

action of language on the mind and intelligence of a people, and of the mind and intelligence on the language. This is a capital fact. The mind of a nation, and the character of its language are so intimately bound up together, that, if the one is given, the other may be exactly deduced from it." We hold it impossible that a nation which was in a degree of equality with the Greeks,—a nation from which the Romans borrowed some of the most prominent features of their civilization, should have made no advance in their language beyond the syllabic state. But suppose we admit Prof. Campbell's assertion, let us see what he makes of it. We have already stated that there are some forty or fifty words occurring in Greek and Latin authors, and written in Greek and Latin characters. These words, however, he treats as literal or alphabetic; but it happens that some of these words occur in the inscriptions, and here he treats them as syllabic. But so elastic in his mode of procedure that both alike are made to serve his purpose. He says: "Of the Etruscan words furnished by classical authors, many at once reveal their Basque origin. Lar or Lars, as Lars Porsena is the Basque *larri*—Great." This titular prenomem appears to have been one of the most common among the Etruscans, as: Lars Porsena, Lars Tolumnius, Lars Herminius. Now when it is found in Greek or Latin writers it is allowed to retain its literal form, but when it occurs in the inscriptions it is syllabic, and is read *Saratuka*, and means "engraved." It occurs in an abbreviated form at page 34 of "*Etruria Capta*," and again at page 29, in the feminine. But is difficult to imagine how the same word can be at one time alphabetic and at another syllabic. This *Lars* as it occurs as a titular prenomem means *great*, no doubt in the sense of famous; just as we say Charles the Great, or Peter the Great, or Frederick the Great. Unfortunately we can find no such meaning given to *larri* in our Basque Dictionary. Here it is defined as "*un peu gros*,"—somewhat gross, or rather perhaps fat. Not as if it were Charles the Great but Charles the Fat, Charles le Gros,—whom the Germans called "*Karl der Dicke*." It is great in the Falstaffian sense. We doubt whether Prof. Campbell will be willing to accept this rendering. But in our Dictionary *larri* stands in a very suspicious connection, and has a very Romance look. It occurs as follows:—*Largo*, *élargir*; *Laranzo*, *largesse*; *Largo*, *large*; *Larri*, *un peu gros*. It is evidently a Romance word accepted by the Basque, and therefore cannot be used in tracing the affinity of the Etruscan with the Basque. Let us take another example of Prof. Campbell's translations: