and were joined by the refugees from Celtica. They were defeated near the confluence of the Aisne and the Oise. For the last time, they sued for peace. The grasping fist of the Pax Romana ensued.

BITTER OAK: CERNY-LES-BUCY, CERIZY, BUCY-LÈS-CERNY, CERNOY (2)

SHEEP: VAUCELLES

VILLAGES: VASSOGNE, VASSENY, VASSENS, VAAST, SELENS, VAAST-LÈS-MELLO

PINES, FIRS: BEAURIEUX, BOREST, BORAN-S-OISE, BORNEL

BOATS: CHAVONNE, (2) CHAVIGNY, CHAVIGNON, CHAUNY, CHAVENÇON

SILT, SLIME: GLENNES

HENS, CHICKENS:

COURCELLES-S-VESLE, COURBES,  
CURCHY, COURCELLES

EDDY, WHIRLPOOL:

VIRLY

VALLEY: DÔLE, MAREUIL-EN-DÔLE

TIES, BONDS: VÉZILLY, VEZ

TRICKLING, Oozing:

MÉZIÈRES-S-OISE, SÉRY-LES-MÉZIÈRES,  
MÉZIÈRES-EN-SANTERRE, MEZENGUY,  
MÉZIÈRES

FISH: RIBEMONT, RIBECOURT

SWAYING: MAYOT

GRASS: TRAVECY

FORGES, SMITHIES:

COUVRON, COUCY-LE-CHAU., CAUVIGNY

DEAD GROWTH:

CRÉPY, CRÉPIGNY, CRÉPY-EN-VALOIS,  
CARRÉPUIS, MORU, MORY

WETLANDS (TEARY SPOTS):

SUZY

TIMELY: CHASSEMY

WHITE: BELLEU, BILLY-S-AISNE, (2) BELLEUSE,

BELLINGLISE, BELLIVAL, BELVAL, (2)  
BELLOY, BELLOY-ST. LEONARD,  
BAILLEVAL, BLICOURT, BAILLY, LE  
BELLAY-EN-VEXIN, BALINCOURT

SOFT GRASS: MURGET

BRIDGE: MAAST

RAVEN, CROW: BRANGES

ITCHING, LOUSY:  
SERVENAY

HORSES: COINCY, (2) CONTY, CANIZY, TILLOY-LES-  
CONTY

PASTURE: PASSY-GRIGNY, PASSY-EN-VALOIS

MOTH-EATEN: MOŶ (MOJÍ)

WITHER, WILT: VENIZEL

BOILING, SEETHING:  
(2) VRÉLY

HALE, HEALTHY:  
CHILLY

SNAILS: PUZEAUX

LATE: (2) LE QUESNEL, LE QUESNOY, LE  
QUESNEL-AUBRY

SNAKES: CACHY

FATTENING-UP: (2) RÉDERIE

HIGH HILLS, MOUNTAINS:

L'HORTOY, GOURNAY, GORGNY, GORCY,  
GURY, (2) GOURNAY, HORNOY

FIRE: (2) OGNES, OGNOLLES, OGNON

HILLS, SLOPES: BRÉGY

GROVE, SMALL WOOD:

UGNY-LE-GAY

MARKET: TERGNIER

WELDING: VARESNES

FEATHERS: PERNANT, PÉROY-LES-GOMBRIES,  
PÉRENNES, PERSAN, PÉREL, PERCHAY

ROADWAYS: POTTE, VILLERS-LES-POTEES

FLAX: LANOY, LAGNY, LANNOY

MINES, TUNNELS:

(2) ROUVREL, ROUVROY-EN-SANTERRE,  
ROUVROY-LES-MERLES

GRASS: LASSIGNY

TUMOURS, ULCERS:

CHIRY-OURSCAMPS

SWARM OF BEES:

ROYE

SALT:	SAULCHOY, SAVIGNIES
WILLOWS:	VERBERIE, BARBERY
SWAMP, MARSH:	(2) BALAGNY
DONKEYS:	OSLY
PLOUGHABLE LAND:	(2) LUCHY
HUNTING:	LOUVRECHY
GRAPEVINE:	TARTIGNY
MEAT:	MESSELAN
WALKING:	HODAN
MEASURE:	MÉRU
NORTH (EAST) WIND:	BURY
RIPE:	LES GODINS
HORNS:	ROGY
MARTEN:	CUGNY-LES-CROUTTES, CUGNY, LES RIEZ-DE-CUGNY
MUD, SILT, SLUDGE:	GREZ

DORMOUSE: POLHAY

CRESS: CRESSONSACQ

HAY: SENOTS

MEDITERRANEAN OAK:  
MELLO

LEVEL, EVEN: RAVENEL

VOHARIES 1. VOHARJES(T) 2. VOHATI - (v. inf.) - “to smell, to scent, to sniff (at)”

BESNY-ET-LOIZY

1. BESNI 2. BES - (noun, masc.) - gsl. - “demon, rage, anger, fury”

VESLE RIVER 1. VESLE, VESLUD 2. VESLO - (noun, ntr.) -  
VESLUD Sln., Ocsł., SC., R., Cz. - “oar, paddle”

BERZY-LE-SEC 1. BERZI (BRZI) 2. BRZ - (adj.) - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; BRZÝ - Old Cz. - “fast, rapid, quick, swift”

TERNY 1. TERNI 2. TRN - (noun, masc.) - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “thorn”

VREGNY 1. VRENJI 2. VRENJE - (noun, ntr.) - Sln., Ocsł., SC., Cz. - “boiling, seething”

RUGNY 1. RUNJI 2. RUNJE - (noun, fem., pl.) - Sln. - “smallpox”

TRUGNY 1. TRUNJI 2. TRUNJE - (noun, masc., pl.) - Cr. - “dust, powder, splinters”

SAPONAY	1. SAPONAJ 2. SAPA - Sln., SC. - “breath, breeze”
TIGNY	1. TINJI 2. TINJI - (adj.) - Cr. - “quick, ready, passionate”
BRUMETZ	1. BRUMEC 2. BRUMA - (noun, fem.) - Sln. and dial. Chk. - “diligence, industriousness”
GUNY	1. GUNI 2. GUNA - (noun, fem.) - Sln. - “junction of two roads in a village, crossroads”
NOROY-S-OURCQ	
NOROY	1. NOROJ 2. NORI - (adj.), NOREC - (noun, masc.) - Sln. - “not serious, silly, mad, flippant” - see NARCEJAC supra (Santones)
TROËSNES	1. TROJESNES(T) 2. TROJ - (noun, masc.) - Sln.; TROI - Ocsł.; TROJE - SC., Cz. - “three, threesome”
REZAVOINE	1. REZAVWAN 2. REZATI - (v. inf.) - Sln., Ocsł., SC.; REZAT - Cz. - “to cut” 3. “place where things are cut”
TILLOLOY	1. TILOLOJ 2. TIL - (noun, masc.) - Old Sln.; TYL - Ocsł.; TÝL - Cz. - “nape of the neck” (hence, TILNIK) 3. also “hinterland”
VARANVAL	1. VARANVAL 2. As in BELLIVAL, BELVAL, this VAL (Fr. - “valley, vale”) joins a Slavic prefix. VARAN, pp. from VARATI - (v. inf.) - Sln., SC. - “to deceive, to cheat, to delude” - Perhaps the reason VAL is used is because of its familiar ring: VAL - (noun, masc.) - Sln., Ocsł., SC. - “wave.”

VILLOTRAN	1. VILOTRAN 2. VILE - (noun, fem., pl.) - Sln., SC.; VIDLE - Cz. - “fork” 3. therefore, “forked”
VISIGNEUX	1. VISINJÖ (VISINJE) 2. VISETI - (v. inf.) - Sln., Srb., Ocsl.; VISJETI - Cr.; VISET - Cz. - “to hang (down), to be suspended”
CAPLY	1. KAPLI 2. KAP - (noun, fem.), KAPLJA - (noun, fem.) - Sln., SC., Ocsl.; KAPKA - Cz. - “drop, bead” 3. probably refers to a cave of stalactites and stalagmites
LITZ	1. LIC 2. LIC, LICE - (noun, ntr.) - Sln., SC., Ocsl.; LIC - Cz. - “face, cheek”
BRESLES	1. BRESLES(T) 2. BREST - (noun, masc.) - gsl. - “elm tree”
CRAPIN	1. KRAPIN 2. KRAP - (noun, masc.) - Sln., SC.; KAPR - Cz. - “carp, fish”
CATENOY	1. KATENOJ 2. KATANJA - (noun, fem.) - Sln. - and KATANICA - Cr. - “type of grapevine”

## XXVIII

### Reflection

The names of the settlements encountered in the preceding chapters speak of a migrant people and the land they came to tame. There is a story of land-hungry pioneers who came along the rivers and streams, spilled into the adjoining marshes, and by degrees into a wooded interior and the sloping highlands beyond.

They endured to bend the forces of nature to their will, judging by the settlements that sprang up from the marginal terrain they had found. Be it pest-infested, sloping and quake-prone, swampy or scrub,

the land was cleared, drained, and ploughed.

One cannot but be amazed at the ready recognition of meaning of the place names the settlers left behind. The sheen of the combinational compounding of such places as NABOULIERAS, VUIDEPOT, BELEYMAS, BESSUNIÉRAS, GANAVEIX, NOVZERINES, PUYREGONDE, TALIVAUD, VERZOLET, MALATRAY, MALLEPEYRE, BLAVEPEYRE, MALIGORNAY, and the triad of OSMOY, OSMERI, OSMETS is as fresh as the glow of coinage minted yesterday.

How did this come about? Why does the quaint tang of these two-thousand-year-old places still have such a familiar ring to the average Slovene and northern Croatian? Why do these names still sound so much like the village upstream or the town on the other side of the hill?

The answer lies in the path the transalpine tribes had to follow to reach their destination. Whether it was the Po valley of northern Italy or the Balkans farther south, they had to pass through the river valleys of the eastern Alps. And whether it was the Saluvii or the tribes that followed them, whether the ubiquitous Boii before and after the battle of Bologna, whether the Belovesus Biturgi or the Volcje Tectosages on their last journey to Toulouse, they all had to pass through the eastern gaps of the mountain chain.

It was here that the roving tribes left behind bands of followers, who, enfeebled or perhaps tired of adventure, had sated their wanderlust, and chose to pursue the more serene munificence of field, craft, and pasture. In Slovenia, especially, the large number of dialects points to several tribes having thus siphoned off surplus retinue.

The rest of the story is one of petrification in the erosion and disappearance of the Slavic in the onslaught and the langue d'oc aftermath of the Roman juggernaut in Gaul. In the less contentious Alpine area, the dialects survived. But, each in its gerrymandered solitude, ossified in the benign neglect of the Roman, Carolingian, and Habsburg governance.

## Selected Readings

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