

BLOOD-STREAM

Gk κρέας ‘meat’, Lat <i>cruor</i> ‘coagulating, streaming blood’, Skrt <i>kravís</i> ‘raw meat’, <i>krūras</i> ‘bloody’, Avest <i>χrū-</i> ‘a piece of bloody meat’, <i>χrūra-</i> ‘bloody, cruel’,	Gk <i>ρεῦμα</i> ‘stream’, <i>ρέω</i> ‘I flow’, <i>ρός</i> ‘flow’, Skrt <i>srávati</i> ‘flows’, OIr <i>srúaim</i> ‘stream’
OIr <i>crú</i> ‘blood’	
OHG <i>hrô</i> , ONorse <i>hrár</i> ‘raw’	ONorse <i>straumr</i> , OHG <i>stroum</i> ‘stream, river’
PSlav <i>*kry</i> , Lith <i>kraũjas</i> , OPruss <i>krawian</i> ‘blood’	PSlav <i>*strumy</i> ‘stream’, OCS <i>strouja</i> ‘flow’, Lith <i>sravėti</i> ‘to flow slowly’, <i>sraujà</i> ‘flow’, <i>sraũjas</i> ‘fast’, Lith dial <i>straumuo</i> ‘stream, creek’, Latv <i>stràujš</i> ‘swift’

The semantics causes no problems: IE had two words for blood, and **kréuH₂-* is precisely the ‘steaming, flowing, outside blood’ (Huld & Mallory 1997, 71). The semantic fit looks better than with Lat *crūdelis* ‘cruel’, OHG *hroso* ‘ice’, Gk *κρύος* ‘icy cold’, etc., because **kréuH₂-* denotes primarily ‘blood’ and secondarily ‘raw’. The phonetic problem is intriguing: plain *k* of **kréuH₂-* contrasts with IE *s-* in **sreu-*.