



PROGRAM PROPOSAL

Tourist and Mythological Guide through Serbia tracing Adventures of Heracles

The aim of this proposal is to enrich the tourist offering of the Serbian Middle Danube region.

Modern civilization is doped with stressing factors. Fortunately, tourism was invented for recuperating the working ability of making and reinforcing the immune system of the working individual. To get to know the other habitats and different cultures besides one's own is the main promoting idea for all projects in tourism, including this one. In the text to follow we would like to pinpoint the reasons why should the special attention be paid to this project proposal.

The Danube in Serbia, from the Timok river to the gorges of Bezdan is 587 km. Its potential for tourism has not yet been properly discovered. Surrounded by the natural beauties of the Danube river valley many traces of former civilizations could be found. These names and artifacts are coming from the dawn of civilization, even before the pyramids were built.

The Danube flows through eight European countries. The Rhine-Main-Danube channel is a 3500 km long communication connecting 13 states and 480 million people. During the last century, river boats were used to take visitors to the Medieval fortress in Smederevo and further down to Golubac to the Tabula Traiana carved into the bedrock to immortalize Emperor Traian's conquest of Dacia (Romania) and the building of the bridge over the Danube. The trip would always finish as a lunch with fish soup and fish of all kind from the Danube. In the modern times, hydro power plant Djerdap (Iron Gate) became a task for visitors. The Djerdap hydro power plant is the biggest of its kind in Europe and an interesting sight-seeing place for environmentalists, engineers and students.

In contemporary archeology it is assumed that the Balkan Peninsula is a cultural cradle of the Old Europe. Millions of years ago, Balkan was a system of islands and archipelagos in the Tetis ocean, found between Africa and the continental Europe. With geological changes the newly formed Balkan land found itself between the Mediterranean sea on the south and the Pannonian sea on the North. The lands were the Balkan countries of today occupy, formed after the flowing off of Pannonian waters through the Carpathian mountains into the Black Sea.

The retrieval of the last ice layer some 12000 years ago from the Middle Danube area meant the favorable conditions for the survival of man. The first fisherman societies and later on agricultural societies here developed the culture of Lepenski Vir, one of the oldest cultural habitats in Europe.

This enterprise attempts in deciphering the onomastics, mythology and pre-history of Balkans in a new key, by using the terms of the Jung's complex psychology, such as archetype and collective unconsciousness. The Middle Danube onomastics comprise the hydronyms and the oronyms according to military plans of the area.

Describing the names the Ancient Greek language was used. It is commonly found in Greek and German research reports that the Ancient Greek comprises the



non-Hellenic substratum allegedly canonized with the native people of the region. The research has revealed the following:

1. A large number of hydronyms and toponyms from the Balkan peninsula belongs to the common and general Balkan paleoglossology, from the family of the pre-Indo-European Languages.
2. The Danube (personifying Zeus) onomastics with tributaries and numerous river islands (ada) belongs to the paleoglossology and represents the allegory of the mythology system found with the theogony of Homer and Hesiod from the Pantheon of the gods of Olymp;
3. The cosmogony of Hesiod symbolizes the eternal struggle of water and stone and the reflection of these processes in human mind. The geophysical fight actually took place between the Panonian Sea and the Carpathian rocks and ended at forming the Djerdap-Tartar gorge. The victory was won by the water, i.e. the Danube-Zeus, who became a master of all gods;
4. The greatest fight, however, took place among the gods of the second and third generations, and it is named gigantomachia. It took place in Serbia, near the Pozarevac field (Flegreion Pedion). The lightning stroke, huge rocks were thrown and the trees burned, as in hell. Then Zeus won his victory;
5. The souls of the dead were sent down the Stiga (Mlava) river into the Underworld (the Homolje caves) where Hades, the god of the Underworld rules and keeps Kerberos as a watch dog;
6. The onomastics of the Danube islands (Ada Kale-Eritija, Forkotumac, Cakljan near Belgrade and others) marks the itinerary of Heracles from the collection of his heroic deeds, as described in the well-known myth: the steal of the cattle from the Geryon's herd, the capture of Kerberos, the steal of the golden apples from Hesperides, the fight with Typhon – the monstrous and divine creature, and so on;
7. Onomastics of Balkans also defines the toponyms of places where many different Hyperborean tribes lived, such as Dauni, Misani, Minijci, Lapiti, Mosiniki and Kaki. Due to migrations of the Indo-European peoples (Dorans, Skyts, Illyrs and others), in XIII c.BC. The Danubian inhabitants migrated from their ancestral lands to the South, East and West. This caused the appearance of the culture in Athens, Pella (Macedonia) and in Italy;
8. Paleoglossology of Balkans belongs to the cultures of Lepenski Vir, Starcevo, Vinca, Karanovo, Anzabegovo, Dupjak and Sesklo and to us comes as preserved in

Mythologic Geography of the Middle Danube

The name of the river Danube comes from the Latin word Danubius preserving the name of the God (genitive Διός – Δαν of the god's name Zeus) who gives life (Βίος) on earth. The geographic onomastics of the Middle Danube comprise the river tributaries and the river islands (adas) like the Erytheia (Ada Kale), Forkotumac, Cakljan, Ada Ciganlija and others. The banks of the Danube are tooth-marked as in the itinerary of Hercules's adventures described in the Myths of Greece:

- In the Homolje mountains Hercules hunted the elk of Artemis (Κηραινεία εἰαφίον).
- By the river Istros, Hercules wooed the queen of Scythia.



- On the hill slopes of Banat, Hercules met the nereides and made inquiries about the golden apples of the Hesperides.
- Nearby the river Nera, Hercules visited the god Nereus on the same question of apples.
- In the Tartes (The Iron Gate, or Djerdap), Hercules erected the two pillars called "The pillars of Hercules".
- At the island of Erytheia Hercules stole the cattle belonging to Gerion, the three-bodied monster.
- Near Kolubara, the goddess Hera, the wife of Zeus, sent the Colubar Maggot to attack the herd.
- At the caves of Homolje, Hercules descended into Hades, and there he caught the Cerberus monster of the Lower world.
- Near to the river Busur in the fields of Styx, Hercules fought with Busuris (Osiris).
- In the plane called Požarevačko polje (Phiegreon Pedion) Hercules took part in the gods fight with giants, the Gigantomachia.
- On the island Čakljan, Cacus stole some cattle, while Hercules was fast asleep. Cacus was a huge giant who lived in the cave Bela Stena and plundered around. Hercules killed Cacus.
- On the mouth of the rivers, the Tamiš (Θεμιζ) and the Danube, at the Hesperides Gardens, Hercules found the golden apples.
- On the island known as Krčedinska ada (Καρκινοζ – cancer), Hercules succeeded in murdering the famous Hydra, the cancerous creature with nine heads.
- On Čerevička ada (Κηρεζ), Hercules encountered Stymphalis birds.
- Near the island named Nestinska ada in Danube, Hercules crossed the Danube with his wife Deianira. This, final spot in the itinerary of Hercules heroic deeds conclude the story.

Nestinska ada is close to the city Apatin (Απατα was one of Hesperides). According to the well-known Greek myth, Hercules wanted to cross the river with his wife, and asked Nessus the Centaur to carry the wife over for the fee, while he himself forded the river. Nessus attempted to steal the wife, and Hercules shot him with the arrow. Nessus tricked Deianira into offering Hercules a portion of his blood for which the dying Centaur claimed to be a love potion. It proved to be a poison killing Hercules. Hercules was the son of Zeus and a subject of a king Eurystheus of Mycenae.

The twelve heroic deeds of Hercules are also known as "Labors of Hercules". For the first time and here (also in the book "Olympian Gods from Serbia", by A. and I. Škokljević, in Serbian, Nauka, Belgrade, 1998) these adventures are pinned to actual places on Earth. The „translation“ of contemporary but ancient names of places and rivers in Serbia from Ancient Greek assembles the story of Hercules as the jigsaw puzzle and reveals the landmarks of the common European myth. This myth could easily be composed as a tourist guide through this part of Serbia, an itinerary good enough to inflame the imagination especially when combined with the natural beauties of the landscape. As a summery, according to here proposed and elaborated geographic onomastics, a "true story of Hercules" could enrich the tourist offering of the wider Danube region in Serbia, and draw more tourists here to visit the region.



Anex: ABSTRACT
Of the book "Gods of Olympos from Serbia
Antonije Škokljev and Ivan Škokljev»

ABSTRACT

Of the book

Gods of Olympos from Serbia Antonije Škokljev and Ivan Škokljev

European civilization between 6500 and 3500 B.C. – long before Greek and Judaeo – Christian civilization flourished –was not a provincial reflection of neighboring Near Eastern cultures but a distinct culture with its own distinct identity. The mythical imagery of this matrilineal era tells us much about early humanity's concepts of this cosmos, of human relations with nature, of the complementary roles of male and female.

Dr. M.Gimbutas

Introduction

The founder of contemporary anthropological explorations of latent psychological contents Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939) and the founder of the complex psychology and one of the most significant psychoanalysts of human mind Carl Gustav Jung (1875 – 1961) set the stage for the theory of psychoanalysis of dreams, revealed of contents of subconscious, and further on postulated the principals of the theory of archetypes and the mass-unconsciousness. Freud's methods of analysis and deciphering of unconscious in the fields of human culture, behavior, myths, religion and arts become the basis of psychoanalytical anthropology, philosophy and theory of creativity. Jung's idea of existence of collective unconsciousness, the deepest and the darkest prehistoric spaces of human psyche makes the universal ground of the whole human personality. Jung finds that the collective unconsciousness contains the spiritual experience of immense number of proceeding generations encrusted into the brain structure. The building blocks of unconsciousness are archetypes representing the inherited images. Archetypes are general and congenital frames of the whole human experience expressing themselves in the form of emotional, symbolic images and pictures in myths, legend, dreams, religious rites and so on.

In the course of the activities reported here, the theories of Freud and Jung are only taken as a direction and entities to postulate an original and different model of the archetype building unit. The purpose of this paper is to propose the paleobalcanic glossary of Serbia as the new and simple paradigm of collective unconscious. The paper initiates further multidisciplinary investigations of our heritage on the soil which is one of the oldest in Europe.



Hypothesis, Aim, and Method

Language and writing are the most significant tools of human mind retaining the traces of history and historical changes, known as well as unknown. Glossary (Webster Comprehensive Dictionary) is the science of language, the comparative philology. Paleoglossology connotes old, ancient languages, leaving traces in the names of places and things in contemporary use. This paper advocates one daring hypothesis and to be brave to the end, names and field of research: paleoglossary of the Balkans. The hypothesis is based on premises that one common language was spoken in Neolithic Europe which lasted until the appearance of civilization in Europe or, until the historical era. Our aim is to attempt to decipher some names domesticated on the Balkan peninsula by using the language called the ancient Greek, one of the *dead languages*, the milestones of civilization. It is interesting to our findings that ancient Greek is present in modern Greek mainly by onomastics of the Balkan geography. But the onomastics are common to many of the Balkan states, to Serbia, Montenegro, Hungary, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Romania Bulgaria, Macedonia and Greece. This paper treats only the first two of the forementioned countries. This fact pushes away all nationalisms as petty talk.

One of the major findings in genetics related to the origin of mankind (Cavalli - Sforza, 1991) is that the distribution of genes correlates surprisingly well with that of languages. Cavalli - Sforza notifies that "...we concluded that in certain cases, a language or family of languages can serve to identify a genetic population. The purpose of this investigation is to allocate the language to the land without confabulating about that what has happened to the people. They have hardly vanished, the melting pot theory has probably more chances to succeed.

The common denominator of a nation in modern sense is the common language. We do not have the nation here, but we do have the language. The elements of the presumed common language made the substance of languages derived, spoken by similar peoples or tribes mentioned in Herodotus, the Father of history: those were Pelasgs, Boreans, Hyperboreans, Misans, Ionians, Briggs, and many others inhabiting the Balkans.

The methodology used in this research is based on etymology of the ancient Greek. Ancient Greek has little if any similarity to modern Greek language. Greek is only the common name for these two languages. The question arises: could they be the same people?

The methodology makes of the ancient Greek scientific etymology, i.e. the scientific translation of phonetic and symasiologic development of words, or onomastic approach (onomastics = the study of the origin and evolution of proper names). The tools to ease the endeavor are also the historical – parallel glossary and paronymology, i.e. the folk etymology of ancient language, used by Greek linguists.

Here are some examples:

- Anthroponym: *Athens* (Αθῆνα / aθena / Αθᾶνα / aθana/) the name of the goddess and town is made of Α – without and θανατος / thanatos / - death, i.e. the immortal one.

- Hydronym: *sea* (θαλασσα / thalasa /) is made of θα / θα /, θω / θο / - to run and αλας / alas / - salty.

- Oronym: *Olympus* (Ολυμπος / olimpos/) is made of ολοι / olio / - everybody and υμνος / imnos / - hymn and ποιησω / poeso / - to make, ie. much sung about.



Graphical elements of research were different traditional symbols found in cultures of the middle Danube. Archeological findings in Djerdap (Iron Gate) and traditional and mythological tales from the world of gods and heroes and concerning Boreans and Hyperboreans are also included to form the additional building units made of archetypes.

Scanning through Evidence: Archeological Evidence in Serbia

Recent discoveries in the middle Danube valleys and gorges (Lepenski Vir, Starčevo, Vinča, Banjica) underwent the radioactive isotope C-14 treatment which proved them to be the oldest cultures in Europe. These dwellings (cca. 8000 to 5500 BC) shone out the civilization to the whole of Balkans (Renfrew, 1978; Gimbutas, 1982; Srejović & Babović, 1983). The insight into the evidence of these discoveries enables the overcoming of historical limitations and prejudices and cannot the descent to the Jung's cellar.

Onomastics in Serbia as a Source of Paleoglossology of Balkans

The rich and multilayered onomastics of Southern and Northern Balkans, reaching from the river Danube to the Island of Crete was treated by the POB method (POB = Paleoglossology of the Balkans). The onomastics encompasses hydronyms, toponyms, oronyms, horonyms, antroponyms, fytonyms, symbols, religion, myths, literature, and so on.

Myth as a Source

Myth, i.e. a tale, contains a story about the origin of the universe (cosmogony), of the gods (theogony), of mankind and of all of the nature.

Hellenistic mythology as known to westerners (Graves) was a traditional mythology common to all of the peoples inhabiting the Balkan peninsula. These peoples were of indoeuropean origin.

Homer and Hesoid collected these myths in their works. The myths registrated could well be named the models of archetypes, to associate them to the model of Jung.

The origin of myths, and this is a daring hypothesis of the paper, could be allocated to Djerdap region in Serbia. In the twilight of the Ice Age these lands were the battlefield and cradles of Gigantomachias and Titanomachias.

Historical facts

The basis historical facts of peoples and their customes on the Balkans are found with many authors from antiquity, from Pindar (522 – 446 BC), Herodotus (484 – 425 BC), Pausania (2. c. AC) until the most recent ones like Thompson (1954), Vasić (1958), Budimir (1969), Papastavrou (1972) and others.

Onomastics



The hypothesis of a unique and common paleoglossological substance of Balkans peoples and above all Hellens is not new. The hypothesis was started by Kretschmer, 1982, Schashermeyer, 1964, Mpampiniotis, 1986. Homer and Herodotus started that the natives: Pelasgs, Ionians, Carans, Critians, Pelagonians, Boreans and Hyperboreans spoke a language incomprehensible for Hellens. In literature this language was pinpointed as the paleobalcanic or pelasgian language (Thompson, 1954; Škokljev & Škokljev, 1996).

Onomastics of Southern Balcans

Research encompassing Greece and Macedonia (Škokljev & Škokljev, 1996) revealed that Pelasgian substance of Greek make the suffices *-amos*, *-nthos*, *-ssos*, *-ssa*, *-mnos*, *-mna*, *-ndos*, *-aki*, *-akos* (toponymes), *-evs* (anthroponyms, like Ahillevs, Artevs, Nilevs). All horonyms of Aegean's, of continental Helada and Macedonia are of Pelasgian origin. The names of gods, like Zevs, Apollon, Artemis, Athena, Afroditi, Ermis, Ifestos, Promithevs, emetra and others, came from Pelasgs. The names of mountains (oronyms), like Olympos, Pindos, Tomoros, Parnassos, Kifissos and many more came from ancient Pelasgs.

Onomastics of Serbia

Many words in Serbian which could not be derived from Slavic roots were considered of Celtic origin (hydronym, oronyms, horonyms). However, these words could be explained by POB method. Here are some examples.

Danube or *Danoubius*. Composite word made of Dios or Zeus (Διος / διος / Ζευς / zeus) whose bucolic form is Dan or Zan (Δαν / đan / Ζαν / zan), all from the same root di, dios (διος) meaning "shining" or "heavenly shine". Zeus is a son of Cronos and Rhea, the king of gods and peoples, and the origin of all natural events. The genitive of Dan (Δαν) is Danou (Δανου) while "bius" came from "vios" (βιος) human life. According to Herodotus, the upper part of the river called Danouvios (Δανουβιος) and the lower part Istros. Istros is also composed from "istia" or "estia", (ιοτια, εοτια) meaning hearth, to welcome and nurture somebody. Word "reo, ri" (in Latin, "rivus") is river (ρεω, ποος, πους) with the suffix *-os*. Danoubius is the river of Zeus, the river of the creator.

Left Tributaries of the Middle Danube

Tisa (Θυσος / thissos/) is one of the nymphs (fairies) that baby-sitted small Zeus for Rhea. Nymphs are immortal and closely related to water. In mythology, they are the daughters of the Ocean of the rivers.

Tamiš or *Temis* (Θεμις / themis/) is one of the Titans, the second wife of Zeus, the mother of Moira (Μοιρα) and Hora (Ωραι) the godlike creatures that conduct the destinies and change of seasons. In Romania, Tamiš is Temis with the city of Temisoara.

Nera (Νηρις / nerevs/) is the sea god, son of Pont and Gea (Γαια). Dorida gave him fifty daughters, Nereids (Νηρηιδες / nereides). They live in the sea depths and caves.

Sirina (Σειρηνες / sirenes/). In mythology, were beautiful girls, later, demonic creatures, capable of simpering the wind and the sea down with their song and of enchanting the sailors.



Lešelnita (Ιησις / iesis /, Ιαιοις / iasis/ = to cure) is the river near the town Orsova.

Right Tributaries of the Middle Danube

Suffix – *ava* (αυ = again, while = to dry out, or αβα, ηβη = youth, strength, but also the name of goddess Heba, Ηβη, the daughter of Zeus and Here, the maid of gods and the goddess of youth) is common to these flows. Let us examine the names of the right tributaries of the middle Danube.

Drava is the first of the larger middle Danube tributaries (δρα, δραω = to serve).

Sava (σα, σως = strong, safe). Sabasius (Σαβαζιος) is Thracian-Frigian god like Dionis.

Drina (δρυς /δρις/ =tree, oak tree) is a personification of a forest nymph Driad (Δρυας /δριας) who lived and died in the oak-tree. The oak-tree was devoted to Zeus. Δρυας was often used name for Thracian and tessalian mythological heroes. The tributary of Drina is *Piva* (πιδας /πιδας/ =spring), Tara (ταρα = to disturb, disturbed, or θαρρος /tharos /, θαρρεω /thareo/ = daring, brave, reliable), *Čekotina* (κηκις /kekis / =spring, well) and *Lim* (λυ / li/, λυμα/ lima/ = to rage, to destroy, to do evil).

Morava (*mor*, Indo- European root: *mori*, Serbian: *more*, Latin: *mare*, German: *Meer*, and –*ava*) is the next bigger Danube tributary. Another association with this name is the larger combat unit of Nereides. Its main tributaries are *Resava* (ρως / ros /, ρησω /reso = to pierce, to rampage, to brake), *Ibar* (Υδρις /ibris = mad, furios, berserk) and *Nišava* (νυσσα /nissa/ = to push). In mythology, Nissa (Νυσσα) is the wholly forest hill in Thrace, where nymphs brought up god Dionis (Διονυσοσ /dionissos/), the son of Zeus from Nissa (the town Niš on the Nišava in Serbia?).

Mlava is near *Morava* and with Danube make the triangle of the valley *Stig* with the city of Požarevac. *Stig* (Στιζ /stiks/ = hated, terrifying, disgusting) and Stiga, mythological nymph, one of the rivers of the underworld, lost river taking souls of dead to Had. She is the oldest of three thousand daughters of Ocean and Tetis (Τηθις /teθis). Stiga was first to help Zeus fighting Titans. Grateful, Zeus rewarded her with the honor to "baptize" other gods in her waters: gave birth to Persephone, the queen of the underworld. The myth says that Stiga lives far away from the gods, and that her castles in the underworld have silvery columns reaching for the sky. These castles are the caves of Homolje in Serbia, Ceremošnja, Zlotska (1070 m), Sokolica, Dubočka and manu others.

Ceremošnja is a cave near the village *Mošna*, (Κηρ /ker/ = death, misfortune, while Κηραίνω /keraino/ means to endanger, to threaten to death). In mythology, Kere (Κηρες), the evil demonic creatures are black as night, goggle-eyed, with wild-beast teeth and bent nails. They stick these nails into brave warriors and drink their blood. Their cloaks are red with human blood (Homer, Iliad, 535). How easy is to associate them with Dracula born centuries later in the same environment in the neighborhood (Romania).

When the gods quarrel then Zeus sends his daughter Irid (Ιρις /iris/ = rainbow) to Stiga to bring him her cold waters to simmer the gods down. Olympic competitors taking false oaths with Stiga were punished to be dumb for a year. For ordinary people, Stiga meant the life threat. Its underground waters broke ores into dust. The mountains of Homolje are full of ores. The story goes that Alexander the Great was poisoned with the waters of Stiga. On the other hand, this water was taken from the river Styx in Nonacrede, town in Arcadia, on Peloponese, Greece. To hold



the water so cold, a donkey hoof was used as a dish, for no other could hold it. The story was told by some Hagnotemis (Αγνος /agnos/ =honorable, Θεμισ /thuemis/ = from the valley of Tamiš, or Temiš, in Panonia). The donkey was a sacred animal of Hyperboreans, from the middle Danube.

Vitovnica (βια /via/ = strength, force) is the first of right Mlava river tributaries. Via (Βια) or Bia in Mythology is a personification of force. She is the daughter of Titan Palantus and Oceanide Stiga. According to Hesoid, in Gigantomachia she was fighting on the Zeus side and for that she is next to the chief of gods. She was present when Prometheus was enchained.

Čokordin (κωκιω /kokio/ = cry, ορδινω /orđino/ = vertigo). In Mythology, Kokit (Κωκιτος /kokitos/) is a river of cries in the underworld and a river branch of the Styx. Both with the river Pirifleget (πιρ /pir/ = fire, φλεγω /flego/ = flame, burn, to blaze up) she was stemming down to the underworld. In the Stig of today, in Serbia, there is the city of Požarevac (požar = big flame).

Busur is the last of the larger Mlava tributary. Busirid or Βουσιρις was Egyptian king, the son of Poseidon, known for his cruelty, and for his custom to sacrifice all foreign visitors to Zeus. Busisris also means "The place of Osisris" in Egypt, where Osisris was praised as a protector of dead. Euripidus wrote a satire about Busiris.

Pek is another Danube tributary collecting waters from northern Homolje river basin. Homolje is very rich in ores of iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, wolfram and coal, as well as in hydropower. Etymology of Pek is πεκω /peko/ meaning to cut fleece, or to pan golden fleece. Its tributaries are Komša (κομψος /kompsos/ = beautiful) and Lipi (λυπη /lipi/ = grief, worry).

Timok is the last of the bigger middle Danube tributaries (τιμαω /timaō/, τιμη /time/ = to respect) and its main tributary is *Svrljig* (σφαρα /svara/ = to rustle, hum and λιγα /liga/ = to echo, moan).

From the depression of *Panonia* (Παν /pan/ is the son of Zeus or Hermes, the god of shepards, forests and hills, and ονια /onia/ = grief, sorrow) and after accepting the tributaries, Danube pierces through the masses of *Carpathian Mountains* (καρ /kar/ = stone mountain, παθος /paθος/ = evil) and flows through the gorges of *Djerdap* (γερας /geras/ = gift, δαπεδον /đapedon/ = soil, earth). The obvious translation is something like "The promised land". The widest part of the gorge is on the right hand side near the village of *Boljetin* (βολη /vole/ = throwing, βολος /volos/ = to throw the fishnet) where *Lepenski Vir* was discovered. Lepenski Vir is of the most important archeological findings of this century. The roots are λεπαιος /lepais/ = rocky soil, λεπας /lepas/ = bare rock, λεπω /lepo/ = to peel. Under the name of Lepen, there are two rivers in Serbia, one in Macedonia and Bosnia and one region in Serbia and one in Bosnia.

Near the right curve of Danube there is a village *Mosna* (μοσσον/ mōson/ = wooden tower, wooden house). *Mosni* or *Mosinike* (οικος /oikos/ = the house) is the name of people that probably came from this part of Djerdap, and inhabited lands on the west of Trapesunt on the Black Sea. Six kilometers on the east lies *Miroč*, village and mountain. *Miroč* is from the word μυρον /miron/ = scent, aroma, smell, balsam. Near the northern curve of Danube near Djerdap is the city of Tekija (τεκ /tek/, τικω /tiko/ = to bear, to hatch, to spawn roe, τεκνον /teknon/ = child). It is a well known fact that during the springtime the white sturgeon fish comes here from the Black Sea to spawn the roe. Nearby, on the other side of Danube, lies the Romanian city of *Orsova* (ορσεω /orseo/ = to jump, to confuse). *Karataš* is further in the east (καρα /kara/ = stone hill, θασσω /thaso/ = fast, sudden). *Katarakte* (κατα /kata/ = down and αρασσω /araso/ = fall) or Danubian falls start here. Not far from there is canal *Sipski*



(σηπιον /sepion/ = European cuttlefish, but also the sea foam). The canal ends at *Kladono* (κλαδος /klaðos/ = the twig). We know that the followers of the Dionisian cult wore wreaths or twigs and flowers, also the heralds and deserters from the enemy side.

Screening of Names and Their Readings

Carpathian Mountains make the northern side of the gorge of Djerdap while the Romanian name for one of their slopes near Danube is *Almaslui* (αλς /als/, αλμη /alme/ = salty mountain). *Carpathos* is also the name of the island and the sea (*Carpathio Pelagos*) at Dodecanese in Aegeans.

Kučaj (κυκαω /kikao/ = to stir, to mix, to confuse) is the mountain of the region. Northern part of the mountain is 727 m high and southern is 1243 m. Between them are the mountains of *Homolje* (ομος /omos/ = the same, similar, λαος /laos/ = people, the same as the word *homologue*). Between the northern *Kučaj* and the *Homolje* mountains, where river *Pek* flows, are the gorge of *Kučevo* and the town with the same name. The mixing and stirring the connote these names are also present in the Slav origin of the name of *Zvižd* (= to whistle) region nearby, where whistles are heard when warm and cold mountain winds mix.

To conclude this screening of names, let us just mention a few names of the regions, towns and cities in Serbia, with whom we are also familiarized: *Banat* (αναζ /anaks/ = the master, the leader, Apollo), *Apatin* (Απατη /apate/ = from mythology, personifies the fraud, in possession of a magic belt which helped Rhea to seduce Chronos); *Ljig* (λυγζ /liks/ =wildcat); *Paraćin* (παρακιω /parkio/ = to pass by); *Stalać* (σταλαω /stalao/ = to drip, leak); *Leskovac* (λεσχη /leshe/ = inn, tavern); *Niš* (νυσσα = the hill, the wholly mountain forest, devoted to the supreme god, i.e. Διονισσα or Dionis); *Piroć* (πυρετος /piretos/ = the blaze, the crops); *Čačak*, *Kačanik* (κακ, κακια, κακος, κακαην, κατακαιω = evil, to kill, murder); *Đakovica* (διακον /diakon/ = the servant); *Prizren* (πριζω /prizo/ = to saw, ρεν /ren/ = to flow); *Dečani* (δεκα /deka/ = ten, ναος /naos/, ναοι /nai/ = sanctuaries.

Discussion and Conclusion

Freud's psychoanalytical construction with the Oedipal complex theory and the whole Jung's theory of collective unconsciousness with archetypes are albeit mystified, rather hermetic and well understood only by professionals in the field.

The contemporary approach to the phenomenon of mind is multidisciplinary and yields new hypothesis, definitions and paradigms. Revealing of unconscious content and broadening the conscious necessitates information of linguistic (audio-verbal) nature. The general functions of mind are the information acquisition, their memorizing and their activation. These functions represent the process of interaction between the cortical and subcortical structures. This is the place where the memory is stored and coded information is made with the help of biochemical molecular mechanisms and through the utilization of fine biophysical, hierarchical neural networks, with the ultra-low-frequency ionic activity of DNA, RNA and the cellular membranes (Schmidt, 1985; Koruga, 1996; Raković, 1996).

Paleoglossology of Balkans (POB) is suggested as a method to approach the archetype contents of conscious and the collective unconscious. The word



"archetype" could also be analyzed by POB method: αρχ, αρχω /arh, arho/ means to be the first to start, or αρχη /arhe/ which means the beginning, i.e. αρχαιος /arhaios/, from time immemorial, and the word τυπος /tipos/ which is the type, or impression, which give αρχετυπος /archetipos/ meaning the first and very old original. Therefore, the glossological originals are not found to be the mystical dreams and stairs to prehistoric ages, but the living names suggesting the historical events and pinpointing to the multilayerd history of the Balkans. POB method reaches for the rich onomastisc found in toponyms, hydronyms, oronyms, horonyms and other names of the middle Danube river basin and the other areas in Serbia and the Balkans. It shows by examples that these names often connote the hierarchy of Olympus and the ancient gods and their relations. The indices and the mysterious Greek mythology originates from the Balkan middle Danube regions. Recent archeological findings of the prehistoric village of Lepenski Vir in the Iron Gate supports the myth of the promised land emerging after the Ice Age on the slopes of the Danube, as the translated names of the places around are suggesting.

The aim of this paper was to attempt to decipher some names domesticated on the Balkan peninsula by using the ancient Greek, not in use today. It is interesting to our findings that the ancient Greek is present in the modern Greek mainly by onomastics of the Balkan geography. But these onomastics are common to many Balkan states, the fact that somehow ridicules all Balkan nationalisms and places the ethno-histories and ethno-rights where they belong.

