

while the examples given of the presence of this root in the Indo-European tongues are, with the exception of the Aeolic *Fastu*, destitute of the article, we find that prefix in the German *Feste*, meaning *strength* and a *strong place* or *fortress*, whence comes our English word *fastness*, a stronghold. It is also found in the languages of India whether we regard the old form *vastu* or the modern Hindustani *basti*, a village. The horse and his near relations seem also to show even in some of the Semitic words which stand for them, as well as in those of Indo-European tongues, traces of the Coptic article. The wild ass is called in Hebrew ARAD, but PERED in the same language denotes a mule. The first of these gives the Sanscrit *arvat*, and the second the Dutch *paard*, or with the article reduplicated, the German *pferd*, both meaning a horse. The Arabic and Persian FARAS, and the Hebrew PARASH, the name of the horse proper, look back to an older root RAASH, applied in several places in the book of Job to the actions of the noble animal which the inspired writer so well describes,³⁰ from which root the German *Ross* and our English *horse* may have been derived. EIL, the Hebrew for *foal* is the ancestor of our English word, which might equally be derived from the Greek *pōlos*, the Latin *pullus* or the Saxon *fole*. A word somewhat similar in sound is ALEH, denoting *leaf* or *foliage* in the language of the Old Testament, and giving us the original of the Erse *billeog*, the Greek *phullon* and the Latin *folium*. Still another instance, making with the two last mentioned a threefold cord not easily broken, is that of the Hebrew root YAAL, to be *foolish*, with the derived EVIL, a *fool*, which, besides our English word, accounts for the Irish *bille*, and the Welsh *fwl*. Almost every one who has taken even a passing glance at etymology is familiar with the widespread character of the root of our English word *wine*. The Coptic for wine is *erp*, a double root, doubtless allied to the Hebrew ARAB or GHARAB, to be *sweet* or *agreeable*, to the Persian *sherab*, *wine*, to our English word *grape*, and to the German *Rebe*, the *vine*, and *Traube*, the *grape*. But the most common root is that which the Hebrew gives as YAIN, a word almost identical with the Greek *oinos*, to which the Armenian *gini* and the Welsh *gwyn* approach. The old Greek form *foinos* is almost reproduced in the Irish and Gaelic *fhion*, that passes through the Latin *vinum* into the German *Wein*, from which our eclectic

³⁰ Job xxxix. 20, 24; xli. 21.