

city for developing that impulse which rests on a similar foundation. In other words, the capacity for development, the *onus probandi* of which lies with the advocate of this view, is taken for granted.

Let us attempt to follow Bleek, however, in the further development of his theory. "Sound," he says,* "is a mere accessory to feeling. Not only is there feeling without it, but it is comparatively seldom that feeling is made perceptible to the ear." Precisely so; and yet from this comparatively rare manifestation of feeling he would derive all language. But the converse of this is also true, viz., that "it is comparatively seldom" that speech is the manifestation of feeling; though perhaps somewhat less seldom with primitive than with civilized man. The object of the first communication between man and man was not to convey feeling, but to satisfy immediate and pressing wants, as we shall see again further on; and to indicate these wants, it was necessary to give names to the things that would satisfy them. If I should have an opportunity at some future time of treating, as I propose to do, of the sources of language, I shall give Bleek's synopsis of his own theory in full; that my readers may judge of it for themselves. For the present, however, I shall content myself with stating that he proceeds to develop interjections from animal cries by the awakening of consciousness; and then to develop all articulate speech from these latter, by a process which I frankly confess my inability to understand.

If this evolutionary theory be the true one, Schleicher is no doubt perfectly justified in relegating the consideration of this question to the domain of other sciences. But comparative lexicography has given the death-blow to the theory that interjections are the only source of language, and has demonstrated the impossibility of such origin for the great majority of Aryan roots at least.

As long, however, as no more positive evidence than this can be adduced in support of the development of speech from the inarticulate cries of animals, the glottologist who desires to avoid the imputation of mere theorizing, and to rely on facts alone, must look elsewhere for the sources of language, and may reasonably refuse to carry back his researches further than to the earliest period at which we have positive evidence of the existence of man as man; that is, as a creature endowed with higher attributes than the ape. The startling discoveries made within the last forty years, by the explorations of geologists

* Origin of Language: American Translation, p. 66.