Indo-European "gold" in time and space

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0. Besides the borrowings as Greek χρυσός "gold", Mycenaean *ku-ru-so*, adopted from the Semitic designation of "gold" (cf. Akkadian *ḫurāṣu*, Ugaritic *ḫrṣ*, Phoenician *ḥrṣ*, Hebrew *ḥārûṣ* id.), and innovations as Sanskrit *suvárṇa-* [Brāhmaṇa], lit. "of beautiful colour"; *kánaka-* [Brāhmaṇa] *& kāñcaná-* [Naighaṇṭuka] vs. Greek κνηκός, Doric κνᾱκός "yellowish"; *hema-* [Manu], vs. *himá-* "frost" [RV], "snow, ice" [Brāhmaṇa] etc., there are two sets of designations of "gold", one derived from the root (1) *$\hat{g}^h elH_3$-* "yellow-green", second probably from the root (2) *$H_2 e\underset{\circ}{u}s$-/*$H_2\underset{\circ}{u}es$-* "to burn; be bright, become (morning) light".

(1) The "golden"-derivatives from the root *$\hat{g}^h elH_3$-* "yellow-green" are formed by the following suffixes:
$\hat{g}^h \underset{\circ}{l}H_3$-n\underset{\circ}{io}- >Vedic *híraṇya-*; Avestan *zaraniia-*, Old Persian *daraniya-* "gold";
$\hat{g}^h \underset{\circ}{l}H_3$-no- > Greek χλουνός · χρυσός [Hesychius]
$\hat{g}^h \underset{\circ}{l}H_3$-ro- > Phrygian γλουρός · χρυσός, γλούρεα · χρύσεα [Hesychius] ~ Greek χλωρός "green-yellow, yellowish";
$\hat{g}^h \underset{\circ}{l}H_3$-to- > Germanic *gulþa-/*gulda-* "gold";
$\hat{g}^h elH_3$-to- > Latvian *zèlts* "gold", East Lithuanian *žeľtas* "golden";
$\hat{g}^h olH_3$-to- > Slavic *zolto* "gold";
?*$\hat{g}^h eH_3 l$-to-* / *$\hat{g}^h oH_3 l$-to-* > Sanskrit [ep., cl.] *hāṭaka-* "gold".

(2) The "golden"-derivatives from the root *$H_2 e\underset{\circ}{u}s$-/*$H_2\underset{\circ}{u}es$-* "to burn; be bright, become (morning) light" may be divided into the following formations:
Collective *$H_2\underset{\circ}{u}es$-eH_2* > pre-Tocharian *wesā*;
Appurtenance-formation *$H_2\underset{\circ}{u}os$-H_2-o-* > Common Luvian *washa-*;
Reduplication *$H_2 e$-$H_2 us$-H_2-o-* > Mycenaean-Italic-(?Celtic-)Baltic *$a\underset{\circ}{u}so$-*.

Newly are in this study introduced the Luvian and Celtic data.

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