

Introduction to Volume 2

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1 What is This Volume?

This edited volume is the second part of the book *Contacts of Languages and Peoples in the Hittite and Post-Hittite world*, dedicated to the Iron Age and the Aegean-Anatolian interface. The first volume appeared as a monograph in 2023, with the subtitle *The Bronze Age and Hatti*. The two works together represent a description of the state of the art and a synthesis of the research carried out by the ERC project PALaC (*Pre-Classical Anatolian Languages in Contact*), that has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement n° 757299). As outlined in the methodological section of the introduction to Volume 1, this book is not a collection of all forms or borrowings, but rather a general treatment of the types of attested phenomena that has a wide, areal scope. To avoid unpleasant and unnecessary repetitions, further details on the project can be found in the general introduction to volume 1 (Giusfredi, Matessi, and Pisaniello 2023:1–7).

2 The Structure of the Book

2.1 *Editors and Contributors*

Contrary to volume 1, a monograph with three main authors and limited portions written by external contributors, this second volume is conceived as a much more polyphonic work, with Federico Giusfredi, Alvise Matessi, Stella Merlin, and Valerio Pisaniello acting instead as editors, and a very significant number of chapters written by other collaborators. Two of these, Elena Martínez-Rodríguez and Bartomeu Obrador-Cursach, were postdoctoral researchers at PALaC for periods between one and two years. Filip De Decker was appointed as a visiting scholar for a semester during spring of 2020, but due to the pandemic he had to cooperate with PALaC mostly from remote. Two others, H. Craig Melchert and Zsolt Simon, are external authors who agreed to contribute with two very important chapters to this collection.

Furthermore, along with the contributors, the PALaC team would like to thank the scholars who provided us with precious advice regarding the contents of one or more chapters or on specific aspects of our research. These were Ignasi-Xavier Adiego, Michele Bianconi, Paola Cotticelli-Kurras, İlgi Gerçek, Alfredo Rizza, Eleonora Selvi, and Ilya Yakubovich. A special thanks goes to Michele Massa, James Osborne, and Chris Bachhuber for hosting the project's main historian, Alvise Matessi, at the premises of their archaeological survey project in Konya (KRASP project), which allowed us to provide a much better and updated description of the cultural and historical contacts and patterns of connectivity during the Iron Age in a crucial region for the study of the Anatolian southeastern regions. We are also grateful to the board of the ALAC series, to Brill editors Wendy Logeman and Seçil Ümitvar, to Will Shipley of Cambridge Proofreading for improving our English, and to the anonymous peer-reviewers for their useful remarks. Of course, authors and editors are solely responsible for the contents of the volume and for any possible shortcomings.

Finally, this volume contains a short Bronze Age appendix, which offers a short overview on two languages of the Hittite archives that were not discussed in Vol. 1. In the case of the language of Kalašma, this is because it was discovered only in 2023. In the case of the language of KBo 19.164+, it was already known, but a new join and a new hypothesis were proposed after the publication of the first volume of this work. The authors of the appendix are Elisabeth Rieken, Ilya Yakubovich, and David Sasseville, whom we sincerely thank for their contribution.

2.2 *The Organization of the Contents*

While it would be unnecessary to dwell any further on the aim of the project PALaC, which were duly described in the first introduction (Giusfredi, Matessi, and Pisaniello 2023:1–7), there are some significant differences between the structure of the Bronze Age volume and the structure of this one. The main reason for this is the fact that the Bronze Age research, and its results, mostly orbited around the cuneiform archives of the Hittite Kingdom. While of course this is a case of documentation bias, and the sociolinguistic and cultural diversification of the Anatolian area was probably underrepresented because of the lack of multiple families of sources, the presence and extension of the Hittite archives provided the ground for a common discussion of the different languages used in and around Hattuša, which were introduced separately and then analyzed jointly in the final part of the book.

The present volume, on the contrary, deals with two objects, the Anatolian and peri-Anatolian area in the Iron Age and then the Aegean-Anatolian interface during the first millennium BCE (with also a digression on Mycenaean).

Neither is monolithic. Instead, each of the two has several internal differences that stem from a number of different corpora (Lydian, Lycian, Hieroglyphic Luwian, Carian, Mycenaean, epigraphic alphabetic Greek, alphabetic Greek of the literary tradition, etc.). This, along with being the main reason for the polyphonic model of authorship of this collection, impacted on the way the chapters are organized.

In part I, which opens this volume, we will deal with the ancient Near-Eastern interface of the Anatolian languages during the first millennium. This section begins with two historical chapters that provide a contextualization for the discussions and data that follow. As a convention, we decided to maintain the rather artificial distinction between Dark Age and Iron Age, which allowed us to better organize the topics and contents. After having set the scene historically and geographically we proceed to the linguistic chapters and concentrate on Hieroglyphic Luwian as well as on the Asian areal relationship of other Anatolian languages of the first millennium, such as Lydian and Lycian in the context of the Achaemenid Empire. Of particular importance is the chapter about Phrygian, which offers an updated overview on the topic, as well as those on Cilicia—a highly problematic linguistic area and a very important historical one—and on the alleged cases of interference between Anatolian and languages that do not belong to the immediate areal continuum. Each chapter, along with introducing the corpora and topics, also offers the analysis and interpretation of the linguistic phenomena.

Part II, about the Eastern Mediterranean and Aegean interface, is where the structure becomes even more complex and the subdivision in main topics inevitably more conventional. After the usual historical contextualization, which tries to collect and compare theories (and problems) about the Western connections of Anatolia from the second millennium onwards, we tackle the problem of Pre-Greek (which we consider to be mostly a methodological one), and try to proceed, at least initially, in chronological order, by discussing the (sparse) evidence for contacts between Anatolian and Mycenaean, and, without the pretense of being exhaustive, the huge scientific problem of Homer and Anatolia (which we attempt to treat by distinguishing between linguistic interference and the separate problem of comparable or shared formulaic expressions). After the Bronze Age intermission, we move back to the future, by dealing with the first millennium Greek material, which is analyzed in terms of lexical interference to the Anatolian languages of Asia Minor, but not without providing what we consider to be an important methodological distinction about the way glosses and late lexical material should enter the equation. Finally, in the very last chapters, we provide further discussion of the first millennium Anatolian languages, this time in their Aegean sociolinguistic context.

3 Multi-authored Chapters

As for chapters written by more than one author, please acknowledge the following attributions. In Chapter 2, sections 3 and 4 (with subsections) are by A. Matessi, sections 1 by A. Matessi and F. Giusfredi and section 5 by F. Giusfredi. In Chapter 3, sections 2.1, with its subsections, and 3, with its subsections, are by A. Matessi; section 2.2.3 is by F. Giusfredi and A. Matessi; all other sections are by F. Giusfredi. In Chapter 5; section 3, with all its subsections, is by F. Giusfredi; section 5 is by F. Giusfredi and V. Pisaniello; all other sections are by V. Pisaniello. In Chapter 11, sections 4, 5, 5.1 and 5.2 are by V. Pisaniello, all other sections are by S. Merlin except section 6, which is by both authors. In Chapter 12, sections 1 and 2.1 with all its subsections are by F. De Decker; sections 2.2 to 2.6 is by S. Merlin and section 3 was written by both authors. In Chapter 14, section 2, with all its subsections, is by B. Obrador-Cursach; all other sections are by S. Merlin. In Chapter 15, section 3, with all its subsections, is by S. Merlin; section 4 is by E. Martínez-Rodríguez and S. Merlin; all other sections are by E. Martínez-Rodríguez. In Chapter 16, section 2, with all its subsections, is by S. Merlin; sections 1 and 5 are by S. Merlin and V. Pisaniello; all other sections are by V. Pisaniello. Chapter 17 was written jointly by the four volume editors. Finally, the Appendix has been authored by Elisabeth Rieken and Ilya Yakubovich (section 1) and David Sasseville (section 2).

4 Chronologies: Addendum

In the introduction to Giusfredi, Matessi, and Pisaniello (2023) we provided a very general and simple tabular chronology which, for sake of simplicity, we also reproduce here.

Dates	Phase (Ancient Near East)	Phase (Aegean)
3rd millennium BCE	Early Bronze Age	Early Helladic
2000–1600 BCE ca.	Middle Bronze Age	Middle to Late Helladic
1600–1200 BCE ca.	Late Bronze Age	Late Helladic / Mycenaean
1200–1000 BCE ca.	Syro-Anatolian Dark Age	Late Mycenaean / Greek Dark Age
1000–539 BCE ca.	Iron Age	Greek Dark Age to Archaic Greece
539–330 BCE ca.	Achaemenid Period	Classical Greece
330 BCE onwards	Hellenistic / Late Period	Hellenistic / Late Period

The entries in this list remain valid also for volume 2. However, we wish to add a further distinction, which is frequently employed in the historical chapters of this book, between Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age. The former partly overlaps with the Dark Age, and ranges from 1200 to 1000 BCE ca. The latter refers to the period between 1000 and 700 BCE. We will use the label Dark Age as a historical label to refer to the first part of this stage, but we will use the more technical label of Early Iron Age when referring to archaeological phases. Middle Iron Age is followed by the Late Iron Age, which ranges from 700 to 539 BCE, but this stage is not central to our research, because after the decline of most Syro-Anatolian kingdom our attention will mostly turn to the Achaemenid and Hellenistic ages for the discussion of Lydian and of the Luwic languages of the late I millennium.

5 Philological Conventions: Addendum

The conventions we employ to transliterate and transcribe words and text in ancient languages are in general the same as outlined at the beginning of volume 1. Standard transcription systems are employed in Chapter 9 for Armenian, Etruscan, and Kartvelian.

West Semitic alphabets are transliterated, but, unless it is relevant for a specific form, hypothetical vocalization is generally not added. To facilitate the reading of the resulting consonantal strings, we adopt the convention of using italicized capitals, so for instance *PNMW* will represent the name of king Panamuwa (or Punamuwa).

As in volume 1, alphabetic Greek remains the only script that we maintain as it is without transliterating it (except for those cases in which standard praxis dictates normalization, such as famous personal names, e.g., Xerxes or Plato). Occasional Greek letters and specific idiosyncratic glyphs appear in the rendering of some Anatolian languages of the first millennium, such as Carian. In these cases, unless otherwise specified, the conventions are those that were listed in Giusfredi, Matessi, and Pisaniello 2023:1–7.

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Verona, July 2024