

PELASGIANS AND BALTO-SLAVIC, THE SEARCH FOR COMMON ROOTS

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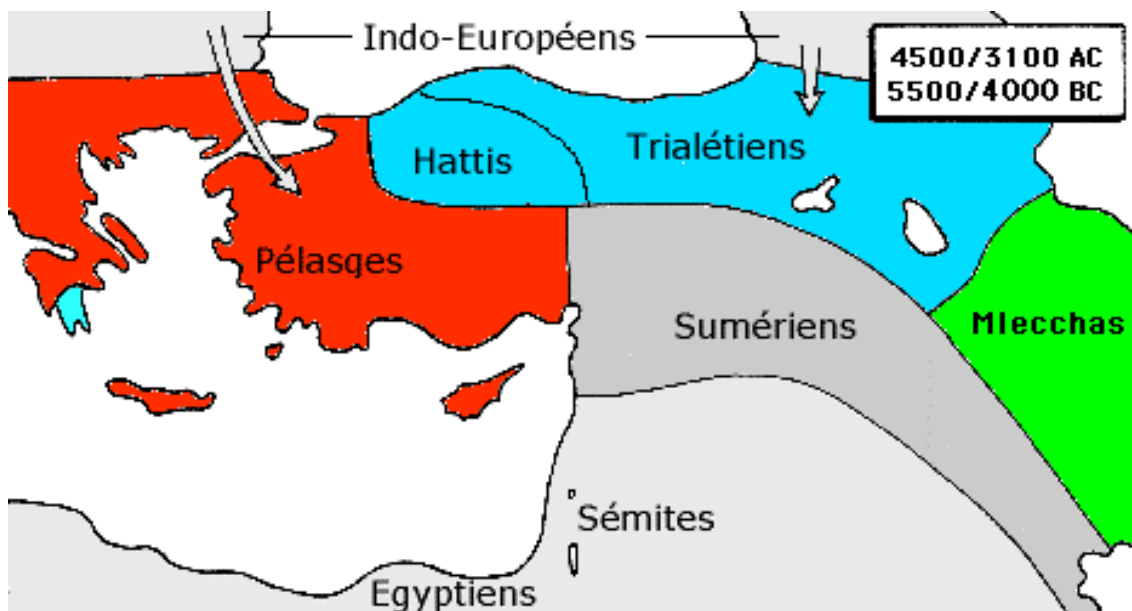
* The Studies of L. A. Gindin and V. L. Tsymbursky show us, that ancient population from Indo-Europeans of the Balkans were Pelasgians[1], in this regard, i assume that the Pelasgians were the ancient ancestors of the Proto Greek-Italic tribes, and related Proto Balto-Slavic tribes. Of the my opinion, that the ancestors of the Pelasgians came to the Balkans and the Italian Peninsula from Central Europe and the Baltic.



Image 1. Pelasgians and their war against Dorians[2]

The Herodotus[3], and also other antique authors Indicated, that Pelasgians before the Greeks settled in Greece, Asia Minor and in many parts of Italy. By the name of Pelasgians in the ancient times was called Peloponnese Peninsula in Greece, and possibly the goddess Athena-Pallada's cult at the Greeks (Arcadia at the Latins[4]. The image of Pallada it is an image of the warrior-godness. On behalf of Pallada occurs the word "palladium" (a

wooden image of a goddess possessing a miraculous effect)[5]. The city that owned palladium was considered to be under the auspices of the goddess. About palladium, stored in Troy, there was a legend that he fell from the sky. The descendants of Aeneas brought him to Rome, and since then palladium was kept in the temple of Vesta[6]. Aeneas was an ancestor of the Adriatic Veneti (Heneti)[7] in the Etruria land.



Map 1. The lands of Pelasgians

In the Besotian poet Hesiod (VIII-VII centuries BC), the Pelasgian epoch – 'Pelasg' acts as a representative of the indigenous population of Italy and at the same time he is the father of the Arcadian of Lycaon[8]. Based on this and some other sources, A. I. Nemirovsky writes: "It is possible that part of the Pelasgians, during the Dorian resettlement, got to Arcadia and from there could move to Italy. This gave grounds to later authors to call by a new name Italian Pelasgians – the Arcadians"[9].

It is significant, for example, that the self-names of the Baltic peoples of Latvians, Lithuanians and people of Italy – Latins go back to the same root – *Lat*, preserving the relation with the ancient ethnonym of Pelasgians (*Palathi / Πελασγοί*).

Also are well known, the endings of the names of nouns, the names with the sound – 's', characteristic of the Latinic and Baltic languages.

The etymology of the ethnonym "Pelasgians" in my opinion, is akin to Russian 'beliy' (to mean – the 'white')[10], with the same translation and preserved in the original meaning in Latin and Balto-Slavic languages, compare:

baltas (Lithuanian) – *beliy* (Russian) – to mean 'white',
balts (Latvian) – *beliy* (Russian) – to mean 'white',
blanc, alba (latin) – *beliy* (Russian) – to mean 'white'.

The same origin, meaning 'white' has term 'Baltika (Baltic)' being endoethnonym generic earth Lithuanians Letts – through more ancient form 'Plada', derived from ethnonym – *Palathi* (Pelasgians).

The Russians called the land to the north of them – Chud White-eyed[11], and at the Knights of the Teutonic Order the Baltic region was call – Vitland, ie 'White land'. Also on the border with Lithuania and Latvia are also Belarusians, in the ethnogenesis of which the Baltic tribes also took part. It is no coincidence that one of the historical names of the Belarusians was Baltorussians[12], в meaning 'white Russians' or 'Balts-Russians'.

The descendants of the Pelasgians or related to the Pelasgians – the Balto-Slavs, could have appeared in the Baltic States in 1300-1200 BC, after participating in the Trojan War. The Pelasgians acted on the side of Troy, and after the defeat from the Greeks, part of the Leleges, Brezhans, Veneti, etc., headed by Aeneas migrated from Troas to Italy, receiving here the name of the Etruscans (perhaps the 'Etruria' has an interconnection with the ethnonym – 'Ros', 'Rus' ', In the meaning' light '). The other part – Vistula Veneti, the ancestors of the Balto-Slavs, began to gradually return to their ancestral lands – to Amber Road and other ways to the north – to the Baltic and to the left bank of the Danube, where them Roman Byzantine authors began to mention Vistula Veneti in the first millennium AD as Baltic and Slavic tribes[13].

Amber Road began in the estuary. Pregel in the Vistula Lagoon (*Aistmares* – 'Stork land' the name of this bay on the Balt languages)[14]. In ancient times, this land was inhabited by Aesti nation, literally, to the Baltic languages – 'the descendants of white storks' or by Slavic legends – 'Chud white-eyed' (Estonians[15]).

Some historians suggest that Aistmares is the remains of the ancient trade and handicraft center Truso (maybe there is a relationship Truso with Etruria term). Latvians called this region – *Samland*. The fact that it was inhabited by the same people confirmed the name of the island of Kuressaare on the Latvian language – *Sāmsala*. In Latvian 'sala' – mean island, the word *sām* – logical translation has obtained «island sām-s». According to V. V. Valetov a right translate is "themselves' from Balto-Slavic languages, ie 'Island of ourselves"[16].

The Principality of "Samo" – the early medieval Slavic state, mentioned in written sources. Greek historians wrote that the Pelasgians called the island by the word 'samos', ie island *Sāmsala* mean '*Island of the islanders*' ...

It is noteworthy that Pelas is one of the generic pagan names of Lithuanians, for example, we know a son of Narimunt, the prince of Kernovsky, the grandson of the Lithuanian prince Roman (Romund) (1240-1278) with this name[17].

If we attach of these versions to the future research on DNA-archeology, then I expect for the ancient Pelasgians the lines of R1a haplogroup, perhaps even the lines R1a-Z283, R1a-Z280. While for the Dorians (late migration to the Balkans), probably the haplogroup lines of R1b were likely to be characteristic. The Centum phonetics of the Greek language, in my opinion, from the carriers of the haplogroup R1b – descendants of the Dorians in the Greek people, whereas the Greek language itself, preserving the substrat of Indo-European base, is in fact the continuation of the ancient extinct Pelasgian language.

Bibliography and Notes:

* Эту статью на русском языке, вы можете также прочитать по следующей ссылке, см. здесь – suyun.info/index.php?LANG=RUS&p=4_17062017_7_2

1. Гиндин Л. А. К проблеме генетической принадлежности пеласгского догреческого слоя // ВЯ, М., 1971, № 1, 44-53.
2. Look at. drevniebogi.ru/pelasg-pelazg-grech-paotets-naroda-pelasgov-tsar-v-argolide/
3. Herodotus. II, 51.

4. Pay attention to the relationship of the name of the goddess Arcadia of the Italic Pelasgians with the ethnonym 'arya', meaning 'people' at the ancient Indo-European peoples.
5. The meaning of the word "Pallada", kartaslov.ru/значение-слова/Паллада
6. There is a parallel with the Slavic term 'vesta' (to mean – the 'message') with the original meaning.
7. Adriatic Veneti (Heneti) – the descendants of Aeneas; 'heneti' Perhaps a coincidence with the ethnonym "Veneta" (Slavic).
8. Hes. frg. 43-44.
9. Немировский А.И. Этруски. От мифа к истории. М, 1983. С. 261.
10. According to Strabo, 'pelasg' is the 'stork' (Πελαργοί) See Strabo, 5. P. 221. Even in antiquity, Antiklid says that the Pelasgians were the first who lived the areas near Lemnos and Imbros, and indeed part of them, led by Tyrrhen, The son of Atis, crossed to Italy. And the comparators of the "History of Atfidah" also report the stay of the Pelasgians in Athens; But since it was a migrated tribe that flew like a bird anywhere, the inhabitants of Attica called them "pelargas." (Literally "storks"), tezan.ru/pel.htm
11. Низов В.В. Биармия и вятская чудь // Шведы и Русский Север: историко-культурные связи. Материалы Международного научного симпозиума. Киров, 1997. С. 161-162.
12. In the Lithuanian annals Belarusians were called Baltorussians. In Lithuania, 'baltorus' are still the official name of the Belarusians.
13. According to research by G. Fomenko:



Reprint 1. The lower line of the middle text from of the "Pelasgian fragment".

Combined letters - Slavic "F" and "Latin" capital "R" - abbreviated "priest". "OTI" - the father, and together with the ending "te" - the basis of future words "patronymic", "fatherland"?

Then the surname – in the lower, "Slavic" fragment – "Nijki", and in the "Pelagian fragment" – "Nichkinid".

Some syllables are written vertically, to save space. The writing of letter "K" in part resembles the modern one.

Pay attention to writing letters. Particularly stands out the letter "Ч (ch)", large, probably, the main for the cult purpose, with recognizable elements of the furnace, sacrificial fire. Almost the same is written and has the same meaning as the letter "Ч" in the "texts from the Terteria" – the abbreviation "ЧD" may well mean "Honor Dazhbog". An ancient "honor" meant "to honor" and "read" – to accompany the sacrifice with speeches, with special hymns.

The second line from the bottom in the middle fragment is the image of the figurine and the "soul" rushing to the sacrificial bowls, above and to God (in the lower "Slavic" fragment the bottom line also begins with the image of the sacrificial bowl on the leg and the "soul" in the form of a "comma"). Then the "Pelagians" have a text: "a priest who believes in God (probably Dazhbog). God is designated by the letter "D" and a cross – a complete analogy with the symbolism of "texts from the Terteria". Look at. nvgazeta.ru/news/12381/468833/ №330 от 17 сентября 2010 г. Славяне – предки пеласгов и этрусков?

14. Муливанов С. О забытом «Аистонце» замолвите слово, 07.12.2015, kramola.info/blogs/letopisi-proshlogo/o-zabytom-aistonce-zamolvite-slovo

15. Aesti – the ancestors of Estonian R1a.

16. Correspondence with V. V. Valetov, 25.06.2017.

17. Dovsprungians, archive.li/KDlWx

