

**THE ARMENIAN  
ORIGIN OF  
THE ETRUSCANS**

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The Armenian Origin of the Etruscans by Robert Ellis

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**ROBERT ELLIS**

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BY

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"LANGUAGES ARE THE PADIGRENS OF NATIONS."—JOHNSON.

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MDCCLXI.

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THE Armenian letters are represented by the following equivalents:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>a</i>.<br/>         2. <i>b</i>.<br/>         3. <i>g</i>.<br/>         4. <i>d</i>.<br/>         5. <i>e</i> (Eng. <i>e</i> or <i>ye</i>).<br/>         6. <i>z</i>.<br/>         7. <i>š</i>.<br/>         8. <i>ē</i> (neutral vowel: Germ. <i>ö</i>, Sansk. <i>a</i>).<br/>         9. <i>tš</i>.<br/>         10. <i>š</i> (Fr. <i>j</i>, Eng. <i>s</i> in <i>measure</i>).<br/>         11. <i>i</i>.<br/>         12. <i>l</i>.<br/>         13. <i>kā</i>.<br/>         14. <i>z</i> (Eng. <i>ds</i>).<br/>         15. <i>k</i>.<br/>         16. <i>h</i>.<br/>         17. <i>š</i> (Eng. <i>ts</i>).<br/>         18. <i>š</i> (Welsh <i>ll</i>, Polish thick <i>ł</i>).<br/>         19. <i>š</i> (Eng. <i>ʃ</i>).<br/>         20. <i>m</i>.</p> | <p>21. <i>y</i> (partakes of the sounds of <i>k</i> and <i>y</i>: as a final commonly mute).<br/>         22. <i>u</i>.<br/>         23. <i>š</i> (Eng. <i>sk</i>).<br/>         24. <i>o</i>.<br/>         25. <i>č</i> (Eng. <i>ch</i>).<br/>         26. <i>p</i>.<br/>         27. <i>š</i> (between Eng. <i>j</i> and <i>sk</i>).<br/>         28. <i>r</i> (strong <i>r</i>).<br/>         29. <i>e</i>.<br/>         30. <i>w</i> (as <i>v</i> when beginning a syllable).<br/>         31. <i>t</i>.<br/>         32. <i>r</i>.<br/>         33. <i>š</i> (Eng. <i>tz</i>).<br/>         34. <i>v</i> (<i>u</i>, <i>v</i>: never a vowel when alone).<br/>         35. <i>ph</i>.<br/>         36. <i>ch</i>.<br/>         37. <i>š</i> (broad <i>o</i>, like Fr. <i>au</i>).<br/>         38. <i>ʃ</i>.</p> |
|---|--|

The effect of the (.) is to strengthen, of the (') to soften, the consonant which it qualifies. The letters, 37 and 38, are of late introduction: 37 was formerly written *av*: 38 is only used in some foreign words. The following are regularly diphthongs, when followed by a consonant:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><i>ev</i>, Eng. <i>u</i> or <i>you</i>.<br/> <i>iv</i>, Germ. <i>ü</i>, Fr. <i>u</i>, occasionally Eng. <i>u</i>.</p> | <p><i>ov</i>, Eng. <i>oo</i>, Germ. <i>u</i>.<br/> <i>ow</i>, long <i>o</i>, Germ. <i>oo</i>, Gr. <i>ω</i>.</p> |
|--|---|

Some make 2, 3, 4, tenues, and 26, 15, 31, medials.



The Albanian is written in Latin characters, and the following equivalents are adopted for the alphabet of Dr. Hahn:—

1. <i>a.</i>	18. <i>ly.</i>
2. <i>v.</i>	19. <i>m.</i>
3. <i>b.</i>	20. <i>n.</i>
4. <i>y.</i>	21. <i>ny.</i>
5. <i>ǰ.</i>	21a. <i>ñ.</i>
6. <i>g.</i>	22. <i>z.</i>
7. <i>gy.</i>	23. <i>o.</i>
8. <i>dǰ.</i>	24. <i>p.</i>
9. <i>d.</i>	25. <i>r.</i>
10. <i>e.</i>	26. <i>s.</i>
11. <i>ë.</i>	27. <i>t.</i>
12. <i>z.</i>	28. <i>i.</i>
13. <i>tǰ.</i>	29. <i>l.</i>
14. <i>i.</i>	30. <i>u.</i>
15. <i>k.</i>	31. <i>ph.</i>
16. <i>ky.</i>	32. <i>ch.</i>
17. <i>l.</i>	33. <i>kh.</i>

*Y* is always a consonant, even at the end of words: thus *kaly*, 'a horse,' is pronounced nearly like Fr. *caille*, as *ly* = Ital. *gl.* *Ny* = Ital. or Fr. *gn.* The sound of *ñ* is as in the Fr. *on.*

The following abbreviations have been employed—

Abas. = Abasian : Alb. = Albanian : Ang.-Sax. = Anglo-Saxon : Arab. = Arabic : Arm. = Armenian : Bret. = Breton : Cappad. = Cappadocian : Circas. = Circassian : Eng. = English : Esth. = Esthonian : Etrusc. = Etruscan : Fr. = French : Gael. = (Scotch) Gaelic : Georg. = Georgian : Germ. = German : Goth. = (Mæso-) Gothic : Gr. = Greek : Heb. = Hebrew : Hung. = Hungarian : Ital. = Italian : Kurd. = Kurdish : Lapp. = Lapponic : Lat. = Latin : Lith. = Lithuanian : Lyd. = Lydian : O. Pers. = Old Persian : Ossét. = Ossetic : Pers. = Persian : Phryg. = Phrygian : Pied. = Piedmontese : Pol. = Polish : Rhæt-Rom. = Rhaeto-Romansch : Sansk. = Sanskrit : Scyth. = Scythian : Serv. = Servian : Span. = Spanish : Swed. = Swedish : Thrac. = (Proper) Thracian : Turk. = Turkish.

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

- p. 15, l. 4 from bottom, for *okro* read *ochro*.  
p. 17, l. 13, for *kikka* read *kikkas*.  
p. 30, l. 23, for *etak* read *etag*.  
p. 36, l. 5, for *μουσαν* read *μούσαν*.  
p. 74, l. 7, for *ουεράρονυ* read *ουεράρονυ*.  
p. 75, l. 4, for *ροββου* read *ρόββου*.

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Kindred terms to the Arm. *etag*, 'fossa,' and perhaps to the Phryg. *lachit* (p. 30) and the Etrusc. *zi-lach-nke* (p. 115), would be the Ital. *lacca*, 'descensus, cavum, fossa,' and the Gael. *lag*, 'cavum, specus.'

In p. 137, l. 9 from bottom, after *gith*, 'imber,' add *ed*, gen. *edithe*, 'flos lactis.'