

ARYAN AND INDO-ARYAN MIGRATIONS

Ram ramta hè “the nomad nomadizes”
(Panjabi proverb)

Our interdisciplinary studies for over twenty years applied to the comparative history of the *Romané Chavé** (European Gypsies) with the high military castes of India (Rajputs and Kshatriyas), had come off, as from 1964**, to the following conclusions: the more a language is similar on the lexical level to Hindi-Rajasthani and, on the morphological one to Jodhpuri, the more it is similar to Gypsy language—Romani, the more a culture is similar to the culture of the Rajputs and Kshatriyas, the more it is similar to Romani culture; the more someone is similar to

Translated by Lilian Regnier

* Plural of the generic term of Gypsies: *Romano Chavo* (m.); *Romani Chay* (f.).

** Date of the Congress of Orientalists (New Delhi).

the members of the military castes of India and generally to the people of Hindu religion of North Western India, of the Delhi State and its surroundings (Haryana, Western Uttarprades, Rajasthan and Sindh), the more he is similar to a Romano Chavo.

Therefore, the history of the Rajputs and Kshatriyas, prior to the Romané Chavé exodus, was similar to Romani history.¹

Several Indian historians agree in thinking that these Rajputs and Kshatriyas were originally “Scythians”. But who are these Scythians?

In limiting our research to the Kushan dynasties we come to a sort of polyhedron whirling around a pivot, each face of it displaying a different picture with iridescent colours. The scholastic discussions around the *Yue-tchi*, name given by the Chinese to the peoples of the Kushan dynasty, are most astonishing. If we agree with the opinion expressed in 1964 by Indian, Russian and German scholars, the Kushan dynasty would have originated from the Iranians. This thesis is still agreed with. But the results of our studies have led us to think that the word “Scythian” might actually hide another ethnic reality than the one proposed by philologists, historians and archaeologists and probably be bound with the Indo-European migrations. That induced us to study the history of the other peoples—Anatolians, Mesopotamians, Egyptians ...—with whom these Indo-Europeans were in contact during their migrations.

It is obvious, indeed, that the word “Scythian”, as the word “barbarian”, had a general significance for the Greeks and the Romans. Both these words named the peoples living in the Northern and Eastern areas of their countries, belonging to the different Indo-European ethnies in which the individuals were blond, red or light-brown haired and blue-eyed.²

¹ Jan Kochanowski, “Black Gypsies, White Gypsies. The Gypsies Within the Perspective of Indo-European Migrations” in *Diogenes* n. 63, 1968, p. 27. See also “la caste originelle des Tsiganes d’Europe”, in *Księga pamiatkowa ku czci Eugeniusza* (mélanges en l’honneur de Eugeniusz Sluszkiewicz), Warsaw, 1974.

² Tadeusz Sulimirski, *The Sarmatians*, London, Thames & Hudson, p. 33-35.

INDO-EUROPEANS' ORIGIN HABITAT

Yes indeed, we took advantage of many works from our illustrious predecessors but our admiration and our gratitude are especially and first of all for Maria Gimbutas, Michel Sakellariou and Thomas V. Gamkrelidze and Viacheslav V. Ivanov. Their studies have allowed us to formulate an opinion about the Indo-European migrations. Let us remember that these migrations give matter to three main theses.

Oriental thesis

It should be observed that the historians who locate the Indo-Europeans' origin habitat in Central Asia, the Near-East or the south of the Caucasus do not dismiss the idea that these regions might only have been more or less relays on the route of their migration. In this case, the problem of their origin habitat remains in its entirety. Let us examine the opinions of some specialists on the subject:

- According to Jean Deshayes, the starting point of the Indo-Europeans is the present Turkestan: "therefore we are led to seek around Iran the origin of various Indo-European populations who entered, during the second half of the third millennium at dates perhaps rather different, and sometimes settled there, sometimes crossed through to the Egean basin"... "which let us suppose they came from the East, especially from present Turkestan".³

- Maria Gimbutas writes: "Recent research has made it clear that "proto"-Indo-Europeans embarked on an enormous expansion into Europe and the Near-East from the steppes of Eurasia. The differentiation of the more or less homogeneous proto-culture and proto-language proceeded gradually as the tribes dispersed and distances between their areas of settlement increased".⁴

- André Martinet places the Indo-Europeans in the South-East of present Russia; "5,000 years before our era, the people of the Indo-European language is localized in the South-East of present

³ Jean Deshayes, *Les outils de bronze de l'Indus au Danube, du IV^e au II^e millénaire*, Paris, 1960, p. 425-426 and p. 405.

⁴ Maria Gimbutas, *The Slavs*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1971, p. 17 and ff.

Russia, in the so-called country of the Kurgans".⁵

- Thomas V. Gamkrelidze and Viacheslav V. Ivanov situate the Indo-Europeans' habitat in the south of the Caucasus, in Anatolia and in the north of Syria while admitting they ignore where they came from.⁶

- M.G. Abdushelishvili agrees with Gamkrelidze and Ivanov but includes the north of Iran.⁷

Arctic thesis

Other historians such as Jean Haudry,⁸ even locate the Indo-Europeans' origin in the "Arctic zone". One could then wonder why those Indo-Europeans do not look like the Lapps who have preserved their Mongoloid features and black straight hair and are very different from the peoples of Northern Europe and the Latin peoples of Southern Europe. As for the reference in the Veda to a land where "the sun does not set", it is likely that a great part of the Balto-Slavs, during the Deluge (the thawing of the glaciers), crossed the Lappland before ending in Central Asia and from there in India.

The answer to oriental and Europeanist theses leads us very far away, in a remote past studied by the specialists of Man's evolution.

In Europe

- In "*Prehistory from one Continent to Another*", a collective work directed by Jean Guilaine,⁹ reference is made to remains

⁵ André Martinet, *Des steppes aux océans. L'indo-européen et 'les Indo-Européens'*, Paris, Payot, 1986, p. 18.

⁶ Thomas V. Gamkrelidze and V. Viacheslav Ivanov, *The Indo-European Language and the Indo-Europeans*, (in Russian), Tbilis, Presses Univers., 1984 (2 vols., 1328 pages), p. 895 to 957. See also the article by Maria Gimbutas in *Journal of Indo-European Studies*, 1985, p. 196 and ff.

⁷ M.G. Abdushelishvili, *Craniologie de la population du Caucase ancien et contemporain*, Tbilis, 1966.

⁸ Jean Haudry, *Les Indo-Européens*, Paris, P.U.F., 1985, Coll. Que sais-je?, n. 1965, 2. ed., p. 119-121.

⁹ *La préhistoire d'un continent à l'autre*, edited by Jean Guilaine, Paris, Larousse, 1986.

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of human appearance at Solheimac, in France, dating from 900,000 B.C.

- According to Yves Coppens, “Europe, whose oldest flint implements reach nearly two million years, has just found at Orce, near Granada, a 1,200,000 years inhabitant, the senior presently for this continent”.¹⁰ For him, *Homo Erectus* is the first man having the modern man’s characteristics, “who builds huts, tents, shelters, walls, domesticates fire and maintains it (for perhaps 1,400,000 years—site of Chesowanja in Kenya), divides his dwelling into specialized areas: rest, meals, woodcutting, carving, invents mattresses and blankets...”.

Then why not imagine that this “modern” man, arrived in the South of Europe 1,200,000 years ago, had not been tempted to move up North where the best hunting and fishing conditions were available? And it is his sojourn in the Arctic area over hundreds of thousands years which has turned him into the Nordic Euro-poid type: tall men, with fair hair and blue eyes. Towards 60,000 to 50,000 B.C., the demographic pressure of the Mediterranean obliges them to occupy Central Asia. Under that pressure part of the Paleo-Asiatics came down to India, another crossed the Bering Strait and entered America. The last one dispersed in the Arctic zones, giving Lapps and Eskimos.

In America

All the prehistorians agree now in thinking that the Paleo-Asiatics entered the New World through the Bering Strait.

- In his preface to Jean-Louis Giddings’ work *Ten thousand years of Arctic history*, Jean Malaurie writes that everything goes to demonstrate that 40,000 years ago, the Siberian hunters migrated to the rich shores of Western Alaska and that those migrations have been intermittent. Indeed, “the track taken, the passage East of the Rocky Mountains, could have been half-opened at certain periods defined rather precisely by geomorphology—

¹⁰ Yves Coppens, *Le singe, l’Afrique et l’homme*, Paris, Fayard, 1983, p. 127 and 135.

¹¹ J. Luis Giddings, *10,000 ans d’histoire arctique*, translated from the English by Liliane Princet, Paris, Fayard, 1973. Preface by Jean Malaurie, p. 9.

between 40,000 and 25,000, between 25,000 and 18,000 and between 12,000 and 8,000 B.C.”

- In *Prehistory of America*, Jean-François Le Moyèl points out that “in the present state of our knowledge, the extreme age to which American man can be attributed is 50,000 years”.¹² As for Danièle Lavalée, she thinks that “... if the oldest evidences of a human presence in America go back about 20,000 years, the first known human manifestations in Mexico and even in Brazil are as ancient, if not more, than in the extreme North...”.¹³

- Elise Marienstras, professor of United States history at the University of Paris VII, mentions that “the Amerindians’ ancestors come from the borders of Siberia... have occupied the continent at a period receded by the present science to 25,000 at least”.¹⁴

- For Philippe Jacquin, it seems it is acknowledged that the Paleo-Asiatics’ migrations to the New World through the Bering Strait happened in two waves, “the first one around 35,000 B.C..., the second towards 15,000 B.C., when the Bering Strait turned again into an isthmus”.¹⁵

- After having recalled the favourable conditions of a passage through the Bering Strait, Claude Fohlen, professor at the University of Paris I, asserts that “... the Asian origin of the Indians is now beyond doubt”.¹⁶

- Paul Rivet describes, in an interdisciplinary study, the different origins of Amerindian peoples. The penetration of the peoples through the Bering Strait betokens a Paleo-Asiatic origin whose types are more or less like the present Chinese, Japanese and Korean. On the contrary, those coming from the Pacific Islands and Australia show a rather Australoid type which is found

¹² Jean-François Le Moyèl, “Préhistoire de l’Amérique”, in *La préhistoire d’un continent à l’autre*, edited by Jean Guilaine, Larousse, 1986, Chapter VIII, p. 107 § 5.

¹³ Daniel Lavalée, “Culture préhistorique de Més-Amérique et d’Amérique du Sud” in *La préhistoire d’un continent à l’autre, op. cit.*, Chapter IX, p. 123.

¹⁴ Élise Marienstras, *La résistance indienne aux États-Unis du 16^e au 20^e siècle*, Coll. d’archives, Gallimard-Juliard, 1980, p. 26.

¹⁵ Philippe Jacquin, *Histoire des Indiens d’Amérique du Nord*, Paris, Payot, 1976.

¹⁶ Claude Fohlen, *Les Indiens d’Amérique du Nord*, Coll. “Que sais-je?”, Paris, PUF, 1985 (1st edition), p. 102.

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among Indian Aborigines. Even Amerindians—Shirapa—corresponding to Indian Munda can be found in South America. In Patagonia you can come upon Čon Indians corresponding in all respects—anthropological, ethnological and linguistic—to the present Australians. “In the North as in the South and by symmetrical ways, the New World would thus have received populations already completely adapted to the hardships of an exceptionally severe climate”.¹⁷

- Paul Gendrop, in his study on “the Mayas”, agrees with Paul Rivet’s pluriethnic thesis. Besides the penetration by the Bering Strait, he does not leave out “the possibility of sea-borne contacts which could have happened at less remote periods, through the Pacific Ocean, more likely than through the Atlantic Ocean”.¹⁸

- In her paper on “the problem of the peopling of America”, Annette Laming-Empeaire thinks that “the great primitive mass of American peoples came down from the North and by successive waves, over, at least, 30,000 years, perhaps more. On the contrary, it is likely that for the more recent phases, trans-Pacific contacts, presently uncertain, will be established”.¹⁹

Concerning the different Amerindian types, we could add that, very likely, there have been contacts between the Mediterranean conquerors and the Paleo-Asiatics and the same dynastic struggles as between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. But here it was the Paleo-Asiatics who were defeated and obliged to flee to India or America. This would explain, we think, the very important morphologic differences existing among the Ameridians. As a matter of fact, it is not the much more recent intermixtures, between 6,000 and 5,000 years B.C., of the Australians and the Melanesians with the Paleo-Asiatics which could have produced the nearly legendary type of the Amerindian warriors—tall men compared with the other Mongoloids, aquiline nose etc...

All these estimations prove that the more the dating methods improve, the more the apparition of man recedes in time. As a

¹⁷ Paul Rivet, *Les origines de l’homme américain*, Paris, Gallimard, 1957, p. 102.

¹⁸ Paul Gendrop, *Les Mayas*, Coll. “Que sais-je?”, Paris, PUF, 1978, p. 5.

¹⁹ Annette Laming-Empeaire, in *La Préhistoire*, edited by André Leroi-Gourhan, Paris, PUF, 1966: “Le problème du peuplement de l’Amérique”, p. 348, *in fine*.

matter, of fact, if we compare the *Prehistory* of André Leroi-Gourhan and his collaborators, published in 1966, with his *Dictionnaire of Prehistory*, published in 1988, we notice variations going from simple to double in the dating of the Paleo-Asiatics' penetration in the New World.²⁰ So, from 30,000 years indicated by Annette Laming-Emperaire in 1966, we pass on to the next schema concerning their arrival in America:

- a first wave from 72,000 to 65,000 B.C.;
- a second one from 65,000 to 25,000 B.C. and from 30,000 to 15,000 B.C. (South America);
- a third one from 25,000 to 10,000 B.C.;
- as for Yves Coppens, he places the Paleo-Asiatics' arrival in America... "100,000 years before Christopher Columbus"²¹

In any case, it matters little whether the Paleo-Asiatics' presence on the land of the New World has been attested for 100,000 or 8,000 B.C., the main point is that the desertion of Asia by the present Amerindians is prior to the leaving of the Aryans, as it is shown by the Orientalist theses (early IVth millennium B.C.). As in a nearly similar ecological environment, the Amerindians have kept till today their straight and black hair and, more or less, their Mongoloïd morphology, contrary to the *Aryans*, *blond* peoples, who were already blond and Euro-poïds before penetrating into Central Asia.

So prehistory widely confirms the Europeanist thesis based mostly upon linguistic arguments.

Europeanist thesis

All Europeanists agree in saying that toponymy, hydronymy and dendronymy are of Indo-European linguistic origin in every European country where they locate the origin habitat of the Indo-Europeans:

- Vladimir I. Georgiev: "The Balkan peninsula*" has been in-

²⁰ André Leroi-Gourhan, *Dictionnaire de la préhistoire*, Paris, PUF, 1988, p. 37.

²¹ Yves Coppens, *op. cit.*, p. 142.

*: Concerning the Indo-European origin home in the Balkans cf. Gamkrelidze and Ivanov, *op. cit.*, p. 968.

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habited since the most ancient times by the Indo-European tribes.²²

- O. Schrader places this origin home in “the Northern and Western area of the Black Sea territory, including a more or less large part of the Danubian plain.”²³

- Edouard Meyer and Oscar Paret keep up with the thesis according to which the culture of the corded ceramic (Schnurkeramik) and that of the “Northern Neolithic” group had been developed by the Indo-Europeans and that the formation of the *Indo-European group* might have taken place at the paleolithic period.²⁴

- W. Merlingen tries to locate the Indo-Europeans’ habitat in present Rumania, Bulgaria and Macedonia...²⁵

- C. Renfrew and Vladimir I. Georgiev say that the oldest cultures of the Balkans have been developed by the very peoples who lived there in the Bronze and Iron Ages.²⁶

- Giuliano Bonfante, as well as G. Schmidt, places the Indo-European origin country in Germany and Poland.²⁷

As for ourselves, we not only share the hypothesis of those Europeanists but we think that, since the Paleolithic, the Indo-Europeans occupied the European area extending from the British Islands and Scandinavia in the North to Spain, Italy and Greece in the South and from the Atlantic Ocean in the West to the Urals in the East, the area called by us the “great house of the Indo-Europeans”.

We agree in this with M.B. Sakellariou²⁸ who points out that “the hydronyms of the North-Western area, from the east of the Alps to the Scandinavian countries and the British Isles and from France to Poland are exclusively Indo-European while, in Southern and Western Europe, we come across numerous pre-

²² Vladimir I. Georgiev, *Introduction to the History of the Indo-European Languages*, p. 354.

²³ O. Schrader, 1907, p. 514 and 806, quoted and Georgiev, *op. cit.*, p. 354.

²⁴ Edouard Meyer and Oscar Paret, 1948, quoted by Georgiev, *op. cit.*, p. 355.

²⁵ W. Merlingen, 1955 b, p. 92, quoted by Georgiev, *op. cit.*, p. 355.

²⁶ C. Renfrew, 1969, and V.I. Georgiev, 1971, *op. cit.*, p. 355.

²⁷ Giuliano Bonfante, “The relative position of the Indo-European Languages”, in *Journal of Indo-European Studies*, 1987, p. 77.

²⁸ Michel B. Sakellariou, *Peuples pré-helléniques d’origine indo-européenne*, Ekdotiké Athénon, 1977.

Indo-European hydronyms". This argument is very important for us because it implies that North-Western Europe has been inhabited by the Indo-Europeans since a very remote time, *much earlier than the creation of the civilization of the Kurgans in the steppes*.

"Going-Returning" thesis

We are therefore confronted with three different theses about the localization of the origin motherland of the Indo-Europeans. The object of the present paper is to study a fourth thesis: "Going-Returning".

Going

As for us, we think that the departure of part of the Indo-Europeans from all the present European countries covered at that time by ice, started towards the end of the last glaciation.²⁹ The pioneers who could not stand any more the drastic conditions of the climate in their countries then started to migrate south and east. Their gathering in "the great house of the Indo-Europeans" was gradually carried out.

The melting pot of all the European languages and cultures would then have been the center of Europe, approximately between the 45th and 50th parallels, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals. In this area at that time, the very favourable ecological conditions would have produced a very important demographic growth and consequently a new dispersal.

Maria Gimbutas draws attention to the presence at Starcevo (South Macedonia), towards 6,200 B.C., of the first settlers physically different from the Mediterraneans. Around 5,000 B.C., after a new alteration of the climate, those settlers left their habitat,³⁰

²⁹ Paul M. Dolukhanov, *Ecology and Economy in Neolithic Eastern Europe*, London, cf. also Jacques Labeyrie, *L'homme et le climat*, Denoël, 1985, p. 154 and ff.

³⁰ Maria Gimbutas, "Neolithic Macedonia as reflected at ANZA South-East Yugoslavia", (477 p.), in *Monumenta Archaeologica*, Institute of Archaeology, California, 1976.

probably to head south.

Were they “the Pelasgues and Haimones”, pro-Hellenic peoples of Indo-European origin described by Michel B. Sakellariou?³¹

New Indo-European waves, more important than the first ones, occupy the Southern Caucasus, Asia Minor and northern Iran.³²

Towards the fifth millennium B.C. the Indo-Europeans spread all over Soviet Central Asia, pushing in front of them the Mediterranean populations who will get down to India. The fusion of the latter with Indian Aborigines—the Australoids—will produce the Dravidians.

Why Central Asia? Central Asia, at that time, was not affected by the falling temperature and offered the Indo-Europeans nearly the same ecological conditions as in their first habitat.³³

The new migrations must have been caused by modifications of the socio-economical structures and alterations of the climate which are difficult to analyze in a few lines. However we can say that the ancestors of the Celts will occupy Chinese Central Asia³⁴ and that the peoples who will produce the Ainous will reach the Island of Hokaido.

The sojourn of the Indo-Europeans in Eurasian countries is described by the authors already quoted and by hundreds of other Indo-Europeanists.

We should like here to consider two ethnolinguistic facts which seem very important to us:

1. According to W. Porzig et M.B. Sakellariou,³⁵ “Greek and Aryan belonged to innovatory speech* occupying a central po-

³¹ Michel B. Sakellariou, *Les Proto-Grecs*, Ekdotiké Athénon, 1980, p. 68.

³² Abdushelishvili, quoted by Gamkrelidze and Ivanov, *op. cit.*, p. 956. See also the map which follows “Déplacement des anciens dialectes indo-européens”.

³³ W.M. Masson and V.I. Sarianidi, *Central Asia: Turkmenia before Achaemenids*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1972.

³⁴ Ivar Linquist, “Indo-European features in the Ainu language with reference to the thesis of Pierre Naert”, Lund C.W.K., Gleerup, in *Acta Universitatis Lundensis*, 1950-1961, vol. 54.

³⁵ W. Porzig, *Die Gliederung des Indogermanischen Sprachgebiets*, Heidelberg, 1954.

* The most spectacular innovations are: the extraordinary abundance of verbal forms (1,400 in ancient Indo-Aryan and over 800 in ancient Greek). The indication of the past by the negative, by privative α ($\alpha < \eta$). So both those peoples, mathema-

sition while conservative speech would have been spoken on the periphery of the Indo-European *continuum*.^{*} Moreover, “the closeness of proto-Greek and proto-Aryan has coincided *in time* with the closeness of proto-Greek and Baltic and Slavic”.³⁶ We think this “in time” took place in the fifth millennium B.C. In the fourth millennium, the Balto-Slavic community, and for the most part the more or less already differentiated Indo-European community, broke off.³⁷

2. If we take all the hydronyms listed by Maria Gimbutas into consideration³⁸ it appears that the expansion of the Balts in ancient times was very important in all Central Russia up to the Urals. They belonged to the Fat’anovo culture (name of a graveyard near Yaroslav), the same as that of the Kurgans (tumuli) which extended from the north of Latvia to the upper Volga basin. They lived together with the ancient Indians (*the old Indian peoples*) in the Eurasian steppes. The Balts preserved the archaic forms.

As for ourselves, we think that the Balts as well as “the old Indian peoples” and the Iranians made a one-and-only people—the Baltic people.

A first part of that people will settle, *grosso modo*, in Tadzhikistan and the present Kirghizia producing the Sakas of whom one queen was called *Zarin’a* (“little branch”) a typical Latvian name. Towards the end of the third millennium, under the pressure of the Mongols and the Finno-Ugrians, *part* of the Balts came down to India. The second part will settle in Iran.³⁹

ticians and philosophers, express the past in an elegant way: what is passed does not exist—it is nothingness.

³⁶ Michel B. Sakellariou, *Les Proto-Grecs*, Ekdotiké Athénon, 1980, p. 68, § 3 and 4.

³⁷ B.V. Gornung, *On the Discussion on Balto-Slav. Linguistic and Ethnic Unity* (in Russian), in *Voprosy jazykoznanija*, 1958, n. 4 § 2.

³⁸ Maria Gimbutas, *The Balts*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1963 (286 pages), p. 29-34, p. 43 and 45.

³⁹ Jean Deshayes, *op. cit.*

* We shall notice the imprecision of the expression “Indo-European” dating from the discovery of Sanskrit which was supposed to be the “mother” of all European languages and when Europeans were believed to come from India. The Germans went even further. Eventually the discovery of Sanskrit rallied them too—“barbarians”—to a branch of a civilized people, the Indians, thus giving the “Indo-Germanen”. Why not then the Indo-Kelten, the Indo-Slaven, the Indo-Hellenen, ...?

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This separation of the main part of the Baltic population will have for result the large expansion of the Slavic population, spreading from the Urals up to and including the Carpathians.*

Returning

The main body of the Slavs and the Germans with some of the Balts will head for Europe. Some of the Germans—the Massagetes, akin to the present Scandinavians—will occupy Turkmenia.

The Greeks and the Armenians, hugging the western coasts of the Caspian sea, already inhabited by the other Indo-Europeans, will go down to the Caucasus. The Armenians will stay in the Caucasus. The Greeks will break away and settle in Anatolia. Their cultural and linguistic contacts with the Caucasians and the Anatolians are well described by T.V. Gamkrelidze and V.V. Ivanov and the Greeks' peregrinations by M.B. Sakellariou.⁴⁰

If the Balts went down to India and in mixing with the Indians gave birth to the Indo-Aryan language, then why would Baltic differ more from Sanskrit than ancient Greek? 1. Because we only have at our disposal Baltic documents of the 16th century A.D. If one were to compare modern Indo-Aryan with Greek and Baltic, the picture would be quite different. 2. It is commonplace to say that the more we go back into the past, the less the differentiation between the Indo-European languages lessen. Let us take, for instance, Tokharian: it is more or less like all Indo-European languages—Celtic, Baltic, Slavic, Germanic, etc... And Etruscan? Zachary Mayani** has demonstrated the same likeness between Etruscan and ancient and modern Indo-European languages, as was the case for Tokharian.⁴¹ Yet both these lan-

⁴⁰ Michel B. Sakellariou, *Les Proto-Grecs, op. cit.*, cf. general conclusions, in particular p. 253-262 and maps, p. 69 and 145.

⁴¹ Zachary Mayani, *Fin du mythe étrusque*, 1970.

* The Balts now occupy only the sixth part of their ancient territory, after the expansion of the Slavs.

** As far as we know, this author is seldom quoted and yet he was the one who deciphered Etruscan through his knowledge of Illyrian and Albanian, thus demonstrating the Indo-European origin of Etruscan.

guages are only known by documents from the 8th century B.C. 3. Finally, Baltic has evolved in a Slavic and Germanic environment since the diaspora, that is to say four thousand years ago!

On their return to northern and north-western Europe, the Indo-Europeans reconquered the countries occupied by the Finno-Ugrians during their absence.

As for the rest of Europe, according to Michel Sakellariou, “in the Mediterranean and Balkan countries, the newcomers from the Asian steppes conquer the countries already occupied thousand years ago by the different Indo-European peoples”.⁴²

Maria Gimbutas says that the newcomers (Kurgan peoples) with their boat-shaped axes, considerably differ from an anthropological point of view from the autochthons of the eastern Baltic area and Central Russia: dolichocephals with long articulations, unlike the hunter-fisher autochthons who are brachycephals, much shorter, with flat faces... the features of the Finno-Ugrian peoples of Western Siberia.⁴³

This bears out that after the departure of the Indo-Europeans, those countries were occupied by Finno-Ugrians. It is then a matter of reconquest and not of conquest. Eastern Latvia is sometimes called, even today, “Livland” (*Liflanty* in Polish), “the country of the Lives” (Finno-Ugrians).

The weakening of the Indo-European contingent in present Sovietic and Chinese Central Asia helps the slow but irresistible Mongolian and Finno-Ugrian pressure.⁴⁴ Towards the second century B.C., the Mongolian horsemen under the guidance of Mode, will mercilessly fight the last lonely Indo-European detachments. Towards the fifth century A.D., Attila, with his armies composed of Mongols and Finno-Ugrians, will chase the last fighting Indo-European groups up to the “Catalaunic Fields” (*Champs Catalauniques*). And there, in 451, Attila’s armies faced the Eu-

⁴² Michel B. Sakellariou, *Peuples pré-helléniques d’origine indo-européenne*, Ekdotiké Athénon, 1977.

⁴³ Maria Gimbutas, *The Balts*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1963, p. 46.

⁴⁴ Philippe Conrad, *La civilisation des steppes*, Geneva, Farnot, 1978, p. 81 and ff.; cf. also A.J. van Vindekens, *Lexique étymologique des dialectes tokhariens*, p. XXVI, and *Morphologie comparée du tokharien*, Louvain, 1944, XVIII, 380 p.

European peoples joined by different Goths, Alans and Savromaths, Indo-Europeans fleeing from Central Asia.

ORIGIN OF THE DYNASTIES OF THE KAURAVAS AND KUSHANS

The origin of the dynasties of the Kauravas and Kushans is bound to the history of two Indo-European peoples: 1. The people inhabiting the present Tadjikistan and Kirghizia, the Baltic people. Under the command of the Kuri,* a tribe related to the present Kurlanders, they went to India toward the end of the third and the beginning of the second millennium B.C., creating the Kauravas' dynasties. 2. The people occupying present Turkmenia—the people of the Massagetes (“great Goths”)—related to the present Scandinavians and founders of the Kushan dynasties. We know that their State held out even against the “master of the world”—Cyrus—whose great army was cut to pieces by Queen Tomyris. We then understand that numerous Indo-Ugrians, had found shelter with the Massagetes, thus increasing their hosts' army.

During the first century B.C. and the first century A.D., the Massagetes will come down to India. The Kushan dynasties will generate one of the greatest monarchs of the Antiquity: Kanishka, who will build his empire half in India and half in Central Asia.

As for the Hephtalites (*Śveta Hunas* “White Huns”),⁴⁵ they were the remaining Indo-European nomads who had come down from their mountains after the Mongolian tempest. Their raids in the north of India around the fifth century A.D. have left few traces in comparison with those of the Turks and the Mongols.

If such an importance is attached to the ambiguous Chinese term *Yue-tchi* to determine the ethny of the Kushan dynasties, why neglect the names of the two main Sindhian tribes inhabiting the farthest western coasts of Sindh, the Kork and the Dzat?

⁴⁵ Roman Ghirshman, “Les Chionites-Hephtalites”, quoted by Kochanowsky in *Diogenes* no. 63, 1968, p. 36.

* Root: Latvian *Kul*; romani *Kur* “strike” → *Kuris* “fighter”.

- *Kork* (*Kur-ko* “son”, “descendent from the Kuri”; cfr. *Kurzeme*, Hi. *Kuru-zamin* “the Kuri’s land”, Kurland);
- *Dzot* (Arabian pronunciation of *Gyot*, Sindhian Kshatriya (*Gyot Geta*, descendent from the Massagetes).

The resistance of both these tribes against the Arabs is described by the Arabian authors themselves, especially Massoudi,⁴⁶ and summed up in F. de Goeje’s book *Gypsy migrations through Asia*.⁴⁷ A Romano ramnologist, Slobodan Berberski,⁴⁸ has recently confirmed the data collected by the Goeje, in quoting and analyzing other Turkish and Yugoslavian muslim authors.

Defeat of the Kauravas by the Pandavas

Let us come back now to our Kuri, the conquerors of Dravidian India, cradle of the famous civilization of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa, the founders of the first Indo-Aryan dynasty, the Kauravas.⁴⁹ Ancient India, as Israel and Mesopotamia, belonged to a semi-pro-slavery and phallocratic civilization, the civilization of the Temple, where the king-priest reigned.

In spite of all the interdicts, the majority of the new generation of Kauravas married Dravidian princesses and, little by little, these Indo-Aryans tried uniting the country and founding a *modus vivendi* acceptable to both societies of different cultures. This ethno-racial inter-mixture encountered the opposition of the Aryans of the old generation and, of course, of the young Aryans not wishing to marry Dravidians. The strongest resistance came from the Aryan women who had lived freely in the steppes of

⁴⁶ Massoudi, *Tanbih*, translated by Cara de Vaux, p. 455. See also A.J.M. Al Tabri, *The Reign of al-Mutasim*, translated by Elma Marin, in *American Oriental Society*, vol. n. 35, New Haven 1951, 142 pages.

⁴⁷ M. Johannes De Goeje, *Mémoires sur les migrations des Tsiganes à travers l’Asie*, Leyden, 1903.

⁴⁸ Slobodan Berberski, “The Romany at the borders of Empires”, in *Survey*, vol. 1-4, Sarajevo, 1981, p. 64-80.

⁴⁹ Sir Robert Mortimer Wheeler, “Civilization of Indus valley and beyond”, 1967, cf. also R. Heine-Geldern, “The coming of the Aryans and the end of the Harappa civilization”, in *Man. A Monthly Record of Anthropological Science*, vol. 56, 1956, p. 136-140.

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Central Asia, sharing all the socio-political and cultural activities of their husbands and brothers...⁵⁰

The struggle between the members of both generations—Kuruvas (Aryans) and Pandavas (Indo-Aryans)—started at first in a diplomatic way, then in arms. The fratricidal fights especially are described in the fourth book of the *Mahabharata*. The “God” Krishna, the Dravidian prince, rallied the whole Dravidian people to support the Pandavas. The defeat of the Kauravas was bitter.

The exile of the Kauravas and their adventures in the Near East

After their defeat, the Kauravas made for home—Europe. But on their way they tried their luck in the Near East and the Caucasus where they formed with the Hourites the Mitannian Empire.⁵¹

Their adventures and the historical upheavals are described by the historians of the Near East and Egypt.

Eventually they arrive in Italy already Aryanized by the Celtic peoples, which explains the medio-passive in *r* and the singular genitive in *i*, common to Italic and Celtic.* Besides, on the anthropological level, the mixing of the Celts and the Mediterraneans has often produced Alpines (the Alpine race).

⁵⁰ Herodotus IV. 62, V. 110-117, and Strabo, VII. 7.3.7. Cf. also A.I. Dovatur, D.P. Kallistov and I.A. Shishkova, *The Peoples of our Country in Herodotus' "History"* (in Russian). Texts, translation and commentaries, Moscow, Nauka, 1982 (456 pages).

⁵¹ Jan Kochanowski, *op. cit.*, in *Diogenes*, 1968, p. 36-39; cf. also R. Ghirshman, *L'Iran et la migration des Indo-Aryens et Iraniens*, E.J. Brill, Leyden, 1977.

* Here are the linguistic arguments taken, especially, from the work of Gamkrelidze and Ivanov (*op. cit.*), to show the closeness of Celtic and Italic:

Medio-passive morphemes (p. 394):

- Anatolian, Phrygian, Tokharian, Celtic, Italic..... *r*
- Indo-Iranian, Greek, Baltic, Slavic, Germanic..... *oi, moi*

Singular genitive morphemes (p. 376, 393):

- Tokharian, Celtic, Italic..... \bar{i}
- Indo-Iranian, Greek, Armenian..... *(o), sio*
- Balto-Slavic, Germanic..... *o*

(cf. for more details chapter 7, pages 371-399 relative to the classification of Indo-European languages according to their morphemes).

After deadly fights, Celto-Italians and Balts will rapidly form the different peoples of the present Italy. The Kuri will settle along the shore of lake Albano and its surroundings, forming the *Kuriaki*.

FOUNDATION OF ROME BY THE INDO-ARYANS

The Indo-Romani and Roman *oral* tradition is narrated in the *Ramayana*, one of the greatest Indo-Aryan epics in which Ram is the hero. Sunniti Chatterji, a well-known Indian linguist and Indologist, thought that the story was nothing but a poetic work... Yet neither he nor anyone can deny that it is a national Indo-Aryan epic; and even if it were only a legend, it would nonetheless have a certain historical value, for a legend very often is only the calcification of history.*

Whatever its origin, this epic leads us at the beginning of the first millennium B.C. to the Court of Daśratha, king of Ayodhya. Ram is obliged to leave his country owing to the intrigues of his cruel stepmother, Kaykeyi. Sita, his faithful wife, abandons the luxury and wealth of the Court and follows him. According to the *Ramayana*, Ram lives in the woods with his brother. One day, back from hunting, they realize that Sita has been raped by the king-demon of Lanka (Ceylon) and that is the beginning of the drama...

In basing ourselves on the Romani and Roman tradition (the children-founders of Rome suckled by a she-wolf), here is our interpretation: instead of living as a good savage in the woods, Ram decides to go to Italy with his train, into the country of the Kuri, his remote co-nationals; he sails along the Ionian coast where he lands and it is here that Sita is raped by the Greeks. We understand the confusion of the Indo-Aryans between the Yavanas (Ionians) and the Ravanaas (the demons of Lanka). As a matter of fact, for the ancient Indo-Aryans all sorceries come from Lanka and the Yavanas are mistaken for the Ravanaas, the black "demons" of this island... But "the Trojan war will not be...". Ram

* Cf. for instance the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, and the discovery of the city of Troy by Heinrich Schliemann, a German archaeologist and Hellenist.

resigns himself and arrives in Italy with his train. The Kuri do not receive the descendants from the Pandavas—the Indo-Aryans—very warmly and concede them a marshy land infested with mosquitoes. Though Indo-Aryans are good engineers, they build their town with difficulty.

Ram and his companions rape the Sabine women and war breaks out. The Kuri have to interfere and the raped women prefer to stay with their ravishers. Ram has two children—Romulus and Remus—by his new wife. Unfortunately, he catches malaria and in spite of all the medicines, he knows he is dying. He then abandons Italy and his kin and go back to Ayodhya to die. The building of Rome will be achieved by his two sons. Later on, Rome, an insignificant little town, will be rebuilt by an Etrusco-Roman, *Romek*—a remote descendant of Ram (*Romek* ← *Ramko*)—and will take on the appearance of the city known in Roman history.

According to tradition, Sita came back to Ayodhya but Ram did not forgive her. Forgive what? It would have been better to defend her rather than to reproach her with her rape. And what about his second wife with her two children? The situation of a widow in the Indo-Aryan society is well known: either she is willingly burnt at the stake or she accepts a life of slavery: wearing dull dresses, no cosmetics, even the most common ones, eating this and not that... If she does not submit herself to all the requirements of a phallocratic society, she is regarded as a prostitute. Besides, in current Hindi, the word *randi* has two meanings: “widow” and “prostitute”.⁵² Similarly, in Latin *lupa* signifies “she-wolf” and “prostitute”. So, Romulus and Remus would have been fostered by a “*lupa*” who corresponded, in the Indo-Aryan society, to a *randi*.

Let us try and support this Indo-Romani and Roman oral tradition.

- *Ethnology*: What can be added to the numerous volumes dedicated to the comparative Indo-Roman ethnology by Georges Dumézil? It is the work of this great scholar which introduces a very important argument to our hypothesis about the foundation of Rome.

⁵² Cf. *Dictionnaire russe-hindi*, edited by V.M. Beskrovny, Moscow, 1957, p. 839.

- *Onomastics*: The word *rom*⁵³ comes from the word *ram* through *ramni*, “Ram’s wife” (cf. Slavic: Ivanov-*a* “Ivanov’s wife”). Moreover, as Sita was the incarnation, the model of the wife, the word *ramni* became synonymous with wife and, later on, the word *ramnah* “husband” was formed from *ramni* “wife”. In Romani, the word *rom*, *romni*, means not only “gypsy” but also, as in Sanskrit, “husband, wife”.

We shall notice that the majority of the Romané Chavé (Sinti, Manush, Kalé, Roma and Lé Rom) ignore their epic *Ramayana*; in any case, they have forgotten it. Then, why do they name themselves *Romané Chavé* “Ram’s sons”? Is it not because they went into exile like their ancestor ... “so that they will not see their brothers reduced to slavery”, as the Romani song of the Exodus says?

Albert Sinclair⁵⁴ thinks that the word *Ram* is identical to the *Rom* of the Greeks of the Byzantine Empire; *Rom*, *Romano Chavo* would then match with *cives romanus* because being a Roman citizen in a masters-slaves system equalled being a King. And the *Romané Chavé* who were employed by the Byzantines as *stratioci* (soldiers-farmers), guardians of the coasts against the Muslim invaders,⁵⁵ were proud to be *Romané* (term used by Sinclair). The aforesaid does not exclude being simultaneously Rom and Roman for Ram’s sons have named their town after their father: *Rāma*→*Rōma* (one knows that the Indo-Aryan long *a* corresponds to the Indo-European long *o*).

If we examine more closely the names which European peoples gave and still give themselves, we come to the common significatum “white”. Indeed, in considering the correspondance between the “liquids” *r*, *l*, *n*, in Indo-European languages (skr. *dirg*—Romani *d’ing*—Slavic *dĭg* “long, wide”), one can put down as common root *(h)ar/(h)al* for this significatum “white”:

1. *(h)ar* + enlargement in *-k-* and in *-g-*: Hittite: *harki*, Greek *arges*, “white”; Tokharian: *arj-* “white and blond”; skr. *Ar-*

⁵³ Jan Kochanowsky, “Occlusive + *r* et le mot *rom* en tsigane”, in *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, Tome LXXII, fasc., pp. VII to XII.

⁵⁴ Albert T. Sinclair, “The word Rom”, in *Journal of Gypsy Lore Society*, vol. III, n. 1, July 1909, p. 33 to 42.

⁵⁵ Slobodan Berberski, *op. cit.*.

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- juna* (Pandavas' hero) "blond"; Lat. *argentum* "silver"; old Irish. *argat* "silver".
2. (*h*)*al* + enlargement in *-v/-b-*: Lithuanian *Alvas*, Russian *olovo* "lead", litt. "white"; Greek *alfos* "clear"; old German *albiz* "swan"; Lat. *albus* "white".
 3. enlargement *alb-* in *-n-*: *albanus*.
 4. metathesis: *alb/bla/bal*:
bla + enlargement in *-n-* and in *-k-*: *blanco* "white".
bal + enlargement in *-t-*: *balt-* "white" (so the Balts signify the White, the Blond); Latvian *Baltā Jūra* "the White Sea"; Slavic *běl* "white" (*Belgrade*: "the white city"). It should also be noted the nearness of white—pale: Latvian *bāls*—French *pâle*, Hindi *pīlā*, Romani *pilo* "pale".
 5. Complicated formations:
 - a) metathesis + exchange of *l, r* in *n + d*: *Pandu* (the name of the ancestor of the first Indo-Aryan dynasty, the Pandavas)—Romani (*parno* "pale, white").
 - b) the word *Brahman* provides us with a more complicated formation than that of the word *Pandu*: enlargement of (*h*)*ar* by *b* + metathesis giving *brah*; in adding *man*, we have *brahman* "the white man" (cf. *Nordman* "normand"; and for the formation, cf. skr. *jibh*—Romani *chib* "tongue").
 6. Appellation of peoples and countries: Tokh *Arsi* (Latvian *Arieši* "Aryans"), name given to themselves by the Sakas,⁵⁶ related to present Balts. *Iran, Ireland* "land of the Aryans"; *Alba longa* the capital and the land of the Albans—Balts—who, after they were defeated by the Pandavas, ended in *Lati-um*, Celto-Latin country where they built their capital on the shore of present Lake Albano. We can find everywhere, in Italy and elsewhere, names of places having the root *ALB*, as for instance the name of ancient Scotland: *Alba*.

- *Biology*: To describe the HLA System (Human Leucocyte Antigens), let us quote Jean Bernard,⁵⁷ a member of the *Académie française*, the President of the Academy of Sciences: "the HLA system is the major blood system of groups of tissues, the major

⁵⁶ A.J. van Vindékens, *op. cit.*, p. 233.

⁵⁷ Jean Bernard, *Le sang et l'Histoire*, Paris, Buchet-Chastel, 1983, p. 44 and 45.

histo-compatibility system. It is very remarkable for its complexity and the existence of a very high number of factors, of sub-groups of combinations, for its diversity and unequal distribution of these factors between the populations which have their own HLA profile, for the analogies, the genetic proximities or remotenesses of these factors which are close one to another in the close populations, genetically distanced in the distant populations...". "So the HLA-A1/HLA-B8 imbalance is very important in all Western Europe and the Near East. It is very likely that in those areas, the mixings of the populations and the fusions resulted in the coexistence of very different factors. On the other hand, in India, though both factors are present in different populations, there is no noticeable imbalance. The method permits recognition of the starting point of the migration, India, and to follow in the Near East and Europe the trail of the imbalance, an evidence of the great Indo-European migrations. The imbalance is weak in the Basque country and absent in Sardinia. So both these populations have not been touched by the great migration."

If one agrees with the "going and returning" hypothesis, the departure of the "Indo-European" from India is hardly defensible. Besides, according to the Indo-Europeanists, the "Indo-Europeans" would have conquered the Dravidians' country. These inverted commas for the Indo-Europeans signify that there were no Indo-Europeans before the Europeans came down to India and mixed with the Indians (Dravidians).

As we have seen above, the formation of the Nordic Europoid type requires several hundred thousand years which favours the "going and returning" thesis: there are no documents revealing a blond people of Asiatic origin and presently the only peoples having blond individuals among them are those who have been in permanent contact with an Aryan population, as is the case for the Finns and the Estonians. Besides, according to the Greco-Roman authors, the last Indo-Europeans migrating in the Eurasian steppes were blond, red or light-brown haired and blue-eyed. So, how could those "Indo-Europeans" be *a priori* in India if they had not previously come there? Could they be the fruit of a spontaneous generation?

In short, the biological arguments supported by the linguistic data prove the impossibility of the Aryans' origin habitat in Asia.

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Thus there was certainly a departure from India, not that of the *Indo-Europeans* (that is to say the Aryans) but that of the *Indo-Aryans*, the people who founded Rome. These Indo-Aryans—the future Romans—will spread their genes (the HLA-A1/HLA-B8 type) all over Europe and the Near East, thus creating the imbalance of which Jean Bernard speaks.

Let us take another example showing that biology all by itself cannot reconstitute the origin of people. Jean Bernard, in following the great biologist Jacques Ruffié, thinks that the Ainous are Mongoloids. In basing this hypothesis only on hematology he takes account neither of their history (several millennia in contact with Asiatics, intensive colonization and extermination by the Japanese and finally reduction to the state of sub-men) nor of their language (paleo-European), nor of their external appearance (they would look like Russians). The biologists seem desirous to take the place of the philologists who base on comparative linguistics their affirmation upon history...

Therefore we must repeat here that no criterion is valid by itself— be it either linguistic, anthropological or ethnological—to demonstrate the origin of a people but that it is the whole of physical, linguistic and cultural characteristics which reveal this origin. These three characteristics are inseparable and form a whole—the characteristic of a people—a people in the flesh. Outside a human group, the language and the culture would only be abstract entities. It is the man who created his language and culture, while making this language and culture evolve.

- *Archaeology*: according to Graeme Barker⁵⁸ “no ‘tragic’ evolution can be noticed in Central Italy since the late fifth millennium; the evolution is slow, smooth, without any polyculture; we stay at the neolithic state till the third and fourth century of the first millennium.” How can we explain this delay of several millennia compared with the surrounding countries? By the symbiosis of the peoples of the plain and the peoples of the mountain, by the equilibrium provided by the exchange between the shepherds, at the same time craftsmen, and the farmers. The solidarity was conditioned by the environment and the climate:

⁵⁸ Graeme Barker, *Landscape and Society in Prehistoric Central Italy*, London, 1973-1981.

during the bitter coldness of winter, the highlanders found shelter in the plain and during the hot season the peasants were glad to move their flocks to the mountain pastures.

One will observe that the Celto-Italians have preserved the aurtarkic economy practiced by their remote Indo-European ancestors in “the great house” extending from the Atlantic to the Urals. With the arrival first of the Indo-Aryans, then of the Etruscans, this equilibrium was broken by the building of the cities and the mass production of the ancient artifacts and also by the concentration of the workers in the large agricultural estates. This was the beginning of the exploitation of man by man but also the impulse of civilization in Central Italy.

* * *

The victory of the Pandavas against the Kauravas in India and later of the Horaces (the Roman Pandavas) against the Curiaces (the Italian Kauravas) will have a great influence upon a large part of the world: the Romans, though victorious over the Etruscans, will be more permeable to the civilization and the socio-cultural order of the latter. After the conquest of Carthage and Greece, Rome will directly become part of the Mediterranean civilization and culture.

The consequences of this long Roman domination are immense in every field of world civilization and culture. Let us only recall here that almost all modern words and scientific terminology are formed from the Greco-Latin vocabulary, and this in every field. The Anglo-Saxons have globally borrowed all these terms while the other peoples only partially borrowed and modified—that is to say translated—the rest of this Greco-Latin vocabulary into their own languages.

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