

English language has taken not only *wine* but *vine*, the equivalent of *Rebe*.³¹ Almost as universal is the old root which appears in the Hebrew as YADA, perceive or know ; in the Greek, with the same signification, as *ëido*, *oida* ; and in the Welsh as *gwyddoni*, to gather knowledge. The Homeric form with the digamma turns *ëido* into the Latin *video*, the Danish *vide*, the Dutch *weet*, our English *wit* and *wot*, and still more distinctly, into the Sanskrit *budh*.³¹ Another verbal root is the Hebrew HALAK, *walk* or *follow*. The two words which indicate its meaning in English are derived from it. The first of these requires no explanation ; the second comes through the German *folgen* or the Dutch *volgen*. Still further examples of a verbal root with the prefix are afforded in RAAM, *resound*, *roar as the sea*, *thunder* ; RAA or RAGAG, *break*, and RATZATZ, *bruise*, *burst* ; the first of which gives us the Greek *bremo* and the Latin *fremo* ; the second (the Hebrew *y* having for its equivalent the Greek *γ*) the German *brechen*, the Greek *rëgnumi*, and the Latin *frango*, *fregi* ; and the last, the Latin *presso*, the French *briser* and the English *bruise*.³¹ Similarly the Hebrew LAKAH or LAKACH, *take* or *seize*, which in Swedish assumes the form *luka* with the slightly altered signification to draw, connecting with the German *locken*, to entice, becomes the word *pluck*, common to the Germanic languages.³¹ The last examples from a similar verbal root which I shall present are the Latin *positus* and English *post*, which, equally with the Latin *sto*, the Greek *histëmi*, the German *sitzen*, the English *set*, and the Welsh *gosod*, may trace their origin to the two Hebrew forms YASAD and SHITH, *set*, *placed*, *established*.

Among nouns the Hebrew APHAL, *swell*, and hence *tumour*, becomes the Latin *papilla* and *papula*, whence our *pimple* ; ESHCOL, *a cluster*, is the Latin *fasciculus* ; LAHEM, *war*, gives us the Greek *polemos* and the Latin *Bellum* ; ZEBUB, *fly* or *bee*, furnishes the Latin *vespa* and our *wasp*. The Hebrew UR, *fire*, is identical with the Armenian *hur* and shows itself in the Latin *uro*, but is also the same word as the Greek *pur* and the German *feuer*. One of the words for *city* in the same language is AR, which is rendered in the old Persian by *var*,³² and in the Sanskrit by *pur*. Prithivi is Sanskrit for the *earth* and resembles the Welsh *pridd* meaning the same thing. Remove the Coptic article and our English *earth* and its

³¹ Vide Gesenius' Hebrew and Chaldaea Lexicon, notes in loc.

³² Var Djemschid, the enclosure or town of Djemschid.