

of course, but Satyros' phrase *ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος αἰεὶ κατὰ πόλεμον ἐγάμει* (*ap. Athen. 13.557b*) suits neither the marriage to Phila (no. 1) nor Kleopatra (no. 7).<sup>9)</sup> More significant, however, is the fact that of the "Illyrian" women only Kynnane, the wife of Amyntas Perdikka, who did not become king, did not change her name to Eurydike.<sup>10)</sup> Their daughter, the Adea of this discussion, was the most famous of the Macedonian Eurydikēs. She did not exchange an Illyrian name (or a demeaning Greek one, for that matter) for one that was Macedonian, but rather she adopted a name associated in the fourth century with Macedonian queens.<sup>11)</sup>

### Gk. κερκορῶνος 'An Indian Bird'

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Gk. κερκορῶνος is a hapax, appearing only in Aelian's *De natura animalium*, a work dating from the early part of the third century A.D. The work, as implied in the title, consists of descriptive comments, often quite brief, about the various animals found in the Greek world, or known to the Greek world. Aelian's work is obviously quite eclectic, and in some areas one can note where he borrowed wholesale from such works as Plutarch's *De sollertia animalium* and Oppian's *Halieutica*. It is, for the natural sciences, not a particularly good work, even for its age. Aelian lacks any semblance of system, he is repetitious, inconsistent and, one would think, easily gulled. Yet he did choose some good sources to base his claims on, and he was for many centuries an authority not to be neglected.

<sup>9)</sup> Even if *κατὰ πόλεμον* means only "a marriage of policy" in this context, Philip, who was 23 or 24 at the time of his accession, could have married Phila during the reign of Perdikkas III, and we need not add to Philip's problems in 359 an immediate need to conciliate Elimeia.

<sup>10)</sup> I am not concerned here with the question of whether Amyntas was, even briefly, recognised as King after his father's death. This has no bearing on Kynnane's position.

<sup>11)</sup> Badian's analysis of the question of dynastic names in Macedonia is most welcome. Historians, eager to get on with the so-called "major problems," might do well to reconsider the contributions (or, on the other side of the coin, the pitfalls) of *Namenforschung*.

D'Arcy Thompson, our best authority on Greek bird names,<sup>1)</sup> suggested, solely on the basis of the root *κερκο-*, that Aelian's *κερκορώνος* might be some sort of long-tailed jay; the comment is ultimately of little real value, though the jay or any other member of the *Corvidae* family is an acceptable guess; these birds are intelligent, easily trained, and appealing to the eye. Further, the Greek root *\*kVr-* is a base form for *corvidae* terminology.

New information, however, is available, coming from a recently identified Greek-Armenian lexicon to the works of the physician Galen (129–199 A. D.). The lexicon is extant in over sixty manuscripts, four of which are held in the collection of the Mekhitarists in Vienna, twenty of which are held by the same order in Venice, and forty more which are in the State manuscript repository in Yerevan, Armenian USSR. The manuscripts are based on two existing traditions, and an earlier one perhaps from before the seventh century but which is now lost.<sup>2)</sup> Though there is a great amount of variation from one manuscript to the next, one can safely say that the dictionary is composed of about four hundred Greek terms, written in Armenian script—frequently inexactly—and defined usually by a single Armenian gloss. Thus we would have such entries, in Armenian script, as *gindianē* (sc. *γεντιανή*) glossed by Arm. *bogoy armat* 'root of the gentian'; or *glükurelin* (sc. *γλυκύριζα*) glossed by *matutaki armat* 'licorice root'.<sup>3)</sup>

Galen of course, though he wrote abundantly, wrote no lexicon, and this work must have been prepared by an Armenian as an aid to Armenian physicians who had occasion to be exposed to Greek medical terminology.<sup>4)</sup> It corresponds exactly to no single one of

<sup>1)</sup> D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, *A Glossary of Greek Birds*, Oxford University Press, 1936.

<sup>2)</sup> For a fuller description of this lexicon, see my articles "Preliminary Comments on the Greek-Armenian Lexicon to Galen," *Revue des études arméniennes* 16, 1982, 69–80, and "Preliminaries to the Galenic Corpus in Classical Armenian," *Newsletter of the Society of Ancient Medicine*, April, 1982, 11–13.

<sup>3)</sup> A full description of those entries beginning with *g-* can be found in "A Section from the Greek-Armenian Lexicon to Galen," *Proceedings of the University of Pennsylvania Congress on Middle Armenian Culture*, November 1982, forthcoming.

<sup>4)</sup> Greek medical thought had a forceful influence on the early Armenians, as did such philosophers as Plato and Aristotle, who were translated into Armenian during the fifth and sixth centuries A. D., the first centuries of Armenian literacy. In the medical realm we have good cause to believe that the early literate Armenians were acquainted with Dioscorides. Hippocrates

Galen's numerous medical studies though it does, in fact, seem to contain much of the special vocabulary, and the nuances of this vocabulary, that is found in Galen's *Simples*. The *Simples* is a listing, alphabetically, of medicinal plants followed by some description of the plant, its value and properties.<sup>5)</sup> In the lexicon for the letter *k-* we find in excess of seventy listings in Armenian script. We would note entries as follows:

κοκκυμελέα—*salor* ('plum' [Kuhn XII.32])  
 κώνειον—*xndamoli* ('hemlock' [Kuhn XII.55])  
 κνίδη—*elinj* ('nettle' [Kuhn XIX.741]<sup>6)</sup>).

And in addition Arabic words have somewhere along the way been added:

*krtom* (= Arab. *qurṭum*)—*asp'ur hund* 'safflower root'<sup>7)</sup>

Besides this listing of multitudinous plant names, there is also a considerably smaller listing of different words; anatomical terms: γαργαρέων ('uvula')—*sosord* ('throat' [Kuhn XIX.368]) and common medicinal chemicals: κιννάβαρι—*xruk* ('mercuric sulfide' [Kuhn XII.337]). And, in addition to these medicinal plants, chemicals and body parts, there appears quite mysteriously a great number of bird names.<sup>8)</sup> Although in rare instances these bird names might

and especially Galen well before they received further influence in these matters from Arabic sources. Here see the English summary (pp. 512–537) in Av. G. Ter-Poghosyan's *Biologiakan mtk'i zarhac'umə hayastanum (The Development of Biological Thought in Armenia)*, Yerevan 1960. Also, Leonid A. Oganessian's *Istoriĭa Mediciny v armenii*, Vol. I, 150–185, Yerevan 1946.

<sup>5)</sup> The *Simples* appear in the Kuhn edition, vols. XI, 379–892, XII, 1–377. An example of an entry is that for 'hemlock': [περὶ κωνείου] κώνειον ὅτι τῆς ἄκρως ψυκτικῆς ἐστὶ δυνάμεως ἅπαντες ἴσασι "On hemlock. All would know of its property since hemlock is extremely cold" (Kuhn XII, 55).

<sup>6)</sup> Gk. κνίδη does not appear in the *Simples*, but apparently is confined to Galen's *Substitutions* (Kuhn XIX, 721–747): ἀντὶ περιίδος, κνεώρου σπέρμα ἢ κνίδος "Instead of Aspidium, (use) the seed of spurge-flax or nettle." Gk. κνίδη is not the common term for nettle; instead ἀκαλύφη is more frequent (Galen *Simples*, Kuhn XI, 817) and it is this word that appears in the Galen lexicon in corrupt form as *aklep'elinj* ('nettle').

<sup>7)</sup> The safflower appears in Galen as κνίκον σπέρμα, and appears in the *Substitutions* (Kuhn XIX, 732) as: ἀντὶ κνίκου σπέρματος, ἄγνου σπέρμα "Instead of safflower seed, (use) the seed of the chaste tree."

<sup>8)</sup> Those listed under *k-*, a very common initial letter for bird names, are: κόραξ – *agrāw* 'crow,' καταροράκτης – *holamal* 'coot,' ἰκτίνος (spelled here as *knidi*) – *c'in* 'kite,' κορύδαλος – *artoyt* 'swallow,' κορώνη – *ori* 'crow, rook,' κύκνος – *karap* 'swan,' and κερκορώνος. All the glosses are accurate.

actually be cited in Galen, overwhelmingly they have nothing whatsoever to do with Galen or Greek medicine. Their appearance in the dictionary is bewildering. It is, however, this listing of bird names that bears directly on Gk. κερκορώνος.

The passage in Aelian (XV. 14) in which this bird name appears reads as follows: βασιλεῖ οἱ Ἴνδοι . . . κομίζουσι . . . καὶ ὄρνιθας δὲ οὓς κερκορώνους φιλοῦσιν ὀνομάζειν . . . "The people of India also give to the king those birds which they customarily call *kerkorónoi*." The word appears here alone<sup>9</sup>) and clearly the passage gives no reasonable clue as to what sort of bird it might be other than that it is a bird suitable for a pet. An attempt to see if a corresponding Indian bird name is still known produces no success, though there are a great multitude of Indian bird names beginning with *k*.<sup>10</sup>) We will have to admit that Aelian provides no clue that lets us identify the bird other than to note that it is a bird suitable for giving to a king, as also were 'pale yellow doves', 'hounds of good pedigree', 'black, white and reddish apes', etc.

The Armenian lexicon to Galen glosses κερκορώνος as *čaygak*, a term not known from the earliest level of the Armenian language. Rather, *čaygak* stems from the Middle Armenian period and is known in the twelfth century works of Mekhitar Gosh, and the somewhat later fables of Vardan. It is well established as the word for 'jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*)', a member of the family *Corvidae*. This bird, abundant not only in the north of India and Pakistan, is known throughout most of the Mediterranean and Europe as well. It is sociable, gregarious and inquisitive, and would make a charming gift, as would most any other species of *Corvidae*.

This gloss *kerkoronos*—*čaygak* is, along with the other bird names, not an original part of this lexicon; rather it is a later addition dating from the medieval period. This we know because the Armenian

<sup>9</sup>) It definitely does not appear in the Galenic corpus, and I must here thank Prof. Wesley Smith, Department of Classics, University of Pennsylvania, for letting me have access to his computer file of the complete works of Galen.

<sup>10</sup>) Indian bird names, and their local names as well, are especially well recorded in Sálím Ali and S. Dillon Ripley *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. The *Corvidae* are covered in volume five, pp. 198–266. There we have such Indian names as Hindi *kouwa* 'crow,' *khakarra* 'large-spotted nut-cracker,' *kokiā kāk* 'west-Himalyan tree pie.' Ali and Ripley cite the jackdaw (p. 250) as *kavīn* in the Kashmir. In a parallel work that concentrates on the names alone, Raghu Vira and S. K. N. Dave, *Indian Scientific Nomenclature of Birds*, Nagpur 1949, note that the eastern jackdaw is called *cauri kāk* in the same district, and was recorded in the *Mahabharata* as *caurikākah*.

gloss, *čayyak*, and some of the other bird names, are known only from the medieval period.

It is also unlikely that *kerkorōnos* is a hellenization of an Indic word, but rather, because of its shape, it is a legitimate Greek word, though apparently a word not commonly used in the immediate post-classical period. The common classical term for Jackdaw was *κολοιός*,<sup>11</sup>) but this word seems not to have survived with full energy into the medieval period. It is likely that it was replaced, at least in certain dialect areas, by *kerkorōnos*.

What then of this gloss *kerkoronos*—*čayyak*? It seems reasonable that we must take it with some degree of seriousness, even though the word *kerkorōnos* is extremely uncommon. First of all, the pedigree of the Greek word is clear; it is composed of parts that are clearly Greek, and together they approximate a Greek word in canonical form. And the Galen dictionary seems also to be most reliable. In almost every instance where a Greek word and its Armenian gloss can be read and interpreted, the correspondence between the Greek word and the Armenian word is exact. Further, in the listing of bird names (and Armenian bird names are fairly well understood),<sup>12</sup>) we have no evidence anywhere that the Armenian glosses of any of the Greek words are inexact. We thus have, it would seem, perfectly good cause to take seriously the gloss *kerkoronos*—*čayyak* that is presented in this curious Greek-Armenian lexicon.

բա՛րիք գաղիանոսի բժշկանաբանի  
 Ա՛Թիար: վաղամիտոս: Ա՛Կ  
 Իկահրա: բողկիտակ: Ա՛ղկեղ:  
 Եղիճ: Ա՛րիստողոբիա: աղան  
 փ: Ա՛գրիստիս: սեղ: Ա՛սղոտղ  
 Իկե: աղ՛նաղեղ: Ա՛բրուսիանոճ:  
 սոճիճ: Ա՛Լբալբուճի: բեճիճ:  
 Ա՛նիզատն: լուսխոտ: Ա՛Լիստ  
 ա: ափոտիճ: Ա՛Կարոն: բաղխ:  
 Ա՛Կանթաղիկե: Կատն: Ա՛նոյ:

Yerevan ms 4149, p. 368 a. The beginning of the Galen Dictionary, which starts *bař[ir]k' galianosi bžškapeti* „The dictionary of the physician Galen“

<sup>11</sup>) D'Arcy Thompson, *op.cit.* p. 155.  
<sup>12</sup>) For Armenian bird names see John A. C. Greppin, *Classical and Middle Bird Names, a Linguistic, Taxonomic, and Mythological Study*, Caravan Books, Delmar New York 1978. The *čayyak* is described on pp. 194–196.