

family, like the Arabic, Hebrew, and others; nor is it one of the languages of the Sanskritic family, though it shows a primitive affinity to the Sanskrit in certain points; and this has been accounted for by the Egyptians being an offset from the early undivided Asiatic stock, a conclusion consistent with the fact of their language being 'much less developed than the Semitic and Sanskritic, and yet admitting the principle of those inflections and radical formations, which we find developed, sometimes in one, sometimes in the other, of those great families.' Besides certain affinities with the Sanskrit, it has others with the Celtic, and the languages of Africa; and Dr. Ch. Meyer thinks that Celtic, 'in all its non-Sanskritic features, most strikingly corresponds with the old Egyptian.'"¹⁴ Sir J. G. Wilkinson adds: "It is also the opinion of M. Müller that the Egyptian bears an affinity 'both to the Aryan and Semitic dialects,' from its having been an offset of the original Asiatic tongue, which was their common parent before this was broken up into the Turanian, Aryan and Semitic."¹⁵

From what has been said above, we need not be astonished to find instances of connection between the Egyptian language on the one hand, and the Semitic and Indo-European families of tongues on the other. First, in regard to the vocabulary, I may cite a few instances in which the names of persons, places and things are common to two or more of the languages compared. The poet Euripides represents Menelaus, a wanderer in the land of Egypt, as acquainted with such a correspondence.

"Πολλοὶ γὰρ, ὡς εἴχασιν, ἐν πολλῇ χθονί

"ὀνόματα ταῦτ' ἔχουσι, καὶ πόλις πόλει

"γυνὴ γυναικί·τ' οὐδὲν οὖν θαυμάσιον."¹⁶

Among proper names of persons we have those of certain of the gods and goddesses:

Eg., AMUN; *Heb.*, AMMON; *Gr.*, Haimōn.

Eg., ANOUEE; *Heb.*, HANOCH; *Gr.*, Anagkē, Ogka.

Eg., ANUBIS; *Heb.*, ANUB; *Gr.*, Oinopiōn, Oinops.

Eg., ATHOM; *Heb.*, ETHAM; *Gr.*, Athamas.

Eg., ATHOR; *Heb.*, ATARAH; *Gr.*, Aithrē.

Eg., HECT; *Heb.*, JAHATH or JACHATH; *Gr.*, Hecate.

Eg., HORUS; *Heb.*, HORI; *Gr.*, Ōros.

Eg., MONTH; *Heb.*, MANAHATH; *Gr.*, Menoitia.

¹⁴ Rawlinson's Herodotus, App. Book II; chapter I.

¹⁵ Rawlinson's Herodotus, App. Book II; chapter I.

¹⁶ Eurip. Helena, 497-499.