

ber of common roots outside of those which they have borrowed from one another in historic times." It is on the ground of many radical words being the common property of the two families of language that many philologists, whose opinions Renan combats, have maintained their primeval unity. Some instances taken almost at random from the Hebrew lexicon, will suffice to show this identity of root in the Semitic and Aryan tongues :

Heb., HAKHAU or CHAKHAU; *Eng.*, hook; *Ger.*, haken; *Dutch*, haak; *Dan.*, hage.

Heb., HANAK or CHANAK; *Eng.*, hang; *Ger.*, henken; *Dutch*, hangen; *Dan.*, hoenge.

Heb., YALAL; *Eng.*, wail, howl, yell; *Gr.*, oluluzō; *Lat.*, ululo.

Heb., KHAPHAR; *Eng.*, cover; *Slavon*, kover;? *French and Romance*, couvrir, &c.

Heb., LAPID; *Eng.*, lamp; *Gr.*, lampas-ados.

Heb., LAKAT; *Eng.*, collect; *Lat.*, lectum.

Heb., LAKAK; *Eng.*, lick; *Gr.*, leichō; *Lat.*, lingo; *Ger.*, lecken.

Heb., AGABAH; *Eng.*, love; *Gr.*, agapē.

Heb., ATZAD or GATZAD; *Eng.*, adze, axe; *Gr.*, axinē; *Dan.*, oexē; *Ger.*, axt.

Heb., PARAD; *Eng.*, part, separate; *Lat.*, pars-tis.

Heb., KOL; *Eng.*, voice, call; *Gr.*, kaleō; *Sans.*, kal.

Heb., KEREN; *Eng.*, horn; *Lat.*, cornu; *Gaelic*, corn.

Heb., TZIPPOR; *Eng.*, sparrow; *Goth.*, sparwa; *Ger.*, sperling.

Heb., SHAKAPH; *Eng.*, look, see, scope; *Gr.*, skopeō.

Heb., SHARAK; *Eng.*, whistle; *Gr.*, surigx;? *Eng.*, shriek.

The mere casual survey of a lexicon of any of the Semitic tongues, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac or Arabic, must convince the unprejudiced student in philology how unjustifiable is the broad line of demarcation drawn between them and languages of the Indo-European stock.

Dr. Hyde Clarke, in a letter to the *Athenaeum* of the 23rd of September last, cites a large number of Hebrew geographical names, with their phonetic equivalents in Greek and Latin. He says in conclusion, "I may state what I now know to be the fact, that the language of these names is Caucasian." Two statements of Sir Henry Rawlinson, in his essay on the Early History of Babylonia, merit attention in this connection. "There was not, perhaps, in the very earliest ages, that essential linguistic difference between Hamite and Semitic nations which would enable an enquirer at the present day, from a mere examination of their monumental records, to determine posi-

* *Histoire Générale et Système Comparé des Langues Semitiques*, par Ernest Renan, *vide* article of Rev. William Taylor, *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*. The position of the Shemitic nations in the History of Civilization, English translation, together with An Essay on the Age and Antiquity of the Book of Nabathæan Agriculture. London, 1862. Trübner, p. 116.