

Pavel Serafimov

## CELTO-SLAVIC SIMILARITIES

### Abstract

Combined analysis of languages, historical sources, burial types, architecture and religion reveals that a part of the Gauls called also Celts were in fact a Western Slavic branch consisting of different tribes who inhabited the lands of ancient France, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, etc. These people were responsible for the spread of iron in Central and Western Europe and were also the ones to whom the ethnonym Celts was applied for the first time. Unless other ancient testimonies or new archaeological discoveries appear, it should be admitted that Slavic tribes inhabited not only Eastern, but also Central and Western Europe in the deep antiquity and were strong, highly developed people, who influenced many others. Novel evidence of Slavic presence in Western Europe and British Isles is presented in this paper. Scientific method demands that the opposing arguments and theories have to be considered. Counter evidence and counter arguments are welcome.

### Introduction

Everything what happened in the past left its traces. The time has deleted a lot of evidence, but detailed and independent research can reveal a substantial part of that which is considered as lost. To determine the origin and affiliation of ancient people with certainty we have to analyze every aspect of their life, because a limited data provided only from one area could lead to wrong conclusions.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century, Scottish scholar G. Buchanan and his Welsh follower E. Llwyd decided that Welsh and Gaelic speaking people must have been related to Gauls, because Gaulish language had related words with Scottish Gaelic and with Welsh. Basing their claims only on limited linguistic data, the Scottish and Welsh scientists defined Irish, Scottish and Welsh people as Celts. These gentlemen, however, didn't notice that the name Celts was applied originally only to people living in Europe on the continent; it wasn't used for tribes living in Ireland, Scotland or Wales, and as the British scientist S. James noticed, it is very improbable that the ancestors of Welsh and Gaelic speaking people considered themselves Celts [1], p. 8, while Caesar is very clear that **Celtae** was the name which Gauls used for themselves [2], p. 25. Thus, Irish, Scottish and Welsh people were proclaimed to be Celts about 2200 years after the Greek writer Hecataeus used this term for quite a different group of people [3], p. 13.

### Facts and discussion

The abovementioned facts stimulated me to check whether the ancient Gaulish language was closer to Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton, or to some other group of languages.

For my study I have used the works of G. Dottin [4], V. Kaligin, A. Korolev, J. Whatmouth, G. Lewis, H. Pedersen, A. McBain, M. Fasmer [5], and P. Cuadrado [6]. Very useful information about peculiarities of the Gaulish grammar I found in the works of J. Mascitelli [7] and Chr. Gwin [8].

I decided to concentrate on Northern Gauls, the confederation of Belgae, to which Atlantic Veneti belonged according to Strabo [9]. The reason of that choice was the fact that Caesar considered them to be real Celts, unspoiled by the Roman influence [2], 1-1 p. 25.

After making comparison between Gaulish, Slavic, Germanic, Modern Celtic and Latin language, see the tables in the Appendix, I noticed that although Gaulish showed certain closeness to Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh, the best match for the Gaulish words and grammar were the Slavic languages as Slovene, Czech, and Bulgarian. That didn't concern only the amount of the similar words, but also their etymology.

Table 1 offers an interesting peculiarity: Gaulish words having Slavic and not Sc. Gaelic or Welsh counterparts.

**Table 1.** Gaulish words having Slavic and not Sc. Gaelic or Welsh counterparts.

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Slavic</b>	<b>Sc. Gaelic</b>	<b>Welsh</b>
1	ACAMNO <i>rock</i>	KAMEN <i>stone</i> C.Sl.	CREAG <i>rock</i>	CRAIG <i>rock</i> MAEN <i>stone</i>
2	ASNO <i>clear</i>	JASNO <i>clear</i> Blg. JASEN <i>clear</i> Sl	GLAN <i>clear</i>	DISGLAIR <i>clear</i>
3	ASO <i>mouth</i>	USTA <i>mouth</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.	BEUL <i>mouth</i>	GENAU <i>mouth</i>
4	AUS <i>ear</i>	USHO <i>ear</i> Blg.	CLUAS <i>ear</i>	CLUST <i>ear</i>
5	BANALON <i>plant</i> <i>with sharp leaves</i>	BONELA <i>fork</i> Blg. dialect	GEUR <i>sharp</i> GABHAL <i>fork</i>	FFWRC <i>fork</i> LLIM <i>sharp</i>
6	BALO <i>sickness</i>	BOL <i>pain</i> Sl. BOLAN <i>sick</i> Sl.	GALAR <i>sickness</i>	CLAF <i>sick</i>
7	BARRO <i>summit,</i> <i>top</i>	VRĀH <i>summit</i> Blg. BRDO <i>hill</i> Sl.	CEAH <i>head, top</i> SAR <i>upper, super</i>	PEN <i>summit</i>
8	BRIVA <i>bridge</i>	BRV <i>bridge</i> Sl. BRIVNĀ <i>bridge</i> Old Blg.	DROCHAID <i>bridge</i>	PONT <i>bridge</i>
9	BUSU <i>mouth</i>	PUSA <i>mouth</i> Cz.	BEUL <i>mouth</i>	GENNAU <i>mouth</i>
10	CAVA <i>howl</i>	SOVA <i>howl</i> Sl. Blg. Russ.	DONNAL <i>howl</i>	UDIAD <i>howl</i>
11	CEIO <i>to lament</i>	KAJA SE I <i>lament</i> Blg.	GUIL <i>lament</i>	GALARU <i>lament</i>
12	CLANI <i>wish</i>	ŽELANIE <i>wish</i> Blg. ŽELJA <i>wish</i> Sl.	SANNTAICH <i>wish</i>	DYMUNIAD <i>wish</i>
13	CRAMO <i>onion</i>	KROMID <i>onion</i> Bulg.	UINEAN <i>onion</i>	WNYININ <i>onion</i>
14	CUDA <i>skin</i>	KOŽA <i>skin</i> Blg. Sl. Russ. KUŽE <i>skin</i> Cz.	CRAICION <i>skin</i>	CROEN <i>skin</i>

**Table 1.** Continued

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Slavic</b>	<b>Sc. Gaelic</b>	<b>Welsh</b>
15	DALIO <i>part</i>	DJAL <i>part</i> Blg. DEL <i>part</i> Sl.	ROIN <i>part</i>	RHAN <i>part</i>
16	DERC <i>to hold</i>	DARŽA <i>to hold</i> Blg. DRŽATI <i>to hold</i> Sl.	GRAMAICH <i>hold</i>	DAL <i>to hold</i>
17	DORDO <i>murmur</i>	DĀRDORJA I <i>murmur</i> Blg.	GOBAIR <i>babble</i>	GRWGNACH <i>murmur</i>
18	DUXTIR <i>daughter</i>	DĀŠTERJA <i>daughter</i> Blg.	INGHEAN <i>daughter</i>	MERCH <i>daughter</i>
19	GORCA <i>bushes,</i> <i>forest</i>	GORIČA <i>little forest</i> Blg. GORICA <i>vineyard</i> Sl.	COILLE <i>forest</i>	PERTH <i>bush</i> COEDWIG <i>forest</i>
20	IALO <i>earth</i>	ILA <i>mud</i> O. Blg.	TIR <i>earth</i>	DAEAR <i>earth</i>
21	LUBI <i>love !</i>	LJUBI <i>love !</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.	SEIRC <i>love</i> GRADAICH <i>love!</i>	SERCHU <i>love !</i>
21	KUT <i>hook, corner</i>	KĀT <i>hook, corner</i>	OISIN <i>corner</i>	BACH <i>hook</i>
23	MENEKKI <i>a lot</i>	MNOGO <i>a lot</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.	IOMADH <i>much</i>	YN FAWR <i>a lot</i>
24	MUCUNO <i>swamp</i>	MOKRIŠTE <i>swamp</i> Blg MOČVIRJE <i>swamp</i> Sl.	LAITH <i>swamp</i>	CORS <i>swamp</i>
25	OSTIMOS <i>last</i>	OSTATĀK <i>last part</i> Blg. OSTANEK <i>remain</i> Sl.	DEIREANNACH <i>last</i>	OLAF <i>last</i>
26	SEDLON <i>saddle</i>	SEDLO <i>saddle</i> C.Sl.	DIALLAID <i>saddle</i>	CYFRWY <i>saddle</i>
27	VARRO <i>neck</i>	VRAT <i>neck</i> Blg. Sl.	MUINEAL <i>neck</i>	MWNWGL <i>neck</i>
28	VECO <i>rage</i>	BES <i>rage</i> Blg BES <i>rage</i> Sl.	FRIONAS <i>rage</i> CORRUICH <i>rage</i>	CYNDDAREDD <i>rage</i>
39	VESSU <i>good,</i> <i>cheerful</i>	VESEL <i>happy, cheerful</i> Blg. Sl.	SONA <i>happy</i>	LON <i>cheerful</i>
30	VID <i>see</i>	VIDJA <i>to see</i> Blg. VIDETI <i>to see</i> Sl.	SEALL <i>see, look</i>	GWELD <i>see</i>

Ă read as in English word **EARTH**

Ž read as in English word **TREASURE**

Š read as in English word **SHARP**

Ĉ read as in English word **BEATS**

Č read as in English word **CHERRY**

Blg. Bulgarian

C. Sl. common Slavic

Cz. Czech

O. Blg. Old Bulgarian

Russ. Russian

Sl. Slovene

If the Gaulish didn't belong to the Slavic group of languages, such table as Table 1 would be impossible. There wouldn't exist words common for Gauls, Slovenians, Czechs, Bulgarians and Russians and alien to the speakers of Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Breton languages.

**Table 2.** Some words common to Gaulish and Welsh

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Welsh</b>	<b>Slavic</b>
1	BETO <i>to be</i>	BYDIO <i>to be</i>	BITI <i>to be</i> Sl. Cz. O. Blg.
2	BRIGA <i>hill, hill fort</i>	BRIG <i>hill</i>	BREG <i>hill</i> Sl. Blg.
3	CIALLOS <i>whole</i>	HOLLOL <i>whole</i>	ĆJAL <i>whole</i> Blg. CEL <i>whole</i> Sl.
4	DEX <i>right</i>	DEHAU <i>right</i>	DESEN <i>right</i> Blg Sl
5	IOIN <i>young</i>	IEUANC <i>young</i>	IUNĀ <i>young</i> O.Ch.Sl.
6	MARVOS <i>dead</i>	MARW <i>dead</i>	MĀRTĀV <i>dead</i> Blg.
7	NEMO <i>sky</i>	NEF <i>sky</i>	NEBE <i>sky</i> Sl. Cz. Blg.
8	PEMPE <i>five</i>	PUMP <i>five</i>	PENTĀ <i>five</i> O.Blg.
9	VIRO <i>man</i>	GWR <i>man</i>	FERTĀ <i>man</i> O.Blg.
10	VRITU <i>hot</i>	GWRES <i>hot</i>	VROĀ, VREL <i>hot</i> Sl.

Of course, there are plenty of words common to Gaulish and Welsh for example, but they aren't alien to Slavic languages as Bulgarian, Slovenian, and Czech. Some of these words are presented in Table 2.

Let's have a short look at some Gaulish grammar peculiarities. As mentioned at the beginning, Gaulish didn't have the mutation of the initial consonant, something typical for Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh. An interesting detail is the fact that some Gaulish suffixes and endings are present also in Slavic languages.

PASTERNACES means *sharpeners* in Gaulish, the suffix **-NAC(ES)** corresponds to Slavic **-NAK, -NIK**, which we see in **RABOTNIK** – *worker*, **SVEŠTENNİK**–*priest*, **ĀETNIK**–*soldier* (Bulg.)

Gaulish suffix **-BO** present in the word **CLEDIBO** *sword* we see not only in Old Slavic word **KLADIVO** *hammer*, but also in the Modern Bulgarian **SEĀIVO** *tool*, **GORIVO** *fuel*. (**B** and **V** can change places in Slavic: **BOI** *warriors* is equal to **VOI** *warriors* – Old Bulgarian)

The Superlative in Gaulish is **SAMO, SAMA** (in the names **Belisama, Rigosamo**) and **SAMY, SAMAJA** are Slavic superlatives (Russ.) for respectively male and female gender.

Gaulish female names often end on **A**: **SEQUANA, BELISAMA, STANA** similar to Slavic female names: **BELA, MILA, STANA**.

Male names end often on **O**: **BORVO, SEGOMO**, similar to Slavic **BORKO, BANO, DIMO**.

Particle **MAR** with meaning *great*, occurred often in Gaulish male names, e.g. **VIRIDOMAR(US)** [3], p. 41. There are more than 220 Bulgarian personal names with particle **MAR, MER, MIR** [10], p. 111-112.

Gaulish nouns often end on **O**: **DERVO** *tree* **ISARNO** *iron* similar to Slavic **DEREVO** *tree*, **ŽELEZO** *iron* Russ. Blg. Sl.

Tribal names end often on **CI**: **BELOVACI, VOLCI, CADURCI** resembling Slavic local names on **-CI**, as e.g. **TREVNENĀI, GABROVĀI** (citizens of cities Trajvna and Gabrovo in Bulgaria)

The conjugation of Gaulish verb *to be* is amazingly close to that of Old Slavic and quite different from the Welsh and Gaelic language as can be seen in Table 3 and 4.

With the deepening of the research I noticed more and more that the Gauls were quite distant from the forefathers of Welsh and Gaelic speaking people in many ways.

Ancient Irish, Scottish and Welsh people didn't regard Gauls as a related tribe, but as enemies and foreigners. In Scottish Gaelic GAL means *foreigner*, and in Old Welsh GAL was a word for *enemy* [11] (Section G)

The most characteristic peculiarity of Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Bretons language is the mutation of the initial consonant. According to the linguist C. Babbayev that very important distinguishing feature was unknown to Gaulish language [12]. On the other hand, a lot of Gaulish grammar peculiarities were alien to Irish and Scottish Gaelic, Welsh and Bretons but occurred in Slavic languages as Bulgarian and Slovenian

Judging by the phonetic similarity, some people consider the language name Gaelic to be related to the language name Gaulish, but the truth is that these definitions represent completely different things. Gaelic is derived from the name of the legendary Goidel Glass the patriarch of Irish people. (In the antiquity, Irish and Scottish people were one community). Even today the Welshmen call their Irish neighbours Gwyddel [13]

Unfortunately, these rather important details remained unnoticed by Llwyd and Buchanan, and also by the other scientists of their time. The closeness of some Gaulish, Welsh and Gaelic words and the language names Gaulish and Gaelic mislead a lot people.

In my opinion, the ethnonym **Gaul** is related to Old Church Slavonic word **GOLEMĀ** (read Ā as in English word **EARLY**), which had the meaning *big, great, mighty*. Another related Modern Bulgarian words are **GOLEMEJA SE** *to be proud, to exalt myself, to boast*, and **GOLEMEĀ** *important person, high and mighty*.

The other name of the Gauls, i.e. Celts can also be explained in Slavic languages. In my opinion, **CELT** is derived from Gaulish word **CLUTO** *famous*, which is connected with other Gaulish words **CLOUSIA** *hearing* and **CLEBOS** *glorification*. In a same way Slavic (Bulgarian, Slovenian) word **SLAVA** *glory* is connected with (Old Bulg., Slovenian) verb **SLUTI** *to hear* and **SLAVITI** *to glorify*. That is very old construction because it exists also in Sanskrit: **SHRAVA** *glory* is connected with **SRUTI** *to hear* and **SHLAVATI** *to glorify*. **CELT** and **SLAV** have exactly the same meaning **GLORIOUS ONE, somebody about whom a lot is heard**. Slovenian verb **KLICATI** *to call* also shows connection with the ethnonym Celt.

It is necessary to explain what caused the resemblance between Gaulish and the languages defined as Modern Celtic. For a long time the ancient Gauls to whom Atlantic Veneti belonged, were a dominant group in the Central and Western Europe (that includes also parts of Britain as we know from Caesar [2], p. 119). They began to spread their influence at least since the Late Bronze Age. In the work of Šavli, Bor and Tomažič is noticed well that Adriatic Veneti were the bearers of the Urnfield culture from which the Hallstat culture emerged [14], p. 67. According to Strabo, those Veneti were relatives of the Gaulish, Atlantic Veneti [9], 4.4-1. Here I would like also to mention that the British scientist M.J. Green defines the Urnfield culture as proto-Celtic and calls Hallstat a subsequent one [15], p. 10. I have to add only that Hallstat culture covered very a large

**Table 3.** Conjugation of the auxiliary verb **to be**.

Pers.	Engl	Welsh	Sc. Gael	Irl Gael	Ger	Fr	Latin	Gaulish	OCh Sl	Blg	Serb	Slo	Czech
1. s.	I am	dw i	ta me	ta me	ich bin	je suis	sum	eimi (esmi)	esmъ	sam	jesam	sem	jsem
2. s.	thou art	wyt ti	ta tu	ta tu	du bist	tu es	es	esi	esi	si	jesi	si	jsi
3. s.	he is	mae e	ta se	ta se	er ist	il est	est	esti	estъ	est	jest	jč	je
1. pl.	we are	dyn ni	ta muibh	ta muibh	wir sind	nous sommes	sumus	immus	esmъ	sme	jesmo	smo	jsme
2. pl.	you are	dach chi	ta sibh	ta sibh	ihr seid	vous etes	estis	este	este	ste	jeste	ste	jste
3. pl.	they are	maen nhw	ta siad	ta siad	sie sind	ils sont	sunt	sont	sotъ	sa	jesu	so	jsou

**Table 4.** Conjugation of the auxiliary verb **to be** – negative voice

Pers.	Engl	Welsh	Ger	Fr	Latin	Gaulish	OChSl	Bulg	Serb	Slo	Czech
1. s.	I am not	dw i ddim	ich bin nicht	je ne suis pas	non sum	nimi	něsmъ	ne sam	nisam	nisem	nejsem
2. s.	thou art not	dwyt ti ddim	du bist	tu n'es pas	non es	nesi	něsi	ne si	nisi	nisi	nejsi
3. s.	he is not	dyw e ddim	er ist	il n'est pas	non est	nest	něstъ	ne est	nije	ni	není
1. pl.	we are not	dan ni ddim	wir sind	nous ne sommes pas	non sumus	nimmus	něsmъ	ne sme	nismo	nismo	nejsume
2. pl.	you are not	dach chi ddim	ihr seid	vous n'êtes pas	non estis	neste	něste	ne ste	niste	niste	nejste
3. pl.	they are not	dyn nhw ddim	sie sind	ils ne sont pas	non sunt	nesent	něsotъ	ne sa	nisu	niso	nejsou

area, from the Balkans, which were also populated by Venetic tribes [15], p. 77, up to the Atlantic coast of ancient France.

It is quite natural that the stronger Gauls would impose a lot of words to the conquered people along with the knowledge of metallurgy, agriculture, religion and crafts.

For many centuries Atlantic Veneti and other tribes related to them cohabited with the large part of the forefathers of Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Bretons.

Here is presented a comparative table of some basic words Sc. & Irl. Gaelic, Welsh, Slavic, and English. It is easy to be seen that Slavic languages show much greater closeness to Sc. Irl. Gaelic and Welsh than the today neighbouring English language.

**Table 5.** Comparison of basic Sc. & Irl. Gaelic, Welsh, Slavic, and *English* words.

	<b>Sc. Gaelic</b>	<b>Welsh</b>	<b>Slavic</b>
1	ARAIM <i>to plough</i>	AREDIG <i>to plough</i>	ORA <i>I plough</i> , ORAČ <i>ploughman</i> Blg.
2	ABHAIN <i>river</i>	AFON <i>river</i>	BANJA <i>bath</i> C.Sl.
3	BAL <i>white spotted</i>	BAL <i>white spotted</i>	BJAL, BEL <i>white</i> C.Sl.
4	BATH <i>drowned</i>	PANTIOG <i>sunken</i>	PADAM <i>I fall</i> Blg. PADEC <i>fall</i> Sl.
5	BEAN <i>woman</i>	BENYW <i>female</i>	ŽENA <i>woman</i> C.Sl
6	BIODAG <i>bodkin</i>	BIDOGYN <i>bodkin</i>	BODIL <i>prickle</i> Blg. BODALO <i>dagger</i> Sl
7	BOCAN <i>goblin</i>	BWCAN <i>goblin</i>	PUGAT <i>to scare</i> Russ.
8	BON <i>bottom, stick</i>	BON <i>bottom</i>	DĀNO <i>bottom</i> , PĀN <i>stub</i> Blg.
9	BRAC <i>arm</i>	BRACH <i>arm</i>	RĀKA <i>arm, hand</i> Blg.
10	BRAEN <i>putrid</i>	BRAEN <i>putrid</i>	GRANIV <i>putrid</i> Blg.
11	BRAS <i>quick</i>	BRYN <i>quick</i>	BĀRZ <i>quick</i> Blg.
12	BRAT <i>mantle</i>	BRETHYN <i>cloth</i>	VRETIŠTE <i>cloth</i> O.Blg.
13	BRATH <i>judgement</i>	BRAWD <i>judgement</i>	BRATVJA <i>to speak</i> O.Blg.
14	BRATHAIR <i>brother</i>	BRAWD <i>brother</i>	BRAT <i>brother</i> Blg. Russ. Sl. BRATR <i>brother</i> Czech
15	BRIG <i>high place</i>	BRIG <i>top</i>	BREG <i>top, high place</i> Blg. Sl.
16	BROC <i>badger</i>	BROCH <i>badger</i>	BORSUK <i>badger</i> Blg.
17	BROUGHLEADH <i>turmoil</i>	BROCH <i>tumult</i> BRUYDR <i>battle</i>	BURJA <i>storm</i> Blg. Sl. Russ. BORBA <i>fighting</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.
18	BRUICH <i>to boil</i>	BERWI <i>to boil</i>	VARJA <i>to boil</i> Blg.
19	BRUTH <i>fervour</i>	BRWD <i>fervent</i>	VARĀ <i>heat</i> O. Blg.
20	BUAIDH <i>victory</i>	BUDD <i>victory</i>	POBEDA <i>victory</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.
21	BUTH <i>hut</i>	BWTH <i>hut</i>	BUDKA <i>hut</i> Blg.
22	CABAN <i>hollow cavity</i>	OGOF <i>cave</i>	OKOP <i>trench</i> , KOPAJA <i>I dig</i> Blg
23	CABAR <i>deer horn</i>	CEIBR <i>deer horn</i>	KABĀR <i>horn</i> Blg. KOPIE <i>spear</i> C.Sl.

Table 5. Continued

	Sc. Gaelic	Welsh	Slavic
24	CAIRE <i>fault</i>	CARD <i>fault</i> O.W.	KORJA <i>to blame</i> Blg. KARA <i>punishment</i> Russ.
25	CAIRN <i>heap of stones</i>	CARN <i>heap of stones</i>	GORA <i>mountain</i>
26	CALAD <i>hard</i>	CALED <i>hard</i>	KALEN <i>hard</i> Blg. ČIL <i>hard</i> Sl.
27	CALMAN <i>dove</i>	COLOMEN <i>dove</i>	GĀLĀB <i>dove</i>
28	CAOL <i>slender</i>	CUL <i>slender</i>	GOL <i>nacked</i> , KOL <i>stick</i> Blg.
29	CAPUL <i>mare</i>	CABAILL <i>mare</i>	KOBILA <i>mare</i>
30	CEAD <i>first</i>	CYNTA <i>first</i>	KONĀ <i>begin</i> O.Blg. NAČETI <i>to begin</i> O.Blg.
31	CEAN <i>head, chief</i>	PEN <i>head, chief</i>	KAN <i>chief</i> O.Blg. PAN <i>master, sir</i> Polish, Czech
32	CEUD <i>hundred</i>	CANT <i>hundred</i>	STO <i>hundred</i> C.Sl.
33	CIR <i>comb</i>	CRIBIN <i>comb</i>	GREBEN <i>comb</i> Blg.
34	CLAD <i>church yard</i>	CLADFA <i>cemetery</i>	KLADBIŠTE <i>cemetery</i> Russ.
35	CLAIDEAMH <i>sword</i>	CLEDDYF <i>sword</i>	KALAČ <i>sword</i> , KOLJA <i>I slay</i> KLANE <i>slaughter</i> Blg.
36	CLIU <i>glory</i>	CLOD <i>glory</i>	SLAVA <i>glory</i> , KLICATI <i>to call</i> Sl.
37	CLOG <i>bell</i>	CLOCH <i>bell</i>	KOLOKOL <i>bell</i> Russ.
38	CLUAS <i>ear</i>	CLUST <i>ear</i>	SLUŠAM <i>I listen</i> , SLUH <i>hearing</i> Blg.
39	CLUIN <i>to hear</i>	CLYWED <i>to hear</i>	SLUTI <i>to hear</i> C. Sl.
40	COIR <i>forest</i>	CELLI <i>forest</i>	GORA <i>forest</i> Blg.
41	COIRCE <i>oats</i>	CEIRCH <i>oats</i>	GRAH <i>pea</i> , ZĀRNO <i>corn</i> Blg.
42	CORE <i>vessel</i>	PAIR <i>vessel</i>	KORITO <i>vessel</i> Blg.
43	COR <i>excess</i>	GOROR <i>border</i>	KRAI <i>end</i> , Blg. Russ. Sl. GRANIČA <i>border</i> Blg. Russ.
44	CRITH <i>shake</i>	CRYD <i>shake</i>	TREPTJA <i>I vibrate</i> Blg.
45	CRO <i>blood</i>	CRAU <i>blood</i>	KRĀV <i>blood</i> Blg. KRI <i>blood</i> Sl.
46	CROGAN <i>pot</i>	CROCHAN <i>pot</i>	GĀRNE <i>pot</i> Blg. KRĀČAG <i>pot</i> O. Blg.
47	CROM <i>bent</i>	CRWM <i>bent</i>	GĀRBAV <i>humped</i> CHROM <i>cripple</i> Czech
48	CRUACH <i>pile</i>	CRUG <i>pile</i>	KRADA <i>pile</i> O. Bulg.
49	CUMACHD <i>power</i>	CYFOETH <i>power</i>	KAMĀK, KAMEN <i>stone</i>
50	CUPUN <i>bowl</i>	CWPAN <i>bowl</i>	KOPANJA <i>bowl</i> Blg.
51	CUTAICH <i>shorten</i>	CWT <i>tail</i>	KĀS <i>short</i> , GĀZ <i>butt</i> Blg.
52	DAID <i>father</i> Irl.	TAD <i>father</i>	TATE <i>father</i> Blg. TATA <i>father</i> Czech



Table 5. Continued

	Sc. Gaelic	Welsh	Slavic
53	DAIL <i>dale</i>	DOL <i>dale</i>	DOL <i>dale</i> C. Sl.
54	DAIMH <i>relative</i>	DAW <i>son-in law</i>	ZET, ZEMAT <i>son-in law</i>
55	DEALBH <i>form</i>	DELW <i>form</i>	DJALAM <i>I carve, cut</i> Blg.
56	DEAS <i>right</i>	DEHEU <i>right</i>	DESEN <i>right</i> Blg. Sl.
57	DEICH <i>ten</i>	DEG <i>ten</i>	DESET <i>ten</i> C. Sl.
58	DEOCH <i>drink</i>	DIOD <i>drink</i>	PITIE <i>drink</i>
59	DIU <i>god</i>	DYW <i>god</i>	DEVA <i>virgin, pure</i>
60	DIALLAIT <i>cloth</i>	DILLAT <i>cloth</i>	ODEALO <i>blanket</i> Blg.
61	DRAOI <i>augur</i>	DERWYD <i>augur</i>	ZREČ <i>augur</i> Blg.
62	DUILE <i>leaf</i>	DALLEN <i>leaf</i>	DLAN <i>hand palm</i> Blg.
63	EIDIR <i>between</i>	ITHR <i>between</i>	VĀTRE <i>inside</i> Blg.
64	FEASGAR <i>evening</i>	UCHER <i>evening</i>	VEČER <i>evening</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.
65	FEORAG <i>squirrel</i>	GWIWER <i>squirrel</i>	VEVERIČA <i>squirrel</i> O.Blg.
66	FLATH <i>chief</i>	GWLAD <i>region</i>	VLADETEL <i>chief</i> Blg. VLADAR <i>ruler</i> Sl.
67	FLUICH <i>wet</i>	GWLYB <i>wet</i>	VLAŽEN <i>wet</i> , GLENĀ- <i>moist, wet</i> O.Blg
68	GABH <i>take</i>	GAFael <i>take</i>	GEPJA <i>I take</i> Blg. Dial. KUPUVAM <i>I buy</i> Blg.
69	GAIR <i>call</i>	GAIR <i>speech</i>	GOVOR <i>speech</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.
70	GAR <i>warm</i>	GWRES <i>hot</i>	GOREŠT <i>hot</i> , ŽAR <i>heat</i> Blg.
71	GARADH - <i>garden</i>	GARD - <i>garden</i>	GRADINA <i>garden</i> Blg. GRAD <i>fortress</i> Sl.
72	GARBH <i>rough</i>	GARW <i>rough</i>	GRUB <i>rough</i> Blg.
73	GEAG <i>branch</i>	CAINC <i>branch</i>	SANKĀ <i>branch</i> O.Blg. GEGA <i>staff</i> Blg.
74	GEAL <i>leech</i>	GEL <i>leech</i>	GĀLTAM <i>I swallow</i> Blg.
75	GEAMHRADH <i>winter</i>	GAEM <i>winter</i> O.W.	ZIMA <i>winter</i> C.Sl.
76	GEAR <i>short</i>	BIR <i>short</i>	KRATĀK <i>short</i> BRITVA <i>razor</i> O.Blg.
77	GEAR <i>sharp</i>	CHWERW <i>bitter</i>	GORČIV <i>bitter</i> Blg.
78	GIN <i>beget</i>	GENI <i>birth</i>	ŽENA <i>woman</i> C.Sl.
79	GLAO <i>call</i>	GALW <i>call</i>	GLAS <i>voice</i> C.Sl., GLAGOLATI <i>to speak</i> O.Blg
80	GLEID <i>keep</i>	GWELD <i>watch</i>	GLEDAM <i>watch</i> Blg
81	GLUIN <i>knee</i>	GLUN <i>knee</i>	KOLENO <i>knee</i> C.Sl.
82	GNATH <i>known</i>	GNAWD <i>known</i>	ZNATI <i>to know</i> C.Sl.
83	GOBHA <i>smith</i>	GOF <i>smith</i>	KOVAČ <i>smith</i> Blg. KOVINA <i>metal</i> Sl.

Table 5. Continued

	Sc. Gaelic	Welsh	Slavic
84	GOBHAIM <i>forge</i>	GOFANNU <i>forge</i>	KOVA <i>I forge</i> Blg. KOV <i>metal</i> Czech
85	GOBHAL <i>fork</i>	GAFAL <i>fork</i>	GABĀR <i>hobnail</i> Blg.
86	GOILE <i>stomach</i>	CYLLA <i>stomach</i>	ŽELUDOK <i>stomach</i> Russ.
87	GORM <i>blue</i>	GWRM <i>blue</i>	GOLUBOI <i>blue</i> Russ.
88	GREIMH <i>power</i>	GRYM <i>force</i>	GRAMADEN <i>enormous</i> Blg.
89	GRIAN <i>sun</i>	GWRES <i>hot</i>	GREJA <i>to warm</i> Blg. GOREŠT <i>hot</i> Blg
90	GROSCAIM <i>I grill</i>	GWRESOGI <i>to heat</i>	GOREŠTJA <i>to heat</i> Blg. GOREČ <i>hot</i> Sl.
91	IC <i>cure</i>	ÍACHAU <i>heal</i>	JAK <i>strong</i> Blg. Sl.
92	LAN <i>full</i>	LLAN <i>full</i>	PĀLEN <i>full</i> Blg.
93	LUCHD <i>people</i>	LLWYTH <i>people</i>	LJUDE <i>people</i> Blg. LJUDJE <i>people</i> Sl.
94	LUACH <i>value</i>	ELWA <i>profit</i>	LIHVA <i>money interest</i> Blg. LOV <i>catch</i> Blg. Sl.
95	MADAG <i>mattock</i>	MATOG <i>mattock</i>	MOTIKA <i>mattock</i> Blg. MOTĀIGA <i>mattock</i> Russ.
96	MAOTH <i>soft</i>	MEDDAL <i>soft</i>	MEK <i>soft</i> Blg. MEČITI <i>to soften</i> Sl.
97	MARBH <i>dead</i>	MARW <i>dead</i>	MĀRTAV <i>dead</i> Blg.
98	MEAG <i>whey</i>	MAID <i>whey</i>	MATAN <i>whey</i> Blg.
99	MEAL <i>possess</i>	MEDDU <i>posses</i>	IMATI <i>to have</i> O.Blg. IMETJE <i>possession</i> Sl.
100	MEOL <i>hill</i>	MOELL <i>hill</i>	MOLĀ <i>hill</i> O.Blg.
101	MIL <i>honey</i>	MEL <i>honey</i>	MED <i>honey</i> Blg. Cz. Sl. Russ.
102	MION <i>small</i>	MAN <i>small</i>	MANIK <i>small one</i> Blg. Dial. MAJHEN <i>small</i> Sl.
103	MOLAIM <i>I praise</i>	MOLI <i>to praise</i>	MOLJA SE <i>to pray</i> Blg.
104	MUIDHE <i>churn</i>	BUDDAI <i>churn</i>	BUTAM <i>I push</i> Blg. MĀTJA <i>to make turbid</i> Blg.
105	MUIR <i>sea</i>	MOR <i>sea</i>	MORE <i>sea</i> C. Sl.
106	NEAMH <i>heaven</i>	NEF <i>heaven</i>	NEBE <i>heaven</i> C. Sl.
107	NEART <i>force</i>	NERTH <i>force</i>	NEREZ <i>male animal</i> Blg. NESTINAR <i>male dancer</i> Blg.
108	NAOMH <i>holly</i>	NEFOL <i>heavenly</i>	NEBESEN <i>heavenly</i> Blg.
109	PLAOSG <i>husk</i>	PLISG <i>husk</i>	PALASKA <i>box, bag</i> Blg.
110	RADH <i>saying</i>	ARAITH <i>speech</i>	REČ <i>speech</i> Blg. Russ. REČI <i>to speak</i> Sl.

Table 5. Continued

	Sc. Gaelic	Welsh	Slavic
111	RO <i>too</i>	RHY <i>too</i>	PRE <i>too</i> Blg.
112	ROINE <i>rough hair</i>	RHAWN <i>heavy hair</i>	RUNO <i>fleece</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.
113	SABHAIL <i>to save</i>	SEIFIO <i>to save</i>	SPASJAVAM <i>I save</i> Blg. SPASITI <i>to save</i> Sl.
114	SALACH <i>dirty</i>	HALOG <i>dirty</i>	ZĀL <i>bad</i> Blg.
115	SUAN <i>dream</i>	HUN <i>dream</i>	SĀN <i>dream</i> Blg. SANJA <i>dream</i> Sl.
116	SUG <i>juice</i>	SUC <i>juice</i>	SOK <i>juice</i> Blg. Sl. Russ.
117	TABHAIR <i>to give</i>	DODI <i>to give</i>	DATI <i>to give</i> O.Blg. Sl.
118	TEAD <i>string</i>	TANT <i>string</i>	TETIVA <i>string</i> TENTIVA <i>string</i> O.Blg.
119	TROM <i>heavy</i>	TRWM <i>heavy</i>	TROMAV <i>heavy, slow</i> Blg.
120	TOLL <i>hole</i>	TWLL <i>hole</i>	DULO <i>hole</i> Blg.

Abbreviations etc. as in Table 1.

Of course, the opposite possibility, that the forefathers of Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Breton people have influenced Slavic Gauls shouldn't be rejected without consideration. In his work, F.F. Megušar [16] claims that the forefathers of Welsh, Irish, Scottish and Cornish people gave certain toponyms and hydronyms in Slovenia. (Megušar includes also Gauls, but as will be shown, they aren't kin of Scottish, Irish, Welsh and Cornish people).

In my opinion, F.F. Megušar [16] makes a lot of mistakes. He connects the place name **Bogatin** with Sc. Gaelic word BOGHA *bow*, while **Bogatin** is much closer to Slavic (Old Bulgarian) word BOGATINA *rich person* and let's not forget that BOGAT *rich* is common Slavic word.

The place name **Altemaver** Megušar connects with Cornish words ALTENN *razor* and MAWR *big*, while German ALTE MAUER *old wall* is much closer and it is well known that Germanic people had influence in Slovenia in the past.

Another one wrong example is the place name **Gabrovo**, which Megušar connects with Sc Gaelic GOBHAR *goat*, Welsh GABAR *goat* (the right is GAFR). In my opinion, Gabrovo is derived from the Slovene word GABER *white beech*, name widely known among Slavic people. And there is something else, in Bulgaria there is also city **Gabrovo**, founded in the Middle Ages. I'm not aware of presence of any Irish, Scottish, Welsh or Cornish people in this region. Megušar makes also mistakes of other kind. There isn't given any reference for a historical source confirming the presence of Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Cornish people in Slovenia, cf. [17]. As far as I know there isn't also any confirmation from the archaeology for the presence of the abovementioned people in Slovenian lands: Ogham stones, inscriptions in Gaelic or Welsh.

The work of Megušar can't convince me that Irish, Scottish, Welsh, and Cornish people have been in Slovenia and have left traces in the place names. I still think that the Slavic

Gauls were the dominant group in Western and Central Europe in the antiquity. For that reason let's look at some facts.

Literacy is very good indication of level of development. First Irish inscription dates from 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and first Welsh inscription was from 7<sup>th</sup> –8<sup>th</sup> century AD [15], p. 10. That is many centuries after Adriatic Veneti made inscriptions on stone in a late 6<sup>th</sup> century BC [14], p. 188. The Gaulish Lepontic inscriptions are also from the same period. In literacy, Gauls and their cousins the Adriatic Veneti preceded the Irish and Welsh people by about 1000 years. That is quite a long period of time.

The knowledge of iron forging, which gave strong impulse in development of whole Europe began in the Balkans populated by Veneti [14], p. 31, and not in Ireland or Wales. In Ireland, the iron was used for the first time around 600 BC [15], p. 10. In that area Gaulish Veneti were again ahead of Irish and Welsh people by about 600 years. Regarding these facts it isn't very hard to determine who was the stronger and influential one.

But even the strongest one would meet decline after a certain period of time. Because of the wars with Rome, the number of people to whom Gaulish was mother language was seriously diminished and since the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, Gaulish began to lose its position in favour of the Latin [1], p. 151. Many Gauls were incorporated in the Roman military and even administrative system as we know from Svetonius [17] [Life of Caesar, 76, 3] and as a result, these Gauls repudiated their native speech. Between the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, the language of the Romans significantly influenced Gaulish. After that period the Latinised Gaulish came in further disadvantage, because of the rise of another dominant power, that of the Germanic Franks. The position of Gaulish as main language of Old Gaul was lost forever [1], p. 151.

There is something else which also has to be explained. That is the position of the French people as the heirs of the ancient Gauls. I realize that my claim for the Slavic origin of the Gauls brings confusion concerning the fact that French people aren't defined as Slavic relatives. Here I would like to make clear that not all the citizens of Gaul were of the same origin. Caesar identified the ethnic diversity of the Celtic country [2], p. 25.

Gaulish Veneti were one of the strongest tribes under which suzerainty lived other people, who were the autochthones of ancient France. In my opinion, Veneti came in the Late Bronze Age.

As I already mentioned, numerous the original speakers of Gaulish were diminished seriously during the wars with Caesar and eventually lost their dominion. Later the former vassal tribes and the Germanic Franks assimilated them.

Despite the elimination of Gaulish Veneti as ruling class their language didn't disappear quickly. For centuries ancient Slavic speech was preserved in isolated areas. Some words survived even till modern times. The French words *alezan*, *belette*, *bicher*, *bourasque*, *élan*, *mome*, *serpe* and many other have clear Slavic (Bulg. Czech and Slovene) counterparts: *lisana*, *belka*, *obich*, *burja*, *elen*, *moma*, *serp*...which respectively mean: *fox*, *marten*, *love*, *storm*, *deer*, *girl*, *sickle*.

There is also a substantial amount of Gaulish words, which have Slavic and not French counterparts. This would not be possible without Slavic presence in ancient France.

**Table 6.** Selection of Gaulish, Slavic, and French words.

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Slavic</b>	<b>French</b>
1	ADIAT <i>breath</i>	DAH <i>breath</i> Blg.	RESPIRER <i>to breath</i>
2	ACAMNO <i>rock</i>	KAMEN <i>stone</i> C.Sl.	ROCHE <i>rock</i>
3	ACU <i>strong</i>	JAC <i>strong</i> Blg. Sln.	FERME <i>strong</i>
4	AEDU <i>fire</i>	AD <i>hell</i> , JAD <i>fury</i> Blg.	FLAMME <i>flame, fire</i>
6	AGRANIO <i>high</i>	GOREN <i>high, upper</i> Blg	ELEVE <i>high</i>
7	ARAT <i>worker</i>	RATAY <i>worker</i> Blg.	SERVANTE <i>worker</i>
8	ARDUS <i>high</i>	RID <i>high place</i> Blg.	HAUT, ELEVE <i>high</i>
9	ARO <i>servant</i>	ORAČ <i>ploughman</i> Sl. Blg.	LABOREUR <i>servant</i>
10	AUSI <i>ears</i>	USI <i>ears</i> Blg.	OREILLE <i>ear</i>
11	BANNA <i>point</i>	BONELA <i>fork</i> Blg.	PIC, POINTE <i>point</i>
12	BALLO <i>sickness</i>	BOLAN <i>sick</i> Sl.	MALADIE <i>sickness</i>
11	BARRO <i>top</i>	VRH <i>top</i> Sl.	SOMMET <i>top, summit</i>
12	BARAN <i>furious</i>	BUREN <i>stormy</i> Blg.	COLERE <i>furious</i>
13	BOLO <i>robust</i>	VOL <i>steer</i> Blg, Sl. BOLJE <i>more</i> Sl.	FORT <i>robust, strong</i>
14	BLAUI <i>hair</i>	VLASI <i>hair</i> Blg.	CHEVEAUX <i>hair</i>
15	BRATO <i>mantle</i>	VRETIŠTE <i>dress</i> O.Blg.	MANTEAU <i>mantle</i>
16	BRENO <i>master</i>	BARIN <i>master</i> Russ.	ROI, METRE <i>master</i>
17	BRIGA <i>hill fort</i>	BREG <i>high place</i> Sl. Blg.	HAUT, MONT <i>high</i>
18	BRUIOS <i>quick</i>	BĀRZ <i>quick</i> Blg.	RAPIDE <i>quick, rapid</i>
19	BRIUA <i>bridge</i>	BRV <i>bridge</i> Sl.	PONTE <i>bridge</i>
20	BUTA <i>hut</i>	BUDKA <i>hut</i> Blg.	HUTTE <i>hut</i>
21	CANKI <i>branch</i>	SANKĀ <i>branch</i> O.Blg.	BRANCHE <i>branch</i>
22	CAPIA <i>hoe</i>	KOPAČ <i>hoe, digger</i> Blg.	POICHE <i>hoe</i>
23	CATER <i>fort</i>	KATĀ <i>camp</i> O.Blg.	FORTIFICATION <i>fort</i>
24	CATUS <i>soldier</i>	ČETNIK <i>soldier</i> Blg. ČETA <i>platoon</i> Sl.	SOLDAT <i>soldier</i>
25	CAUNA <i>cave</i>	KONOBĀ <i>cauldron</i> O.Blg.	CAVE <i>cave</i>
26	CAUO <i>protect</i>	ČUVAM <i>protect</i> Blg. Dial.	PROTECTOR <i>protect</i>
27	CEN <i>chief</i>	KAN <i>chief</i> O.Blg.	CHEF <i>chief</i>
28	CEIO <i>lament</i>	KAJA SE <i>I lament</i> Blg.	LAMENTER <i>lament</i>
29	CETERNA <i>group</i>	ČETA <i>group</i> Blg. ČETA <i>platoon</i> Sl.	TROUPE <i>group, troop</i>
30	CLANI <i>wish</i>	ŽELANIE <i>wish</i> Blg. ŽELJA <i>wish</i> Sl.	DESIRE <i>wish</i>
31	CLEBOS <i>glory</i>	SLAVA <i>glory</i> C.Sl.	GLOIRE <i>glory</i>
32	CLEIO <i>feeble</i>	KELJAV <i>feeble</i> Blg.	GAUCHE <i>feeble</i>

Table 6. Continued

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Slavic</b>	<b>French</b>
33	COUNOS <i>leader</i>	KĀNEZĀ <i>leader</i> O.Blg.	CHEF, GUIDE <i>leader</i>
34	CALET <i>hard</i>	KALEN <i>hard</i> Blg. ČIL <i>strong</i> Sl.	FERME <i>hard</i>
35	COMBORO <i>assembly</i>	SĀBOR <i>assembly</i> Blg. ZBOR <i>assembly</i> Sl.	ASSEMBLE <i>assembly</i>
36	CORIO <i>group</i>	HORA <i>people, group</i> Blg.	GROUPE <i>group</i>
37	CORRO <i>summit</i>	KRAI <i>end, top</i> Blg.	SOMMET <i>summit</i>
38	CREMO <i>onion</i>	KROMID <i>onion</i> Blg.	OIGNON <i>onion</i>
39	CRIP <i>strong</i>	KPEPĀK <i>strong</i> Blg. KREPAK <i>strong</i> Sl.	FORTE <i>strong</i>
40	CRODIO <i>hard</i>	KORAV <i>hard</i> Blg.	DUR <i>hard</i>
41	CUDA <i>skin</i>	CUŽE <i>skin</i> Czech	CUIR <i>skin</i>
42	CUT <i>corner, hook</i>	KĀT <i>corner, hook</i> Blg.	CACHER <i>corner, hook</i>
43	CUZDO <i>anus</i>	GĀZ <i>anus</i> Blg.	ANUS <i>anus</i>
44	DALIO <i>part</i>	DJAL <i>part</i> Blg. DEL <i>part</i> Sl.	PARTIE <i>part</i>
45	DANU <i>rapide</i>	DVAN <i>rabbit</i> O.Blg.	RAPIDE <i>rapide</i>
45	DERCO <i>I hold</i>	DERŽU <i>I hold</i> Russ.	TENIR <i>to hold</i>
47	DERCO <i>eye</i>	DZARKEL <i>eye</i> Blg. dial.	OEIL <i>eye</i>
48	DERVO <i>tree</i>	DEREVO <i>tree</i> Russ.	BOIS <i>tree</i>
49	DORDO <i>murmur</i>	DARDORJA <i>I murmur</i> Blg.	MURMURE <i>murmur</i>
50	DRUNGOS <i>army unit</i>	DRUNGA <i>army unit</i> O.Blg. DRUŽINA <i>family</i> Sl.	TROUPE <i>army unit</i>
51	DUMNO <i>dark</i>	DIM <i>smoke</i> Blg, Sl. TĀMNO <i>dark</i> Blg.	OBSCURE <i>dark</i>
52	ES <i>from</i>	IZ <i>from</i> Russ. O.Blg. Sl.	DE <i>from</i>
53	EBUROS <i>yew</i>	BOR <i>fir tree</i> Blg. Sl.	IF <i>yew</i>
54	GABI <i>take!</i>	GEPI <i>take!</i> Blg. dial.	PRENDRE <i>take!</i>
55	GANO <i>hit</i>	GNATI <i>to hit</i> O.Blg.	BLESSURE <i>hit, trauma</i>
56	GNAUIO <i>I know</i>	ZNAJA <i>I know</i> Blg.	JE SAI <i>I know</i>
57	GOBANO <i>shirt</i>	KABA <i>coat</i> Cz.	CHEMISE <i>shirt</i>
58	GOBANTION <i>smith</i>	KOVAČ <i>smith</i> Blg. Sl.	FORGEUR <i>smith</i>
59	GORCA <i>bush</i>	GORICA <i>small forest</i> Blg.	BUISON <i>bush</i>
59	GORTO <i>enclosure</i>	GOROD <i>town</i> Russ.	ENCLOSE <i>enclosure</i>
60	GORU <i>pus</i>	GUR <i>pus, dirt</i> Blg.	PUS <i>pus</i>
61	GRITU <i>warm</i>	GRETI <i>to warm</i> O.Blg. Sl.	CHALEUR <i>warmth</i>
62	IACCOS <i>healthy</i>	JAK <i>strong</i> Blg. Sl.	SAIN <i>helathy</i>
63	IARO <i>chicken</i>	JARKA <i>chicken</i> Blg.	POULETTE <i>chicken</i>

**Table 6.** Continued

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Slavic</b>	<b>French</b>
64	IEKTIS <i>tongue</i>	JEZIK <i>tongue</i> Sl.	LANGUE <i>tongue</i>
65	IESIN <i>clear, bright</i>	JASAN <i>clear, bright</i> Sl.	BRILLIANT <i>bright</i>
66	IEVA <i>sort grain</i>	OVES <i>oats</i> Blg.	GRAIN <i>grain</i>
67	ITAO <i>I go</i>	IDJA <i>I go</i> Blg. dial.	ALLER <i>go</i>
68	LATE <i>marsh</i>	BLATO <i>marsh</i> Blg. Sl.	MARECAGE <i>marsh</i>
69	LITU <i>feast</i>	LIKUVATI <i>to feast</i> O.Blg.	FETE <i>feast</i>
70	LUTO <i>furious</i>	LJUT <i>furious</i> Blg. Sl.	COLERE <i>furious</i>
71	MAROS <i>great</i>	MERĀ <i>great</i> O.Ch. Sl.	GRAND <i>great</i>
72	MEDIO <i>between</i>	MEŽDU <i>between</i> Blg.	ENTRE <i>between</i>
73	MELLO <i>hill</i>	MOLĀ <i>hill</i> O.Blg.	COLLINE <i>hill</i>
74	MLATI <i>tender</i>	MLAD <i>young</i> Blg.Sl	TENDRE <i>tender</i>
74	MOGETI <i>mighty</i>	MOGAŠT <i>mighty</i> Blg.	PUISANT <i>mighty</i>
75	MAGALO <i>noble</i>	MAGOTĀ <i>noble</i> O. Blg.	GENTLEHOMME <i>noble</i>
76	NERTOS <i>strength</i>	NEREZ <i>male animal</i> Blg.	FORCE <i>strength</i>
77	NEMOS <i>sky</i>	NEBE <i>sky</i> Blg. Sl.	CIEL <i>sky</i>
78	OSTIMOS <i>last</i>	OSTATAK <i>last part</i> Blg.	DERIER <i>last</i>
79	PODO <i>travel</i>	PĀT <i>travel</i> Blg. POTOVANJE <i>travel</i> Sln.	ALLER <i>travel</i>
80	RADIO <i>speak</i>	REČTI <i>to speak</i> O.Blg.	PARLER <i>to speak</i>
81	RESTU <i>run</i>	RISKATI <i>to run</i> O.Blg.	COURIR <i>to run</i>
82	RITU <i>ford</i>	BROD <i>ford</i> O.C.Sl.	GUE <i>ford</i>
83	SAGRO <i>strong</i>	SEGOR <i>bull</i> O.Blg.	FORT <i>strong</i>
84	SATA <i>sort grain</i>	ŽITO <i>wheat</i> Blg. Sl. Cz.	GRAIN <i>grain</i>
85	SEGNO <i>tread</i>	SUKNO <i>tread</i> Blg.	CORDE <i>tread</i>
85	SELOS <i>progeny</i>	ČELJAD <i>progeny</i> Blg.	DESCENDANT <i>progeny</i>
87	SLANO <i>health</i>	ČELENIE <i>healing</i> Blg	SANTE <i>health</i>
88	STABO <i>stake</i>	STOBOR <i>fence from stakes</i> Blg.	COLONNE <i>pillar, stake</i>
89	STANIO <i>I groan</i>	STENA <i>I groan</i> Blg.	GEMIR <i>groan</i>
90	TALO <i>forehead</i>	ČELO <i>forehead</i> O.C.Sl.	FRONT <i>forehead</i>
91	TALAMUN <i>surface</i>	TILO <i>surface</i> O.C.Sl. TLA <i>floors</i> Slovene	SURFACE <i>surface</i>
92	TATOS <i>father</i>	TATE <i>father</i> Blg. TATA <i>father</i> Cz.	PER <i>father</i>
93	VALOS <i>master</i>	BĀLIA <i>master</i> O.Blg. VLADAR <i>master</i> Sl.	SOUVERAIN <i>master</i>
94	VECO <i>rage</i>	BES <i>rage</i> Blg. Sl.	FEROCITE <i>rage</i>
95	VESSU <i>happy</i>	VESEL <i>happy</i> Blg. Sl.	JOYEAU <i>happy</i>

**Table 6.** Continued

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Slavic</b>	<b>French</b>
96	VIDU <i>know</i>	VEDI <i>to know</i> O. Blg.	SAVOIR <i>to know</i>
97	VLATOS <i>prince</i>	VLADAR <i>ruler</i> Slovene VLADETEL <i>ruler</i> Blg.	PRINCE <i>prince, ruler</i>
98	VORETO <i>to go</i>	VARVJA <i>I go</i> Blg.	MARCHER <i>to go</i>

Abbreviations etc. as in Table 1.

Most of the words are from the website of P. Cuadrado [6], the rest, No. 10, 16, 17, 19, 20, 33, 35, 38, 47, 50, 51, 52, 58, 63, 68, 69, 71, 76, 80, 85, 90, 91 are from the website of L. Finsen [4], No. 48 and 54 are extracted from the Gaulish –English dictionary [5].

Of course there are a lot of words in French language, which are of Gaulish origin, that is quite normal, but these words aren't alien at all to the Slavic languages, on the contrary, some of them are closer to Slavic than to French, as we can see from Table 7.

**Table 7.** Comparison of Gaulish, Slavic, and French words.

	<b>Gaulish</b>	<b>Slavic</b>	<b>French</b>
1	ATER <i>father</i>	ATA <i>father</i> Sl.	PERE <i>father</i>
2	BATTU <i>fight</i>	BITI <i>to strike</i> O Blg. Sl	BATAILLER <i>to fight</i>
3	BITU <i>life</i>	BITIE <i>existence</i> Blg. BITIJE <i>existence</i> Sl	VIE <i>life</i>
4	CABALOS <i>working horse</i>	KOBILA <i>mare</i> Blg. Sl Cz.	CHEVAL <i>horse</i>
5	CAPTO <i>captive</i>	KAPAN <i>trap</i> Blg	CAPTIVE <i>captive</i>
6	IOUIN <i>young</i>	IUNU <i>young</i> O. Blg.	JEUNE <i>young</i>
7	LUGUS <i>light</i>	LUČ <i>light</i> Sl.	LUMIERE <i>light</i>
8	MARVOS <i>dead</i>	MĀRTĀV <i>dead</i>	MORT <i>dead</i>
9	MORE <i>sea</i>	MORE <i>sea</i> Blg. Cz.	MER <i>sea</i>
10	PIMP <i>five</i>	PENT <i>five</i> O. Blg.	CINC <i>five</i>
11	SEDLON <i>saddle</i>	SEDLO <i>saddle</i> Blg. Sl.	SELLE <i>saddle</i>
12	TARVOS <i>steer</i>	TURĀ <i>steer</i> O.Blg.	TAUREAU <i>steer</i>
13	TO <i>your</i>	TVOJ <i>your</i> Blg. Sl.	TON <i>your</i>
14	TRI <i>three</i>	TRI <i>three</i> Blg. Sl. Cz.	TROI <i>tree</i>
15	VER <i>above</i>	VĀRHU <i>above</i> Blg.	SUR <i>above</i>

Abbreviations etc. as in Table 1.

So in a certain degree French people can be considered as Gaulish heirs, because of the assimilation of the remains of the Gaulish tribes, but not purely as Gaulish ethnos. As such can be considered the Slavic people: Slovenians, Czechs, Bulgarians, because they were ethnically related to the Gauls. The facts presented till this point and my claim might sound strange because a lot of important information about Gauls and Slavs in general



hasn't been presented to the broad public. Only in the last few years there appeared books proving that a part of the inhabitants of ancient France was of Slavic origin.

Analysing ethnonyms, toponyms, hydronyms, and deciphering old inscriptions, A. Ambrozic reached the conclusion that ancient Gaul was populated in a considerable degree by Slavic tribes, among which the Atlantic Veneti [18]. Their language was a separate branch of the Slavic linguistic group. From the data I managed to derive from many sources I can say that this now extinct ancient Slavic language had strongest affiliation with Slovene, Czech and Bulgarian.

Linguistic evidence is important, but it would be wrong to conclude only from it that indeed part of the Gauls (mainly the ruling class) were of Slavic origin.

Burial types are very useful for establishing the relation between two groups. In Northern France, where the Atlantic Veneti lived, a peculiar type of burial was attested. The deceased noble was laid in the grave together with his sacrificed horse. In Southern Britain (Danebury, London) also occupied by tribes related to Veneti, the same type of burial was attested [19], p. 87.

Slavic Bulgarians, who escaped the Roman influence in the steppe of Black Sea practised this burial ritual from deep antiquity till the 9<sup>th</sup>- 10<sup>th</sup> century AD [20], p. 87. That particular custom originated in South-Eastern Europe in middle-second millennium BC [21], p. 235.

Old Bulgarians practised also the cremation, [22], p. 5, typical also for Adriatic and Atlantic Veneti. Perhaps the method of burial depended on the rank or the reason of death of the deceased person.

One more peculiar burial type was the building of underground wooden chamber, which was covered with earth. In that manner the high chiefs of Hallstatt culture were sent to the other world [19], p. 69. That burial type originated in the steppes of Black Sea – middle of second millennium BC and from the end of second millennium BC began to spread in different directions: to Central and Western Europe, Central Asia and Anatolia [23], p. 108.

Religions believes can also help us to identify certain ethnic groups in the antiquity. Before the coming of the Christianity different people worshiped more or less different deities. Gauls to whom Atlantic Veneti belonged worshiped a three-headed god. Depictions can be seen on their coins [24], p. 181 and on stone sculptures [15], p. 215. It is undoubtedly the same one as **Trimuziatin** of Adriatic Veneti [14], p. 297, which closest equivalent in my opinion was Slavic god Triglav (with meaning *three-headed*). Neither Welsh nor Gaelic speaking people had such a deity.

**Belenos** was another important Gaulish god. His name means the *bright, white one* [15], p. 30 and his closest equivalent is Slavic Belobog. The name of this deity can't be explained in Irish, Scottish, or Welsh language. In these languages *white* is respectively FEN, BAN, GWYN.

There are many more Celtic gods, which names are easy to be explained from Slavic languages as Bulgarian, Slovene, Russian etc.

**ALANUS** was a sun-god [25], his name corresponds to Slavic (Blg. Russ.) word **ALEN** *red*.

- ALISANOS** was god of the alder trees [26]; his name corresponds to Bulgarian word **ELSHA** *alder tree*.
- VETEROS** was wind-god revered in Britain [27]; his name corresponds to Common Slavic word **VETER** *wind*.
- IALONUS** was a earth-god [15], p. 124; his name is connected with Old Church Slavonic word **ILĀ** *earth, mud*.
- VASIO** was another agriculture-god [15], p. 218; his name is connected with Old Church Slavonic word **VĀSĀ** *earth, village, mansion*. **VAS** is Modern Slovenian word for *village*.
- BEISIRISA** means *the bright one*, [15], p. 127; his name corresponds to Slavic (Blg. Sl. Serbo-Croat) word **BISER** *pearl* (shiny object)
- LOUCETIUS** means *The bright one* [15], p. 142, and his name corresponds best to Slovene word **LUČ** *light*. Old Church Slavonic verb **LUČITI** *to light, to shine* is also related to the name of **LUCETICUS**.
- LATOBIOUS** means *the bright one* [15], p. 130; his name corresponds to Bulgarian words **LJATO** *summer* and **LĀŠTJA** *to shine*.
- VOROCIOS** was a healer-god [15], p. 144; his name corresponds to Slovene, Bulg. Russ. word **VRAČ** *healer*.
- PRITONA** was goddess of bridges [15], p. 176, her name corresponds to Common Slavic word **BROD** *bridge, ford*.
- SEQUANA** was a river-goddess [15], p. 188, her name is connected with Old Church Slavonic verb **SIKATI** *to water*.
- LATIS** was goddess of the marshes and pools [15], p. 130, her name I connect to Common Slavic word **BLATO** *marsh*.
- GLANIS** was god of the healing springs [15], p. 105, his name is connected with Old Bulgarian word **GLENĀ** *moist, wet* and Slovene **GLEN** *mud*. Here I have to mention that a lot of springs have mud with healing qualities.
- VERBEJA** was goddess of the willows [15], p. 219, her name is connected with Bulgarian word **VĀRBA** *willow*, Slovenian **VRBA** *willow*, Russian **VERBA** *willow*.
- VERNOSTONOS** was revered in Britain [15], p. 219, his name means *The one who makes the alder trees groan*. His name corresponds to Bulgarian words **BOR**, **BORINA** *fir tree* and **STON** *groan*.
- RUDIAN** was a war-god, which name means *The bloody one* [15], p. 181. **RUDIAN** corresponds to Old Russian word **RUDA** *blood*.
- SMERTRIUS**, or **MARS SMERTRIUS** was another war-god [15], p. 193, which name I connect with Common Slavic word **SMERT** *death*. M. J. Green [15] connects his name with the *abundance, provision*, but it seems to me that it is more logical to connect a war-god with death, not with abundance and provision.
- SUCELLUS** was a smith-god, his name means *Good striker* [15], p. 200. The particle **SU** corresponds to Gaulish word **SU** *good* and Bulgarian **HUBAV** *good*, **CELL (US)** corresponds to Bulgarian verb **KLEPAM** *I strike*, Slovene verb **KLEPATI** *to hit, to strike*, and Bulgarian and Slovenian word **KLEPALO** *hammer*.

**RIGISAMUS** was a Gaulish god, which name means *The highest king* [15], p. 144 **REGA(S)** was Old Slavic title used by Eastern Slavs (Table Titles and occupations) **SAMY** means *most, best* (male gender) in Russian.

**BELISAMA** means *the most bright one* [28]. The name consist of two parts: BEL *white* (Common Slavic) and SAMAJA *most, best* (female gender, Russian)

I would like also to bring attention to the druidism. Today druids are connected only with Irish, Scottish and Welsh culture, but the place of origin of the druidism was Eastern Europe. Hyppolytus testified that the teaching of Thracian priest Zalmoxis was the base for the peculiar religion [3], p. 90. Zalmoxis was from the tribe Getae, who in the late antiquity were identified as Slavs by T. Simokatta [29], p. 57. That will explain why the word DRUID has good etymology in Slavic languages.

The original Gaulish word was **DRUI**, connected with the Gaulish word DERCO *eye*. DRUI (D) had the meaning *seer, augur, knowing*. Same connection EYE – TO SEE (*To know* means actually *to have seen*) we have in the Slavic. **DZĀRKEL** means *eye* in Bulgarian dialect, the verb DZRJA is dialect form of ZRJA *I see, I observe*. ZRKLO means *eye* in Slovene, which is connected Slovene verb ZRETI *to see, to observe*. DRUI corresponds also to Bulgarian word ŽREČ *seer, augur* (EČ is diminutive suffix in the Slavic languages, the root in ŽREČ is ŽR) Another Bulgarian word for seer, fortuneteller is GLEDAC, connected to the verb GLEDAM *I see*.

It is known that Celts, specifically Galatians had holy forests. Galatian toponym DRUNEMETON means exactly that – *holy forest*. DRU corresponds to common Slavic DRVO *tree*, NEMETON corresponds to common Slavic NEBE *sky, heaven*. Here I have to admit that Welsh DERW *oak*, and NEF *sky* also offer good etymology, but I'm not aware of presence of holy forests among Welsh or Gaelic speaking people in later times, while Slavs revered with eager such places until the Germanic people enforced the Christianity upon them. In the begin of 11<sup>th</sup> century AD in the vicinity of Leipzig, bishop Wigbert von Merseburg ordered to be destroyed a forest which was considered as holy one by the local Slavic population [30], p. 143.

Let's look at something else. Gauls (Celts) are connected with the spread of iron in Central Europe. The Gaulish word for it was ISARNO. It can't be explained with the help of Irish, Scottish, Bretons, and Welsh, but Slavic languages such as Bulgarian, Slovenian and Czech offer very good etymology. Bulgarian related words are ZARJA *shine*, ZARAN *dawn*, OZAREN *bright, shiny*. Related Slovenian words are ŽAR *glow*, ZORA *dawn*. Most probably the original form of ISARNO was OZARNO (bright, shiny, light)

Not only the word for iron has Slavic etymology, but also the first forging of iron in Europe began in the lands of the Thracians [31], p. 57, identified as Slavs by Simokatta [29], p. 57.

Not only the iron came from the east in Central and Western Europe, but also the breed of horses, which the Halstatt chiefs introduced. Those were larger, stronger horses, used for riding, not only for drawing of the chariots [24], p. 25.

The tradition of the cavalry came also from the East, it didn't originate in the region above the Alps [32], p. 46.

The material culture of the Gauls also provides us with important data. The Gauls were warlike people. Strabo even called them war mad [9], 4.4-2. The weapons, which they introduced in Central and Western Europe, were very peculiar. They are identical to the swords of the Urnfield culture shown in the book of Šavli, Bor and Tomažič [14], p. 75, and originated in South-Eastern Europe – middle of the second millennium BC [33], p. 80.

They were used for the first time made of iron in 14-13<sup>th</sup> century BC by Thracian and Pelasgian tribes known as the Sea People. In the second millennium BC this kind of weaponry was spread from the Balkans to Egypt [34], p. 157, fig. 156.

In the end I would like to bring your attention to few very important peculiarities. Gauls had very distinctive fortifications called MURUS GALLICUS *Gaulish wall*. They were built of wood, stones and stamped earth and offered good protection; they were extremely resistant to destruction by the Roman siege-machines. That kind of fortification wasn't invented in ancient France, but was brought in by those Veneti, bearers of the Lusatian culture who came from Germany and Poland during the Urnfield migrations as mentioned in the book of Šavli, Bor and Tomažič [14], p. 55. Virtually there isn't any difference between MURUS GALLICUS [35], p. 47 and the fortifications of the Lusatian culture [36], p. 25. That kind of fortification was used by Slavic people from Moravia to Ukraine till at least 12<sup>th</sup> century AD [37], p. 358, 388.

Not only the fortifications, but also the type of the Celtic house built with large wooden logs [38], p. 64 was exactly the same as those of the some Slavic people [37], p. 333. In modern times such houses are still in use in Ukraine and Southern Russia.

Interesting peculiarity is the fact that the construction of Slavic temple in Arkona was surpassingly similar to that of the Celtic temples [30], p. 151.

Even the type of roads, which ancient Slavs from Slovenia built over marshes [39], p. 47, was practically the same as those of the Gauls [38], p. 10.

## Acknowledgement

I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Anton Perdih, who helped me to forge into an article the information, which I gathered till now.

## References

1. S James, *Exploring the World of Celts*, Thames and Hudson, London 1993
2. G J Caesar, *Oorlog in Galie*, vertaald door V. Hunink, Athaeneum-Polak & Van Genep, Amsterdam 1997
3. P Berresford Ellis, *Celtic Empire*, Costable, London, 1990
4. L Finsen, *Gaulish-Norwegian dictionary*, <http://home.ringnet.no/lars.finsen/krltgalisk.htm> (from G. Dottin, *La langue Gaulois. Grammaire, texte et glossaire*. C Klincksieck, Paris 1918)
5. V Kaligin, A Korolev, J Whatmouth, G Lewis, H Pedersen, A McBain, M Fasmer, *Gaulish-English dictionary*, <http://indoeuro.bizland.com/tree/celt/gaulish.html>
6. P Cuadrado, *Gaulish-French dictionary*, <http://melegano.net/celti/vocfrance100.htm>
7. J Mascitelli, *Gaulish Verbal System*, <http://home.zonnet.nl/postbus/tobehtml>
8. Chr Gwin, *Gaulish Verb*, <http://zonnet.nl/postbus/gaulish.html>

9. Strabo, *Geography*, book IV, Harvard University Press, London 1999
10. N Ivanova, P Radeva, *Imenata na Bulgarite*, Abagar, Veliko Turnovo 2005 (Н Иванова, П Радева, *Имената на Българите*, Абагар, Велико Търново 2005)
11. A McBain, Celtic Etymological Dictionary: [www.ceantar.org/dict/MB2/index.html](http://www.ceantar.org/dict/MB2/index.html)
12. C Babayev, Initial Mutations in Indo-European Languages, <http://www.indoeuro.bizland.com/archive/artcile6.html-18k->
13. *Collins Spurrell pocket Welsh Dictionary*, Harper Collins Publishers, Glasgow 2000
14. J Šavli, M Bor, I Tomašič, *Veneti First Builders of European Community*, Editiones Veneti, Wien, 1996
15. M J Green, *Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend*, Thames and Hudson, London 1992
16. F F Megušar, Keltske sledi na Slovenskem - krajevna imena, *Proceedings of Third International Topical Conference Ancient Settlers of Europe*, Založništvo Jutro, Ljubljana 2005, 169
17. G Suetoni Tranquilli, *Dvanadesette Tsezarja*, Narodna Kultura, Sofia 1981 (Г Светоний Транквил, *Дванадесетте Цезаря*, Народна Култура, София 1981)
18. A Ambrozic, *Adieu to Britany*, Cythera Press, Toronto 1999
19. M J Green, *Exploring the World of Druids*, Thames and Hudson, London 1997
20. D Ovcharov, *Vavadenie v Starobulgarskata Kultura*, Gutoranov i sin, Sofia 2002 (Д. Овчаров, *Въведение в Старобългарската Култура*, Гуторанов и син, София 2002)
21. D Gergova, Thracian Burial Rites of Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, *Thracians and Mycenians, Proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of Thracology*, eds. J. Best, N de Fries, Rotterdam 1984
22. G Kostov, *Pogrebenieto na han Asparuh*, MF Sv. Sv. Kiril i Metody, Sofia 1998 (Г. Костов, *Погребението на хан Аспарух*, МФ Св.Св.Кирил и Методий, София 1998)
23. Redactie van Time Lifes Books, *Anatolië Smeltkroes van Kulturen*, Time Life Books, Amsterdam 1996
24. R and V Megaw, *Celtic Art*, Thames and Hudson, London 2001
25. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaunus>
26. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alisanos>
27. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veteros>
28. M Lindeman, *Belisama*, [www.pantheon.org/articles/b/belisama.htm](http://www.pantheon.org/articles/b/belisama.htm)
29. G Tsenov, *Krovatova Bulgaria i pokrastvaneto na bulgarite*, Zlaten Luv, Plovdiv 1998 (Г Ценов, *Кроватова България и покръстването на българите*, Златен Лъв, Пловдив 1998)
30. F Vyncke, *De Godsdienst der Slaven*, J.J.Romen & Zonen, Roermond 1969
31. J Haywood, *Historische Atlas van de Keltische beschaving*, Tirion Uitgevers b.v., Baarn 2001
32. E D Philips, *The Royal Hordes Nomad People of the Steppes*, Thames and Hudson, London, 1965
33. R Katincharov, Relations Culturelles Entre La Thrace, La Grece et L'Anatolie Nord-Ouest a l'age du Bronze Moyen et Recent, *Thracians and Mycenians, Proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of Thracology*, eds. J. Best, N de Fries, Rotterdam 1984
34. O Gamber, *Waffen und Rüstung*, Kinkhardt & Biermann, Braunschweig 1978
35. J Haywood, *Historische Atlas van de Keltische beschaving*, Tirion Uitgevers b.v. Baarn, 2001
36. Bronzezeit in Deutschland- Sonderheft der *Archäologie in Deutschland*, 1994
37. P M Barford, *Early Slavs*, The British Museum Press, London 2001
38. D Northon-Taylor, *De Kelten*, TIME-LIFE International (Nederland) B.V. Amsterdam 1975
39. V Vodopivec, Izum koleša gibalo napredka, *Proceedings of Third International Topical Conference, Ancient Settlers of Europe*, Založništvo Jutro, Ljubljana, 2005

## Povzetek

### Podobnosti med galščino in slovanščinami

Analiza jezikov, virov, načinov pokopa, ureditve družbe in verovanja kaže, da je bil del Galcev, imenovanih tudi Kelti, veja zahodnih Slovanov, ki so jo sestavljala različna plemena, ki so nekdanj živel na področjih sedanje Francije, Avstrije, Švice, Madžarske itd. Ta ljudstva so razširila uporabo železa v Srednjo in Zahodno Evropo in zanje je bil najprej uporabljen etnonim Kelti. Dokler davna pričevanja in novi arheološki dokazi ne pokažejo drugače, lahko smatramo, da so Slovani živeli v davni preteklosti ne le v Vzhodni, temveč tudi v Srednji in Zahodni Evropi in da so bili močna, visoko razvita ljudstva, ki so vplivala na številna druga. V tem sestavku so podani novi dokazi za nekdanjo prisotnost Slovanov v Zahodni Evropi in na Britanskih otokih. Znanstvena metoda zahteva, da upoštevamo tudi nasprotne argumente in teorije. Nasprotni dokazi in argumenti so zaželeni.

## APPENDIX

### Notes to the Appendix

Mark	Reference
*	[4]
**	[5]
#	[6]
M	[13]

#### Abbreviations

<i>dial.</i>	in dialect
Sc.Gael	Scottish Gaelic
Irl.Gael	Irish Gaelic
O.Ch.Sl.	Old Church Slavonic

## Adjectives

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Bulgar.	Serbian	Slovene	Czech
big, robust	balchdo- <i>pride</i>	adbhal	adbul	gross, stark	grand	validus	balco*	bolii- <i>greater</i>	bol- <i>much</i>	velik	velik	velky
bright	hoyw	solus	fionn	klar	clair	clarus	iesin#		jasen	jasan	jasen	jasný
bright	arian- <i>silver</i>	lonrach	lonrach	grell, krass	argent- <i>silver</i>	argentum- <i>silver</i>	argio #		jaräk	jarki	žarek	
dark	tywyll	dubh	diamhair	dunkel	obscur	ater	dumno*	täma	tämno	taman	temen	temny
furious	gwyllt	burbe	clumach	rasend	furieux	iratus	baran#	branie- <i>fight</i>	buren	buran	buren	buracet
glorious	gogoneddus	cliu	cliu	ruhmreich	fameux	inclutus	cluto*	slavenä	slaven	slavan	slaven	slavny
happy	dedwyd	sona	sona	glücklich	heureux	felix	vessu**	veselä	vesel	veseo	vesel	veselý
hard	caled	cli- <i>vigour</i>	deacair	fest	dur	durus	calet*		kalen	okalen	kaljen	tvrdý
hard	cryf	cruaidh	crua	hart	ferme	durus	crodio*	ostataččänä	corav	tvrd, krut	trd, krut	krutý
hot	gwres	tet	te	warm	chaud	calidus	vritu*		varä- O.B.	vruč	vroč	horky
last	olaf	deireadh	deireneach	letzt	dernier	ultimus	ostimos#			ostati-to <i>remain</i>	zadnji, ostali	poslední
light	<b>lluched-</b> <i>lightninhg</i>	las- <i>kindle</i>	solas, las- <i>light</i>	licht, hell	lumičre	lucidus	louco*	lučiti – <i>to shine</i>	läč		luč	luč- <i>torch</i>
mighty	galluog	<b>moigre-</b> <i>robust</i>	laidir	mächtig	puissant	magnus	mogeti*		mogašt	močan	močan	mocny
new	newyd	nuadh	nuadh	neu	nouveau	novus	novio *	novä	nov	nov	nov	novy
rageous	ffyrnig	dasatachd	dasachtach	böse	enragé	iratus	luto #	ljutä	ljut	ljut	hud, zloben	zly
right	dehau	deas	deas	rechte	droit	dextera	dex **		desen	desni	desen	pravý
quick	brysiog	bras	gasta	schnell	rapide	celer	bruio #	bräzä	bärz	brz	hiter	rychlý bistrý
sharp	lymm	geur	gear	scharf	coupant	acer	okero #	ostrota	ostär	oštar	oster	ostry
strong	cryf	laidir	laidir	kräftig	fort	firmus	crep #		krepäk	krepak	krepak	silni
strong, healthy	iach- <i>healthy</i>	ic- <i>cure</i>	ic- <i>cure</i>	stark	ferme	stabilis	aku #		jak	jak		jakost

## Numbers

	English	Welsh	Sc. Gael	Irl.Gael.	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
1	one	un	aon	aon	ein	un, une	unus	oino*	jediná	edno	jedan	en, ena, eno	jeden
2	two	dau	da	do	zwei	deux	duo	vo*	dva	dve	dva	dva	dva
3	three	tri	tri	tri	drei	trois	tres	tri*	trije	tri	tri	tri	tri
4	four	pedwar	ceithir	ceithre	vier	quatre	quattuor	petor *	četire	četiri	četiri	štiri	čtyři
5	five	pump	coig	cuig	fünf	cinq	quinque	pento *	pentă	pet	pet	pet	pět

## Time and societies

	English	Welsh	Sc. Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech.
age	oes	aois	aois	aois	Zeit, Jahrhundert	âge	aes	aesus	vekă	vek	vjek	čas, vek,	věk
day	dydd	la	la	la	Tag	jour	dies	divo		den	dan	dan	den
summer	haf	samhradh	samhradh	samhradh	Sommer	été	aestas	samon	leto	sămvane - dawn	ljeto	poletje	léto
winter	gaeaf	geamradh	geimhradh	geimhradh	Winter	hiver	hiems	giamo	zima	zima	zima	zima	zima
gathering	casgliad	comhdail	comhdail	comhdail	Versammlung	assemblée	coventus	comboro	săboră	săbor	sabor	zbor	sbor
group, army	twr	cruach-heap	cruinigh-gather	cruinigh-gather	Schar	groupe	curia	korio		hora-people	skupina	skupina	skupina
group	byddin	drong-people	drong	drong	Gruppe	groupe	caterva	drugos	drunga	drunga O.Blg.	drug- friend	družina- family	družina- followers

Gaulish word SAMON *summer* means *light season* (season of bright light), Bulgarian word SĂMVANE *dawn*, Slovenian SVITANJE *dawn* reflexes the coming of *light, brightness*.



## Colours

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch. Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
black	du	dubh	dubh	schwarz	noir	niger	dubi *	črānā	čeren	crn	črn	černy
blue-green	glas	Gorm glas	Gorm glas	grün blau	bleu vert	glaucus	glaston*	zelenā	zelen	zelen	modrozelen	zeleny
gray-pale	llwyd glas	glas	glas liath	bleich-pale	pāle	palidus	leto *		bled-pale	bljed	bled, svetlosiv	bledy
red	rhud coch	dearg, ruadh	dearg, rua	rot	rouge	ruber	roudo*		riž-ruddy	ružičast-rose	rdeč	rudy
white	gwyn	fionn	fionn	weis	blanc	candidus	bel **	belā	bel	bel	bel	bely
yellow	melyn	buidhe	bui	gelb	jaune	flavus	gelo #		želt	žut	rumen, žolt	žlutý

Sc. and Irish Gaelic word DUBH *black* corresponds to Slavic DIM *smoke* and TĀMEN *dark*. DUBH is derived from Sc.Gaelic word DUBHDAN *smoke*. Bulgarian word DUPKA *well, trench* and Old Bulgarian DEBRĀ *abyss (dark place)* are another related one to Gaulish DUBI *black*.

## Food and drink

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
apple	afal	uball	ubhall	Apfel	pomme	malum	aballo*		jabālka	jabuka	jabolko	jablko
beer	cwrw	cuirm-feast	coirm O. Irl.	Bier	cervoise	cremo-dense juice	courmi*		kārma-food	krmača-suckling	krma food for animal	krmeni-food
grain, oats	yd	ceirc	earna	Haver	avoine	avena	ieva #		oves	ovas	oves	oves
grain, wheat	gwenid	grainne	grainne	Wizen	grain, froment	granum	sata#		žito	žito	žito	žito
honey	mel	mel	mel	Honig	miel	mel	medu*	medā	med	med	med	med
onion	wnionyn	uinean	oinniun	Zwiebel	oignon	caepa	cremo*		kromid	luk	čebula, luk	cibule

Other Scottish and Irish Gaelic words for *wheat* are respectively : *cruithneachd* and *cruithneacht*

## Verbs

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch. Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
beat	pwyo	buail	buail	schlagen	battre	batuare	bio		bija	biti		bit
cry	llefain	eigh	scread	schreien	gemis	vociferare	iegumi		ekam	ječati	jokati, ječati	křičet ječet
devour	ysu		alp	schlucken	devorer	edere	gelo		gältam	glodati		hlodat
give !	rhodi	tabhair	tabhair	geben	prendre	dare	da!	dati	dai !	dati	daj!	dat
go	rhodio		itaim	gehen	aller	cedo	itao	iteti	idja	iti	iti	ijt
go	cerdded	teid	teigh	gehen	marcher	curere	voreto		vãrvja	vrteti- <i>to turn</i>		
groan, moan	ochain	ochain	ochon	stöhnen	gemir	gemere	stanio		stena	stenjati		stenat
hold	dal	cum	coimead	halten	tenir	tenere	derco	dražati	dãrža	držati		držet
know	gwybod	fidir	aithin	kennen	savoir	scire	gnauio		znaja	znati	znati	znat
know	adnabod	fidir	fidir	wissen	savoir	scire	vidu		vedi - O.Blg.	znati	vedeti	vedet
lament	galaru	caoin	caoin	bereuen	lamenter	lamenatri	ceio		kaja se	kajati se		narikat
listen, hear	clywed	cluin	clois	hören	ecouter	audire	clu, kleio		slušam	slušati	poslušati, slišati	poslouchat slušet
love	caru	gradaich	graigh	lieben	aimer	amare	lubi !		ljubi !	ljubiti	ljubi!	milovat
mix	cymysgu	measg	measc	mischen	mélager	miscere	mesga		mesja	mijšati	mešati	michat
murmur	grwgbnach	grunnaich	monabhar	murmeln	murmure	murmure	dordo		dãrdorja	drečati	mrmrati	bručet
speak	llefaru	labhair	labhair	reden	parler	locui	radio	rešti	reča	reči	reči	řikat, řkat řeč- <i>speech</i>
take !	cymryd	gabh	gabh	nehmen	predre	capere	gabi !	vãzati	gepi ! – dialect	uzimati	vzemi!	vzit
talk	siarad	labhair	labhair	sprechen, reden	appeler	clamarae	galo	glagolati	gãlča- dial.	galamiti- <i>make noice</i>	govoriti, golčati	hovorit
walk	cerded	seud- <i>journey</i>	siuil	gehen	marcher, aller	cedo	keto	šentati	šetam	šetati se	hoditi, iti	chodit, jít

Remark about word LOVE:

There was Gaulish word CARO *beloved*, which correspond to Welsh CARU *to love* and CAREDIG *kind*, but also to Bulgarian verb **HARESVAM** *to like*, and adjective **HAREN** *good, nice*. Russian adjective **HOROSHY** *good, nice* is also related one.

## Relatives

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
brother	brawd	brathair	derathair	Bruder	frčre	frater	bratron*	bratrā	brat	brat	brat	bratr
child, progeny	plant	cinéal	clan, paiste	Kind	gens- <i>family</i>	gens- <i>family</i>	genti# gnato #	čendo	čedo	dijete	otrok, dete	dite
nephew	cefnder	naisg- <i>band</i>	nia	Neffe	neveu	nepotis	neptaco*	nevii	bratovčed	nečak	nečak	synovec
daughter	merch	inghean	inghean	Tochter	fille	filia	duxitir**	dāšterā	dāšterja	čerka	hčerka	dcera
father	tad	athair	athair	Vatter	pčre	pater	ater*	otecā	oteč	otac	oče	otec
father	tad	athair	athair	Vatter	pčre	pater	tatos#	otecā	tate	otac	ata	tata
man	gwr	fear	fear	Mann	homme	vir	viro *	mužā	fert O.Blg	muž	mož	muž
mother	mam	mathair	mathair	Mutter	maman	mater	mamma*	materā	mama	mama	mama, mati	mama, mati
son	map	mac	mac	Sohn	fiis	filis	mapo*	sinā	sin	sin	sin	syn
tribe, group	llwyd	tuath	tuath	Leute	famille	gens	teuto*	ljudā	ljude	ljudi	ljudje	lide
woman	gwraig, benyw	bean	bean	Frau, Weib	femme	femina	bena *	žena	žena	žena	žena	žena

From the first sight Gaulish word MAPO *son* doesn't show resemblance with any Slavic language, only with Welsh MAB, Scottish and Irish Gaelic word MAC *son*. Nevertheless MAPO and also MAB, MAC do have Slavic etymology.

MAPO and MAB, MAC aren't definitions for a male child, but mean only *progeny, sprang from, flown out of*.

All they are connected with Old Church Slavonic verb MOČITI *to water, to release ( to flow )*

The common Slavic word DETE *child* is built in a very same way Slavic word DOITI – *to suck, to suck out*. DETE means literally *spit out, suck out of, come forth from*, just like MAC and MAPO.

About the difference P(in MAPO) and C (in MAC ) I can say that today it is defined as language differentiation, the so called P and Q Celtic. Except Sc. and Irl. Gaelic MAC and Welsh MAB there are only few more words with P-Q difference, for example Sc. and Irl. Gaelic CEAN head and Welsh PEN head.

In my opinion this latter difference can't be used to separate two languages. Old Bulgarian language has doublet words with different initial letter, KAN *master, chief* is the same one as BAN *master, chief* ( which exist in a variant PAN in Polish, Czech, Slovakian )

Modern Bulgarian verb KREŠTJA *to cry* exist also as VREŠTJA *to cry*.

Russian also knows similar peculiarity : KRAST *to steal* is equal to VOROVAT *to steal*, and also KRUTIT *to turn* which is equal to VERTET *to turn*.

## Nature and Topography

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech.
bridge	pont	drochaid	droichead	Brücke	pont	pons	briva**	brivnā-	brivnā- O. Blg.	brivno- log	brv	bradla
earth, bottom		talamh	takam	Erde	fond	tellus	talamun*	tilo-	tilo- O.Blg.	tlo	tla	země
earth	daear	tir	tir	Land	terre	solum	ialo#	ilā	ilā - <i>mud</i> O. Blg.		ilo	země
forest	coed-trees	coille	coil	Wald	forêt	caterva- group	ceto*	četa-	četa- group	četa - group		les
ford	rhyd	ath	ath	Furt	qué	ratis	ritu*	brodā	brod	brod - ship	brod	brod
hill	brig	brig-heap	bara- barrow	Berg	colline	collis	barica *	bregā	brjag	breg	brdo	břeh
hill	moel	meall	mallaid	Hügel	coteau	malum	mello*		molā O. Blg.	breg	mel	kopec
lake	llyn	loch	loch	See	lac	lacus	luco*		lokva- pool	lokva - pool	lokev	jezero
marsh	cors	loth	loth O.I.	Sumpf	marecage	palus	late*		blato	blato	blato	blato
marsh	morfa	riasp	rasc	Moor	marais	udis	mukuno#		mokrište	močvara	močvir	močavity- marshy
plane	plaen	lan- full	lan- full	Lichtung	place	campus	lando *		poljana	polje	poljana	pole
river	afon	abhainn	abhain	Fluss	riviére	fluvius	abona *		banja	banja bath	reka	řeka
rock	craig	carrag	carraig	Felsen	roche	saxum	acamno#	kamenā	kamen- stone	kamen	kamen	kamen
sea	môr	muir	muir	Meer	mer	mare	more **	more	more	more	morje	moře
sky	nef	neamh	neamh	Himmel	ciel	caelum	nemo **	nebo	nebe	nebo	nebo	nebe
snow	eira	sneachd	sneachta	Schnee	neige	nix	snig#		snjag	snijeg	sneg	snih

## Nature and Topography – Continued

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech.
source	tarddiad	dair	dair, foinse	Quelle	source, fontaine	fons	beru#	virā	vir, izvor	bara- pool	vir	zdroj, vir
sun	haul	solus- bright	grian	Sonne	soleil	sol	suli*		slánče	sonce	solnce*	slunce
star	seren	sar-highest	realta	Stern	étoile	stella	sirom*		zvezda	zvijezda	zvezda	hvězda
top	pen	cean, sar	mullach	Spitze	sommet	vertex	barro#		vrah	vrh	vrh	vrhol
valley	cwmba	gleann	glean	Tal	valée	vallis	cumba*		kumba- pit dial.	dolina	kot	udoli
warm	gwres	gar	gar	Wärme	chaleur	calor	gritu #		gorešto	gorjeti- burn	greti	horko

Gaulish word CETO *forest* is related to Slavic ČETA *group* because the forest is nothing more than *group of trees*.

There is another Gaulish word for rock except ACAMNO that is ROCCA. It corresponds to French ROCHE rock, but also to Slavic ROG *horn* (sharp -pointed object) and the Slavic word offers better etymology because the rock is object with sharp top ( point )

Gaulish word **SIROM** *star* is related to Slavic word ŽAR *glow*, the star is *shiny, glowing object*, common Slavic word ZVEZDA *star* has also the meaning *shiny* and it is connected with common Slavic word SVET *light*.

## Plants

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch. Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
apple	afal	ubhal	ubhall	Apfel	pomme	malum	aballo*	ablakā	jabálka	jabuka	jabolko	jablko
bush	perth	dos	dos	Busch	buisson	silva	gorca #		goriča-forest	les-forest	gorca, gorica <sup>□</sup>	keř
branch	cainc	geug	geag	Zweig	branche	ramus	canci #		sankā O.Blg.		veja	větev
elder tree	gwernen	fearna	fearn	Erle	verne	- - - - -	verno M		borina	bor		borovice
grain	ceirchen	eorna	arbhair	Hafer	avoine	avena	ieva #		oves	ovas	oves	oves
grain, seed	grawn	coirce	coirce	Samen	semis	serra	asiam *		semke	sjeme	seme	semeno
grain	had	coirce	coirce	Weizen	graine	triticum	sato #	žito	žito	žito	žito	žito
herb	llysieuyn	luibh	lus	Heilflanze	herbe	herba	lustu		list-leave	list	list (leave) rastlina	list
tree	pren	craobh	crann	Baum	arbre	abor	dervo**		därvo	drvo	drevo	trom
willow	helygen	seileach	saileach	Weide	osier	verbena-twig	abarino#		värba	vrba	vrba	vrba
wheat	gwenit	cruithneachd	cruithneacht	Weizen	froment	triticum	arinca	žito	žito, hrana-food	žito, pšenica	žito, pšenica	pšenice

Scottish Gaelic word DAIR oak corresponds to Gaulish DERVO *tree*, but Gaelic doesn't offer good etymology.

*Tree* means *strong, steady*, the best match for Gaulish DERVO *tree* is common Slavic word DRVO *tree*, not only because of the greater similarity, but also because Slavic languages offer more related words as ZDRAV *strong* and DĀRŽA *hold* (Bulg.)

□ hill, vineyard, orchard

abarino# might be a compound word like Slovenian OB VODI dial. ABUĀD

## Anatomy

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
ass, anus	casgen	gasda- tail	poc	Gesä	dernier	anus	gezdo, kuzdo #		găz	čmar	rit, danka	řit, konečník
back	cefn	cnaimh druim	cnamh droma	Rücken	dorsale, epine	spina, tergum	akrestia #		kräst	leđa	hrbet, križ	hrbet
ear	clust	cluas	cluas	Ohr	oreille	auris	ausia*	ouho	uši	uho, uši	uho, ušesa	ucho
eye	llygaid	suil, dearc	suil, derc O.I.	auge	oeil	oculus	derco*	oko	dzärkel dial.	oko	oko (zrklo)	oko
forehead	talcen	clar aodainn	clar eadan	Stirn	front	frons	talo*	čelo	čelo	čelo	čelo	čelo
hair	blew	falt	folt	Haar	cheveux	coma	blau #	vlasă	vlasi	vlas	las	vlasý
hand	llaw	lamh	lamh	hand	main	manus	lama #	ronka	lapa dial.	ruka	roka	ruka
jaw	geŋ	giall	giall	Kiefer	joue	gena	genaua #		čene	čeljust	čeljust	čelist
knee	glin	glun	gluin	Knie	genou	genu	glino #	koleno	koljano	koljeno	koleno	koleno
leg	coes	cas	cos	Bein	jaret	pes,	garri*	noga	krak	noga	noga, krak	noha
mouth	genau	beul	beal	Mund	bouche	os	aso #	ousta	usta	usta	usta	usta
mouth	cefn	beul	beal	Mund	bouche	boca	bussu*	ousta	buza-cheek	usta		pysk- lip
neck	gwar	braghad	muineal	Nakcken	nuque	cervix	varro*	vrat	vrat	vrat	vrat	krk
shoulder	palfais	guala	gualain	Schulter	epaule	pectus	groudos #	groudă	grăd – chest	grudi		rameno, pléce
skin	croen	cneas	cneas	haut	cuir-lether	cutis	kuda #		koža	koža	koža	kůže
throat	gwddf	braghad	scornach	Kehle	cou	gula	guesia #		guša	grlo,	grlo	hrdlo
tongue	iaith	teanga	teanga	Zunge	langue	lingua	iektis #	jezikă	ezik	jeznik	jezik	jazyk

O.I. – Old Irish

Gaulish word GROUDOS *shoulder* means an *opulent object* and corresponds to common Slavic word GRUD *breast, chest* which has the same meaning- a *opulent object*, Sc. Gaelic word GRUAIDH *cheek* – a *opulent object* is also related to Slavic GRUD and Gaulish GROUDOS.

## Animals

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
bee	gwenynen	beach	beach	Biene	abeille	apis	beco *	báčela	pčela	pčela	čebela, <sup>□</sup>	včela
beaver	afanc	beabhar	beabhar	Biber	castor	castor	beber *		bobār	dabar	bober	bobr
bull	tarw	tarbh	tarbh	Stier	taureau	taurus	tarvos *	tourā	bik	bik	bik	byk
cow	buch	bo	bo	Kuh	vache	bos	bovi *	govedo	govedo	govedo	krava	kráv
crow	brân	bran	bran	Krähe	corneile	cornix	branno *	vrana	vrana	vrana	vrana	vrana
deer	carw	eilid	fia	Hirsch	élan	cervus	elantia *	jelenā	elen	jelen	jelen	jelen
dog	ci	cu	cu	Hund	chien	canis	cuno *	pesā	kuče	pas	pes	pes
chicken	iâr	cearc	circeoil	Hänschen	poule	pullus	iaro *		jarka	iarebica	jarica	kuřze
chicken	iâr	cearc	cearc	Henne	poule	galina	cerca #	kuriča	kuriča	kokoška	kokoš, kura	kuřze
goat	gafr	gabhar	gabhar	Ziege	chèvre	capra	gabro *	koza	koza	koza	koza	koza
owl	udiad	donnal	glam	Salm	chouett	nocturna	cava #	sova	sova	sova	sova	sova
sheep	dafad	caora	caora	Schaf	mouton	ovis	ovio *	ovāča	ovča	ovca	ovca	ovce
rat	llygoden	luch	luch	Ratte	rat	mus	locoti *		plāh	pacov	podgana	krysa potkán
raven	cigfran	corr	corr	Rabe	freux	corvinos	garanos*		garvan	gavran	vran, krokar	havran
salmon	eog	bradan	bradach		saumon	esox	esoc *		esetra	semga	postrv	losos
wild goat	gafar	gabhar	gabhar	Ziege	chèvre	capra	iorcos *		jare- <i>kid</i>	jarak	koza (gams)	kozoroh, kamzík
wolf	blaidd	faolchu	faolchu	Wolf	loup	luus	volpos *		vālk	vuk	volk, <sup>▯▯</sup>	vlk
worm	pryf	fride	fridge	Wurm	ver	vermis	primi *		červei	črv	črv	červ

<sup>□</sup> dial. also bučela, bečela, bšela

<sup>▯▯</sup> dial. also uk



## Tools, implements, weapons, clothing

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
belt	gwrwgys	crios	crios	Gürtel	ceinture	cingulus, nervus	vraca *		vřázka- rope	vrpča- band	uërca <i>dial.</i> vrv rope	pas
chain	cadwyn	geimheal	geimhiol	Kette	cheine	catena	reigo #		veriga		veriga	retéz
chariot	cerbyd	cairbhist	carbad	Karren	chariot	carrus	carruca*		karuča	kolica	karuoca <i>dial.</i>	kára
hoe	hof	caibe	coibe	Hacke	pioche	rastrum	kappia #		kopač	kopati- <i>to</i> <i>dig</i>	kopača	kopat- <i>to dig</i>
mantle	brethyn	brat	brat	Umhang	manteau	sagum	bratto #		vretište	ruho		plášť
plough	aradr	ar	ar- E.I.	Pflug	charrue	aratum	aratro *		oralo	plug	ralo, plug	pluh
pot	crochan	coire	core	Tontopf	pot	sartago	krokano#		kráčaga	krčma - bar		hrnec
saddle	cyfrwy	diallaid	diallait	Sattel	selle	ephippium	sedlon **	sedlo	sedlo	sedlo	sedlo	sedlo
shirt	coban	cadadh- cloth	leine, gleas	Kapuze- cape	capote	subucula	kobano#		aba- coat	kaput- coat		kabat- coat
sickle	cryman, serr O.W.	corran, searr	corran, serr	Sichel	fausille	falx, serra	serro *		sārp	srp	srp	srp
spade	pâl	fal	fal	Spaten	bęche	pala	palo #		bel	lopata	lopata	Rýč, lopata
spear	gwaywffon	gath-dart	gath dart	Speer	javelot	calamus- reed	kali #		kol- stake	kolac- stake	kol	kůl
spear	picell	geadas	geadas	Pike	pique	hasta	gaison**		kosa- scythe	gvozdeje- nail	kosa	kosa- scythe

## Tools, implements, weapons, clothing – Continued

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
sword	cleddyf	claiddeamh	cloidheamh	Schwert	glaive	gladis	cladibo*	kladivo- <i>hammer</i>	kaláč- <i>sword</i>	kolac- <i>stake</i>	kladivo- <i>hammer</i>	klepat- <i>to hit</i>
tie	cadach	teud	teud	Faden	corde	funis	neska #		niška	nit	nit	nit
tread	sang	sugan- <i>rope</i>	sugan- <i>rope</i>	Tuch	fibre	licium	segno *		sukno	sukno- <i>towel</i>	sukanec	sukne- <i>dress</i>

Old Welsh SERR, Scottish and Irish Gaelic words SEARR, SERR are loanwords in these languages, CRYMAN, CORRAN, CORRAN are the native ones [M].

Scottish Gaelic SANG and Irish Gaelic SUGAN mean **twisted rope**, in this case Bulgarian language offer the best match, in Bulgarian SUČA means *to twist*, and SUKNO means, *tread* ( **twisted** material ) This connection I can't find in Gaelic.

In Irish *to twist* is FIG and to it corresponds Scottish verb FIG *to weave*.

Gaulish CLEDIBO *sword* and Old Church Slavonic KLADIVO *hammer* might appear different, but they are both *object for slashing*.

The Gaulish sword didn't had same sharp point as Roman *gladius* ( used mainly for stabbing ) because it was used by the horsemen who slashed from above downwards.

KLEPATI *to hit*, *to sharpen* is another Slavic word ( Old Church Slavonic, Bulgarian ) related to Gaulish CLEDIBO.

KLATI *to massacre* (Old Church Slavonic ) and KOLAČ *butcher* (Bulg.) are also related words.

## Titles, occupations

English	Welsh	Sc.Gael	Irl.Gael	German	French	Latin	Gaulish	O.Ch.Sl.	Blg.	Serb.	Slovene	Czech
chief	pen	ceann	ceann	König	chef	dux	counos	kānezā	knjaz	knez	kralj, knez	vévoda, král
noble	pendefig	usal	usal	mächtigtig- <i>mighty</i>	majesté	magnus	magalo	magil 1 mogonšt	magot- O.Blg.	moć	mogočen	moc
noble	gorau- <i>best</i>	ard	ard	nobel	noble	nobilis	gaurio	gorānā- <i>supreme</i>	goren- <i>upper</i>	gore- <i>up</i>	gorenji- <i>upper</i>	hora- <i>mountain</i>
noble	pendefig	usal	usal	hoch- <i>high</i>	Haut- <i>high</i>	nobilis	uxelo	visokā- <i>high</i>	visok	visok	visok	visoky
king	brenin,	tighearn	tighearna	König	roi	regnator	breno		bālia- O.Blg.	bolje- <i>more</i>		král
king	teyrn	righ	righ	König	roi	rex	rigo	riga 2	čar	čar	kralj	Řidici- <i>leading</i>
master	pen	ceann	ceann	Meister	chef	dominus	penno		ban	ban		pan
seaman	morwr	muir- <i>sea</i>	mairnealach	Seeman	marin	nauta	moritex		morjak	mornar	mornar	namořnik
servant	dwas	searbhant	searbhonta	Diener	servante	minis	slugo	sluga	sluga	sluga	sluga	sluha
servant	dwas	searbhant	searbhonta	Diener	servante	ficis	mogu		pomagač- helper	pomagač- helper	pomočnik <i>helper</i>	pomocť
soldier	milwr	saighear	siaghdiuir	Soldat	soldat	miles	cato		četnik	četnik		četny- <i>numerous</i>
souverain	teyrn	flath	flath	Herschcr	souverain	princeps	valos	vladāika	vlastnik	vlastnik	vladar	vladce
smith	gof	gobha	gabha	Schmied	forgeron	valos	gobos	kovača	kovač	kovač	kovač	kovař
worker	gweithiwr	oibriche	oibri	Arbeiter	ouvrier	ficis	arat	ratai	ratai	radlica	delavec	dčlnik

1. MAGIL was an Old Slavic title according Al Masudi, quoted by R.Zaimova in *Arabski izvori za bulgarite*, (page 49) IK Tangra, Sofia, 2000

2. RIGA was an Old Slavic title used by the Slavic rulers Musokiy and Prebund according T.Simokkata, quoted by S.Stanilov in *Slavjanite v purvoto tsarstvo*, Klasika i Stil, Sofia 2002, p. 62

Gaulish word SLUGO *servant* corresponds also to Irish Gaelic SLUAGH *army*, but even in this sense Slavic Bulgarian offers another related word SLUŽBA *duty in the army*.