

dust of oblivion! Hail, fatherland of faith, of love, of poetry, and of science! May we hail a revival of thy past in our Western future. I have dwelt midst the depths of your mysterious forests, seeking to comprehend the language of your lofty nature, and the evening airs that murmured midst the foliage of banyans and tamarinds whispered to my spirit these three magic words: Zeus, Jehovah, Brahma! . . . ."

"How often have I heard on the evening air, hoarse moans, wailing complaint that seemed to rise from desert marshes, sombre pathways, rivers' banks, or woody shades, etc.! Was it the voice of the past returning to weep o'er a lost civilization and an extinguished grandeur? Was it the expiring groan of Sepoys mowed down *pêle mêle* by grape, with their wives and children, after the revolt, by some red-jackets who thus revenged their own pain?"

. . . . "Then it was that I sought to lift the obscuring veil from the past, and backward trace the origin of this dying people, who, without energy for either hatred or affection, without enthusiasm for either virtue or vice, seem to personate an actor doomed to act out his part before an audience of statues. How glorious the epoch that then presented itself to my study and comprehension. I made tradition speak from the temple's recess, I inquired of monuments and ruins, I questioned the Vedas, whose pages count their existence by thousands of years, and whence inquiring youth imbibed the science of life long before Thebes of the hundred gates or Babylon the Great had traced out their foundations . . . ."

"And then did India appear to me in all the living power of her originality—I traced her progress in the expansion of her enlightenment over the world—I saw her giving her laws, her customs, her morals and her religion to Egypt, to Persia, to Greece and to Rome. I saw Djenimy and Veda-Vyasa precede Socrates and Plato—and Christna, the son of the Virgin Devanagny (in Sanskrit created by God), precede the son of the Virgin of Bethlehem."

Jaccoliot's theory applies to the Greek and Latin classics as well as to the Old and New Testament Scriptures. The civilization of Egypt has also been borrowed from "the fatherland of faith, of love, of poetry and of science." The Justinian Pandects of Rome were traced to the Laws of Manu, and all the best institutions known in Europe were shown to be parts and parcels of the one great heirloom.

The facile adaptation of derivative names was enough to astonish the most learned philologists. They are generally thankful for slight analogies between European and Sanskrit roots, but no sooner had Jaccoliot's pundits been made acquainted with the renowned names of the Greek classics, and furnished with some historic clew, than they brought forward original Sanskrit counterparts whose verbal resemblances and whose meanings were startling.

Hercules was derived from *Hara-Kala*, Rhadamanthus from *Rhada manta*, Andromeda from *Andha ra meda*, Centaur from *Kentura*, Minerva from *Mana rava*, Jupiter from *Zupitri*, Pythagoras from *Pittia-guru*, and Protagoras from *Prataguru*. Other nations of Europe had been favored with vocabularies, and had dared to make only the slightest possible changes. Odin came from *Yodin*, Swede from *Suyoda*, Scandinavian from *Scandu-nava*, Celts from *Kallata*, Gauls from *Galota*, Baltic from *Balu-taka*.