

πεδά

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The Greek preposition *πεδά* constitutes an interesting correspondence between Greek and Armenian¹⁾ that lies on the border between lexicon and syntax. The equation *πεδά* 'μετά' = Arm. *yet* < *i het* must go back to an old neuter plural **pedǎ* < **ped()H_a* 'traces', derived by IE rule²⁾ from **pod-* 'foot'³⁾. For the semantics of 'trace' > 'after' cf. OIr. *tar éis*⁴⁾.

The Mycenaean *pe-da* supports the reconstruction of a neut. pl. **pedH_a*, and not *-ḡ*. Per contra in *παρά* = Myc. *pa-ro* I think we must see **prH-m* [pṛHm̄], an ancient fossilized accusative.

Therefore, while from the point of view of IE this syntactic use of **pedǎ* may be an innovation, it is certainly no innovation among Greek dialects, but is a retention from common Helleno-Armenian patrimony.

IE age of this etymon is confirmed by Skt. *padá-* '(foot)step', Av. *paða-* 'foot (measure)', OP *pāti-padam* 'in its own place' < **padá-* (neut.) '(foot)step, trace, and its location or extent'.

Greek and Roman Clothing: Some Technical Terms

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Greek and Roman technical terms present many problems. We have few ancient professional manuals at our disposal; we must depend upon casual appearances in literary works whose context is rarely illuminating, on explanations from scholiasts and grammarians that all too often smell of the study,¹⁾ on laconic mention

¹⁾ See A. Meillet, *BSL* 31, 1931, 42–4.

²⁾ *IF* 82, 1977, 75.

³⁾ See *ZCP* 34, 1975, 20–9.

⁴⁾ See now *Ériu* 32, 1981, 159 on *és*.

¹⁾ Cf. H. Blümner's remark apropos of one of Isidore of Seville's explanations: 'Grammatiker-Gelehrsamkeit, die nichts erweist' (*Die römischen Privataltertümer*, Müllers Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft 4. 2. 2³ [Munich 1911] 247).