

from the Aram.¹ In the O.T. **תַּנּוּר** occurs frequently for *furnace* or *oven*, i.e. the Gk. *κλίβανος*, and the form in the Aram. Targums is **תַּנּוּרָא**, corresponding with the Syr. **ܬܢܘܪܐ** of the Peshitta and ecclesiastical writings (*PSm*, 4473). It also occurs as *tinūru* in Akkadian,² a form which Dvořák takes to be a borrowing from the Heb. **תַּנּוּר**, but without much likelihood.³ Closely connected with this is another set of words, Aram. **ܐܚܢܐ**; Syr. **ܐܚܢܐ**; Eth. **አቶን**; Ar. **أتون**, with which group D. H. Müller would associate the Akk. *u-ūn-tum*. With it again is to be connected yet another set of words—Aram. **ܬܢܢܐ**; Syr. **ܬܢܐ** *smoke*; Eth. **ተን** = *átmís vapour*, and Mand. **ܬܢܢܐ** *furnace*.

As the root **תנר** is not original in any Semitic language, we may turn to the theory of Perisan origin suggested by the Muslim philologists.

Fraenkel, indeed, though he claims that the Ar. **تَنْوَر** is a borrowing from the Aram., yet thinks that the Aram. word itself is of Iranian origin.⁴ In Avestic we find the word **tanūra** (cf. *Vendidad*, viii, 254), and in Phlv. it is **tanūr** meaning *baking oven*.⁵ The word, however, is no more Iranian than it is Semitic, and as Dvořák and Hurgronje point out, the Iranian scholars treat it as a loan-word from Semitic.⁶ Now the word occurs also in Armenian, cf. **Թնհր** *oven*, and **Թնհրատուն** *a bakery*, where Hübschmann takes it as a borrowing from Iranian,⁷ and Lagarde as a borrowing from Semitic.⁸

The truth would seem to be that it is a word belonging to the

¹ The *Muhūl*, sub voc., says that some authorities considered it as of Hebrew or Syriac origin, but he does not mention these, and as he explains it as due to the combination of **تن** and **نور** or **نور**, one may suspect that he is merely copying from the old American translation of Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon. Guidi, *Della Sede*, 597, noted its foreign origin.

² Zimmern, *Akkad. Fremdw.*, 32.

³ *Zeitschrift für Keilschriftforschung*, i, 119 ff. D. H. Müller, *WZKM*, i, 23, is nearer the mark, however, in suggesting that **תַּנּוּר** is a borrowing from Mesopotamia from an older form *tannūra*.

⁴ *Fremdw.*, 26, cf. also Noldeke, *Sasaniden*, 165.

⁵ West, *Glossary*, 121.

⁶ Dvořák, op. cit.; Hurgronje, *WZKM*, i, 73. Cf. Bartholomae, *AIW*, 638; Haug, *Parsia*, 5; Justi, *Handbuch der Zend-Sprache*, 1864, p. 132; Spiegel, *ZDMG*, ix, 191.

⁷ *Arm. Gramm.*, i, 155.

⁸ *Zur Urgeschichte der Armenier*, 1854, p. 813, and *Armenische Studien*, 1877, No. 863.