

ings, and five, treble; single instances occurring of four, five, seven, eight, and even nine meanings attached to roots identical in sound. It will only be necessary to give the few following examples:—

PA="drink;" whence Skr. *pi-bā-mi*="I drink;" Gr. *pe-pō-ka*, *po-sis* ("=drink"), &c.; Lat. *po-tus*, *po-to*, *po-culum*, &c.

PA="protect," "maintain," "rule;" whence Skr. *pā-mi*="I protect;" Gr. *po-sis* ("=husband"), *des-poi-na*, *des-po-tēs*, *po-tnia*, *pa-tēr*; Lat. *pa-ter*, *po-tis*, *po-tens*, *po-tiri*, *pa-sco*, *pā-bulum*, &c.*

DA="give," "divide," "bind."

AD (a variety of DA?)="eat," "smell," "hate."

KAR, or KAL (*r* and *l* being interchangeable)="call," "do," "move," "curl," "divide," "conceal," "cook," "gladden."

II.—VARIATIONS OF MEANING IN DIFFERENT WORDS DERIVED FROM THE SAME ROOT, OR FROM DIFFERENT ROOTS IDENTICAL IN MEANING.

My illustrations under this head will be taken from Geiger's work,† already so frequently referred to, and will be confined to derivatives traceable to the single idea of "binding," as represented by different roots, all containing that meaning. The root DA="bind," mentioned above, which occurs in the Gr. *deō* (whence *diadem*, and perhaps *dei*, implying necessity), is referred by Geiger to an older form, *dja*. With this is closely connected the root *dam*="tame," whence, in this signification, Lat. *domare*, *dominus*, &c. The primary signification was doubtless "bind," "join," &c., whence Gr. *demas*, "body," "frame;" *dēmos*, "community," "people;" *damar*, "wife" (*con-JUX*); *demō*, "build," and *domos*, "house;" Lat. *domus*. Corresponding to this root *dam*="tame," we have the Skr. *jam*, with the same signification. Then we have the root *ju*="unite," "bind," to which the same authority refers *zōnnumi*, and to which may also be referred the Lat. *jus*, and Engl. *justice*, *jury*, &c. Closely akin to this in sound and meaning is the root *jug*, or *jung*, Lat. *jungo*, Gr. *zeugnumi*, to yoke or harness, Lat. *jugum* (and *con-jux*), Germ. *joch*, Eng. *yoke*. To *dam* and *jam* Geiger adds another root, *gam*. Skr. *dampati* and *gampati*="husband and wife;" *jama*="twin" and *gami*="brothers and sisters" (*Geschwister*), Lat. *geminī*. Skr. *jāmi*="sister" and "daughter-in-law;" for the latter we have also *gāmā*; *gāmātri* and *jāmātri*="son-in-law." With this are connected Gr. *gambros*, Lat.

* I only give derivatives with the first examples, as they are sufficiently well known to the general student.

† Op. cit., p. 80, et seqq.