

posed to represent Greek Ἀχαιῶνδε (*akhaiwīānde*), a perfect equivalent (apart from the adverbial suffix *-de*) to Hittite *Aḫḫijavā*. This may be the name of a town in Crete⁶³ (to which belongs the name Ἀχαιοί as used of Cretans in Od. 19.175). As Hittite *Aḫḫijavā* is identified with the Achaeans, wherever the land *Aḫḫijavā* was located, so is the name *Akajwaš(a)* which occurs in Egyptian records (13th century B. C.).⁶⁴ It is expected that future discoveries and study will shed more light on these names.

University of North Dakota

⁶³ See Ventris and Chadwick, *Documents in Mycenaean Greek* 146 and (no. 78) 209.

⁶⁴ Cf. H. L. Lorimer, *Homer and the Monuments* (London, 1950), 87 f.; cf. 35, 322 f.; T. B. L. Webster, *From Mycenae to Homer* (London, 1958), p. 9 f., 67.

★ ★ ★

ADDENDA

On pp. 70–71. — On the matter of prehistoric names and their etymological examination in conjunction with other, non-linguistic, evidence, cf. R. Pittioni, “Urgeschichtliche Stamm- und Sprachgeschichte,” *Zeitschrift f. Mundartforschung*, 21. Jahrg. (1953) 193–197; Ernst Pulgram, *The Tongues of Italy* (Cambridge, Mass., 1958), 181 with note 91.

ΑΠΙΑ (pp. 72–76). — P. 73, note 12: C. G. Heyne, *Homeri carmina cum brevi annotatione* etc. 9 vols. Lipsiae, 1802–1822 [Vols. 4–8: Variarum lectionum et observationum in Iliadem; vol. 9: Indices]. On Π. 1.270 see vol. 1 (1802) 38; 4 (1802) 84 f., 460 [on Ἀπία]. On Ἄργος in Homer etc. see 4.213, 362, 367, 441; 5.584, 590. — P. 75, 76: On Ἄπις, the mythical king, cf. also P. Grimal, *Dictionnaire de la mythologie grecque et romaine* (Paris, 1951), p. 40 b; C. Robert, *Die griechische Heldensage* (Berlin, 1920), p. 281. — On the name Ἄπις from Egyptian *Hāpe* (p. 76 and note 22) with loss of *h-* in the Greek rendering (*hīb* → ἰβίς, *hbnj* → ἔβενος, etc.) see K. Sethe, “Zur Wiedergabe des ägyptischen *h* am Wortanfang durch die Griechen,” *Nachrichten von der Gesellschaft d. Wiss. zu Göttingen, philol.-hist. Kl.*, 1925 (Berlin, 1926), 51 f. and 55 f.

ΑΧΑΪΑ (pp. 79–83). — The growth and expansion of the Achaean confederacy to embrace the whole Peloponnesus was achieved in 191 B. C., was consolidated after the revolt of Messenia in 183, and lasted till 146 B. C. (Polyb. 2.37.8 and 10), i. e. forty-five years, but with geographical limitations (Polyb. 2.37.11 σχεδὸν τὴν σύμπασαν Πελοπόννησος). Cf. F. W. Walbank, *A Historical Commentary on Polybius*, vol. 1 (Oxford, 1957), p. 215, 217 f.