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**LECTIO PUBLICA
TIBERII HEMSTERHUSII
DE ORIGINIBUS LINGUAE GRAECAE**

Edited by J.H. Halbertsma
(1845)

Stichting Neerlandistiek VU Amsterdam
Nodus Publikationen Münster
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Redactie

Theo A.J.M. Janssen
Jan Noordegraaf

Redactieadres

Studierichting Nederlands
Faculteit der Letteren
Vrije Universiteit
De Boelelaan 1105
NL-1081 HV Amsterdam

St. Nardus

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and an introductory article by Antonia Fetsma

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DE ORIGINIBUS LINGUAE GRAECAE
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J.H. Halbertsma

Commentary

From *Letterkundige Naoogst*, Tweede stuk (1845) 371

The 1845 edition of Dr. Anthonia Feitsma, professor emeritus of Persian at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, generously gave permission to reprint one of her articles that deals with several aspects of the *Lectio* and its nineteenth-century editor, J.H. Halbertsma (1799-1860). Her contribution is preceded by a few preliminary remarks on the vicissitudes of Hemsterhuis and his *Lectio* in linguistic historiography, as well as some biographical and bibliographical data.

Our nineteenth-century colleagues have dismissed the writings of the Schola Hemsterhusiana, although these critics have never seriously discussed Hemsterhuis's *Lectio* *publica* itself. Now that the study of history and the development of linguistics may be regarded as one of the mainstays of the study of this Dutch lexicographer's eighteenth-century "classical scholarship," Tolk, *taat* al is wouw! *eb* *surmuntje* *eb* *eld* *no'uplo*! *O* *op* *gouwernoo* *ah* *esdo* *ant* *les' o*, *lejje* *me* *elten* *li* *acob* *zoo* *esdo* *al* *the* *entertain* *a* *socia* *tiapnam*

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Il est inutile, Monsieur, de vous répéter, ce que j'avance dans mon commentaire de la leçon publique de T. Hemsterhuis sur *l'analogie de la langue Grecque*. Quoiqu'on dise des arguments de l'auteur et de la manière dont il traite son sujet, c'est une pièce de conviction, qui manquait encore à l'histoire de la science.

J.H. Halbertsma, "A Monsieur B.B." (1845)

FOREWORD

A few remarks

Recent years have witnessed the publication of various studies devoted to the Schola Hemsterhusiana, a group of eighteenth-century Dutch scholars who were followers of the renowned classicist Tiberius Hemsterhuis (1685-1766), professor of Greek in Franeker and later in Leiden. Although part of the Schola's work can be characterized as philological in the continental sense, some of these scholars also influenced developments in eighteenth and early nineteenth-century linguistics.

Copies of the most important works of the Hemsterhusians are available in the world's major university libraries for scholars who prefer to work directly with source materials. While studying the secondary literature, however, I discovered that one interesting eighteenth-century Latin text by the founding father of the Schola was still relatively unknown in the world of international linguistic scholarship, perhaps because the text had been published in 1845 in a volume that was never widely circulated.

The problem was how to make Hemsterhuis's *Lectio publica de originibus linguae Graecae* more accessible. As circumstances do not permit publication of a completely new edition with a parallel translation into English I have decided to issue a simple reprint of the 1845 edition. Dr Anthonia Feitsma, professor emeritus of Frisian at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, generously gave permission to reprint one of her articles that deals with several aspects of the *Lectio* and its nineteenth-century editor, J.H. Halbertsma (1789-1869). Her contribution is preceded by a few preliminary remarks on the vicissitudes of Hemsterhuis and his *Lectio* in linguistic historiography, as well as some biographical and bibliographical data.

Our nineteenth-century colleagues have dismissed the writings of the Schola Hemsterhusiana, although these critics have never seriously discussed Hemsterhuis's *Lectio publica* itself. Now that this text has been reprinted, the historiography of linguistics may develop a different, more balanced estimate of this Dutch contribution to eighteenth-century linguistic scholarship. Tolle, lege.

Amsterdam, November 1997

J.N.

return to colonizing and becoming a new, more diversified nation, a kind of neo-colonial project of global influence to the detriment of the environment. Thus it appears that the Chinese government's interest in the 2008 Beijing Olympics was to show off its economic success, some of which is attributed to the construction of infrastructure in cities and to their increasing influence on international affairs.

China's growing power can be seen in the way it has been able to expand its influence over the world's major economies and its influence over the world's major political systems. While there is still a lack of transparency and accountability in China's political system, it is clear that China's influence is growing and that it will continue to do so in the future.

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TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS THE LINGUIST

A few remarks¹

Jan Noordegraaf

1. Tiberius Hemsterhuis and his *Lectio publica*

In the first volume of his well-known *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms* published in 1923 Ernst Cassirer (1874-1945) devoted a footnote to the Schola Hemsterhusiana in his critique of Giambattista Vico (1668-1744) for his "purely speculative 'etymology'" :

How widespread this naïve conception of the meaning and purpose of 'etymology' remained even among the philologists of the eighteenth century is shown, for example, by the reconstruction of the original language undertaken by Hemsterhuis and Ruhnken of the celebrated Dutch school of philologists.

(Cassirer 1973 [1923]: 149 n.55).

More than two hundred years ago, this "celebrated Dutch school of philologists" was known as the Schola Hemsterhusiana after its founding father, the eighteenth-century classicist Tiberius Hemsterhuis (1685-1766). Although Lord Monboddo (1714-1799) once eulogized Hemsterhuis as "the greatest Greek scholar of his time", the name of this learned Dutchman is conspicuously absent in most twentieth-century overviews of the history of linguistics, as are the names of his most reputed disciples, Lodewijk Caspar Valckenaer (1715-1785) and Johannes Daniel van Lenne (1724-1771).

The Schola Hemsterhusiana was an eighteenth-century group of Dutch classical scholars, consisting of Tiberius Hemsterhuis and those of his students who followed his approach to the study of Greek (cf. Luhrman 1996a, 1996b).² It is interesting to see that in addition to their literary and interpretative work, Hemsterhuis and his students developed an etymological method of investigating

¹This contribution is based mainly on sections of earlier papers I wrote on the Schola Hemsterhusiana. I have added some new details and updated the reference section.

²Roelevink (1986: 232-233) remarked that the Schola was not a real "school" in the modern sense, but rather a "network" or "movement" that held Hemsterhuis in high esteem without following him in every detail.

language based on principles of reconstruction. In other words, the members of this "scuola olandese dei grammatici classici" (Morpurgo Davies 1996: 186) included not only philologists, but also linguists.

As early as 1704, the gifted Hemsterhuis was appointed Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics at the Amsterdam Athenaeum Illustre. The young scholar had not yet obtained an academic degree, so, in accordance with a long-standing practice, he was promoted "philosophiae doctor et artium liberalium magister [...] honoris gratia" by the University of Harderwijk on 26 January 1705. It is believed that he participated in an early eighteenth-century 'Amsterdam linguistic circle', which included the former corn merchant Lambert ten Kate (1674-1731), who discovered the phenomenon of *Ablaut* long before Jacob Grimm (1785-1863), and ten Kate's teacher, Adriaen Verwer (1654-1717), an Amsterdam merchant, who was not only a central figure in local intellectual life, but also the author of a grammar of Dutch, *Idea linguae belgicae* (1707, 1783²; repr. 1996). In 1717, Hemsterhuis left Amsterdam for the University of Franeker, where he had accepted the chair of Greek. From 1740 to 1765 he was Professor of Greek at Leiden.

Around 1703 Hemsterhuis, who was then a student of theology in Leiden, was working on an edition of Pollux's *Onomasticon* and asked the advice of the distinguished English scholar Richard Bentley (1662-1742). Bentley's strong letters from 1705 and 1708 on questions of textual criticism, especially his remark that Hemsterhuis did not show sufficient knowledge of metre, caused a brief but intense crisis. The German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) summarized this episode as follows:

Als Tiberius Hemsterhuis, dessen Namen Jeder mit Hochachtung nennet [...] in jüngeren Jahren sich seiner allgemein-geschätzten Ausgabe des *Julius Pollux* unterzog, und über das, was er als Probe leistete [...] viel Lob empfing, bekam er auch einen Brief von *Bentlei*, der ihn nicht nur lobte, sondern ihm auch eigne Verbesserungen mehrerer von Pollux angeführter Griechischer Komiker mittheilte. Hemsterhuis, sie mit seiner Arbeit vergleichend, fand diese so tief unter jenen, daß er, mißvergnugt mit sich selbst, das Studium griechischer Kritik ganz aufgeben im Begriff war, und Monate lang kein griechisches Buch berührte.

(Herder 1978: 187-188).

According to some scholars, Bentley's letters had a decisive influence on the young Hemsterhuis. In his dissertation on the

Schola Hemsterhusiana, however, Gerretzen (1940: "stelling" 3), downplays the importance of the episode, claiming that there was no direct influence. After all, to Hemsterhuis metrics was always a matter of minor importance.

Although it is true that Hemsterhuis, "vir dignissimus" (Herder), did not publish very much, his teachings played an important part in the revival of Greek learning in the Netherlands during the eighteenth century. Both Hemsterhuis and his student, L.C. Valckenaer, applied the principles of their etymological method in their lectures, but because they feared others would misinterpret their method, they did not allow the lectures to be printed. Therefore,

ist seine [sc. Hemsterhuis's] so viel gepriesene Entdeckung der Analogie des Sprachgebrauches, die er gansz ebenso dem Griechischen und Lateinischen, wie sein Freund und College [Albert] Schultens [1686-1756] dem Arabischen und Hebraischen applicirte, von ihm nirgends schriftlich niedergelegt, sondern nur durch mündliche Belehrung in Collegien und sonst auf seine Schüler fortgepflanzt, von denen besonders Valckenaer und dessen Anhänger diese Traditionen weiter Ausgebildet haben.

(Müller 1869: 80).

Although Müller was clearly right, it is equally clear that when he wrote his *Geschichte der klassischen Philologie in den Niederlanden* he was not acquainted with Hemsterhuis's theoretical treatise (the only one that has survived), the undated³ *Lectio publica de originibus linguae Graecae*. It was first published in 1845 by the Frisian scholar Joast Hiddes Halbertsma (1789-1869) in the second volume of his *Letterkundige Naoogst*.⁴ In the appendix that

³Note, however, that according to the university *series lectionum* Hemsterhuis discussed the *Origines linguae graecae* for two hours a week throughout the years of his Leiden professorship (1740-1765). Cf. Hulshoff Pol 1953: 48. Halbertsma (1845: vi) remarked that Hemsterhuis was "[a]ccoutumé, il y a plus d'un siècle, à considérer la langue comme une émanation immédiate de l'âme humaine" (emphasis added). Did Halbertsma mean to say that the contents of the *Lectio* dated from around 1740?

⁴This book consists of a collection of individual pieces most of which have been printed before 1840. The first volume of the *Letterkundige Naoogst* appeared in 1840. When Halbertsma fell ill (he was overworked), "j'ai continué de faire imprimer la pièce de Tib. Hemsterhuis et mon commentaire, que j'avais fini quelque temps auparavant. Mon indisposition continuait, et je me résolus à ne reprendre ma tâche avant d'avoir recouvert toutes mes forces". Consequently, the publication of the second volume was delayed ("un délai de six années", Halbertsma 1845: xii-xiii). The printed text of the *Lectio* may have circulated before 1845.

includes his commentary, Halbertsma wrote that he had received the manuscript from an old Frisian theologian who excerpted it "ex ore Hemsterhusii" (Halbertsma 1845: 374). The truth was less poetic: Halbertsma had simply bought the manuscript at an auction in 1828, as Feitsma (1994a) pointed out.⁵ Be this as it may, a close analysis of the *Lectio* yields a clear insight into Hemsterhuis's concept of analogy, showing that Hemsterhuis was the first to introduce a consistently methodical system in studying the etymology of Greek (Gerretzen 1940: 372). His "analogia" referred to the idea of language as a regular system: through analogy all elements of language were interconnected (Stankiewicz 1974: 170). This view is similar to what Droixhe (1971) once aptly referred to as "l'orientation structurale de la linguistique au XVIII^e siècle".

Publishing the *Lectio* Halbertsma hoped to raise the reputation of the Hemsterhusian methods (Feitsma 1996a: 23), but his campaign failed. Hemsterhuis's *Lectio* has been almost completely overlooked in linguistic historiography (cf. Gerretzen 1940: 102). As a consequence, Hemsterhuis's ideas have come down to us through the witness of his students. Had Cassirer been acquainted with the actual text of Hemsterhuis's lecture, his appreciation - and that of others - might have been very different (cf. Dam 1935: 135).

2. The history of linguistics

In his efforts to salvage Hemsterhuis's reputation Halbertsma sent a copy of the *Lectio* to his long-time German pen-friend Jacob Grimm. Indeed, the library of the Grimm brothers included a copy of the two-volume *Letterkundige Naoogst* with the dedication: "Jacobo Grimmio, viro optimo / m.a. J.H.H. 3.12.1846" (Krause 1989: 286). Had an influential scholar like Grimm written favourably about this work, Hemsterhuis's place in the history of

⁵Item 1012 in the auction of the *Bibliotheca Wassenberghiana* (1828) was the "Lectio Publica Tib. Hemsterhusii de Originibus L. Graecae". The name of the buyer, sc. J.H. Halbertsma, is written in the margin of the copy of the catalogue in the Provincial Library of Friesland in Leeuwarden. Everinus Wassenbergh (1742-1826), professor of Greek and Dutch at the University of Franeker, was a member of the Schola. Cf. Noordegraaf 1996c: 43-44, 1997: 14-27. Note that it was through circulating lecture notes - like xeroxed preprints - that the method propounded by Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer had gained quite a reputation among students and interested scholars, many years before they found their way to the press.

linguistics might have been secured.⁶ Although there is no evidence (as far as I know) that Grimm ever seriously studied the *Lectio*, he did severely criticise the methods of Hemsterhuis's followers.

In August 1854 Grimm read a paper to the Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften entitled "Über Etymologie und Sprachvergleichung". Looking back on the development of etymology, he remarked:

nicht lange vor dem erwachen einer die kleinsten redetheile erfassenden und belebenden sprachvergleichung hatte zumal die *holländische philologenschule* eine so willkürliche und in der luft schwebenden behandlung der griechischen wurzeln einzuführen gesucht, dasz unter den vermeintlichen einflüssen roher, d.h. nicht als bedeutsamer partikeln historisch nachgewiesner anlaute die kraft der lebendigsten wurzeln gebrochen wurde. wer sich eine vorstellung von dieser fruchtlosen aber aufdringlichen mühe machen will, erinnere sich unsers deutschen Joh. Heinr. Voss, der sich zu Vergils ecl[ogae]. 1,49 vermasz die ganze griechische lat. und deutsche sprache auf die wurzel φιω, feo und geo zurückzubringen und in einer eigens ausgearbeiteten, aber ungedruckten, doch handschriftlich verbreiteten abhandlung, die ich gelesen habe, den wurzlen eo heo geo keo cheo neo feo meo beo peo leo reo der reihe nach die flüssigen und überschwankenden bedeutungen des gehens, bewegens, fassens, zeugens, nährens einräumte und darin alle und jede wörter leicht erklärbar fand. mag auch der gedanke nich uneben sein, die sinnlichen begriffe zu concentrieren und versuchsweise auf die gegebenen wurzelscheinungen anzuwenden; in einer so haltlosen, schlüpfrigen und durch erforschung aller einzelnen bestandtheile der wurzeln gehobnen weise der ausführung konnnte nicht der geringste erfolg eintreten oder abzusehen sein.

(Grimm 1854: 108-109; emphasis added).

It was this "holländische philologenschule" which was discussed rather extensively in 1869 by Theodor Benfey (1809-1881) in his influential *Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft und orientalischen Philologie in Deutschland*. Dealing with the history of linguistics in the eighteenth century, Benfey (1869: 255) conceded that in the field of classical philology "die holländische Schule vor(herschte)". The Dutch school "beschäftigte sich zwar auch mit der

⁶Hemsterhuis's name was not unknown to Grimm as may be concluded from the words Hendrik Willem Tydeman (1778-1863) used to introduce Lambert ten Kate's work to Grimm in 1812. Ten Kate, wrote Tydeman, "was held to have achieved the same results regarding Dutch as A[lbert] Schultens had achieved concerning the Oriental languages, and [Tiberius] Hemsterhuis with regard to Greek" (cf. Noordegraaf 1996c: 34).

theoretischen Sprachforschung auf dem Gebiete der classischen Philologie". It was Everard Scheidius (1742-1794) who in 1790 published the lecture notes of the Dutch classicists Valckenaer and van Lennep — "ohne allen Schaden für die Wissenschaft hätten sie geheim bleiben können". They were "ein [...] grossartiger, methodisch entwickelter Unsinn" (1869: 257). Having given a concise summary of the main tenets of the Dutch school, Benfey said: "[...] es wäre Papierverderb, wenn wir diesen Unsinn weiter verfolgen wollten" (1869: 258). He concluded:

so mag die Hemsterhuis'sche Sprachforschung, als das letzte Wort der alten Philologie auf diesem Gebiete, welches sich durch seine Absurdität selbst den Stab brach, vielleicht ja wahrscheinlich nicht wenig dazu beigetragen haben, der neuen Sprachwissenschaft vielen Schutt aus dem Weg zu räumen und dadurch ihre rasche Aufnahme und Entwicklung zu befördern.

(Benfey 1869: 259).

And as late as 1884 August Friedrich Pott (1802-1887) remarked that the efforts of the "holländischen Schule [...] uns heute nur ein mitleidsvolles Lächeln entlocken" (Pott 1974: 248).⁷ It is clear that Benfey and Pott thought little of the Dutch school, and, what is more important in this context, Benfey's 1869 writing remained an influential historiographical work for quite some time.

Drawing on Benfey's account, Hendrik J. Pos (1898-1955), the brilliant professor of classical philology and general linguistics at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, discussed the achievements of the Schola Hemsterhusiana (cf. Noordegraaf 1990: 157, 174; 1996a: 165). In his lectures on the history of linguistics he compared the Hemsterhusian method with that of Franz Bopp (1791-1867). Bopp's work laid the foundations for a new approach, Pos said. Some of Bopp's derivations, however, are not completely new; they can also be found in J.D. van Lennep's writings, Pos believed. Van Lennep and Valentinus Slothouwer (1738-1822), a Frisian scholar of Greek and the author of a *Diatribe philosophico-grammatica de origine et causis casuum* (1791),⁸ were unlikely to

⁷Pott was not always sympathetic to his Dutch colleagues. In 1836, he published a stinging review of a work on Sanskrit "aus dem, durch seine grossen Philologen einst so berühmten Holland". Its author was criticised by Pott because he followed van Lennep in a certain matter (Pott 1836: col. 15). Pott owned a copy of van Lennep's *Etymologicum linguae Graecae* of 1790 and an 1805 edition of Valckenaer's *Observationes academicae* (cf. Leopold 1983: 148, 175).

⁸Slothouwer, 'rector et gymnasiarcha Leovardiensis' from 1764 on (cf. Gerretzen

seek innovative ways to expand "a theory based on untenable principles. A theory which, in collapsing would lay a firmer foundation for a modest, temporary building, which did not loom as large, but would not collapse" (Pos 1924-32, November 1929).

In 1935 Pos's former fellow-student Roelf Jan Dam (1896-1945) wrote a well-balanced analysis of Hemsterhuis's views on language.⁹ Dam considered how the analogy concept of classical Antiquity had been revived by the renowned Dutch classicist. The title of Dam's doctoral dissertation *De analogia. Observationes in Varronem grammaticamque Romanorum* (1930) shows that he was adequately prepared to address the analogy concept in Hemsterhuis's *Lectio* as it had been published by Halbertsma.¹⁰ Until the early 1990s, however, Dam's paper was overlooked by scholars writing on Hemsterhusian themes.¹¹ I will briefly sum up Dam's findings.

Dam believed that an analysis of this oration would lead to a better understanding, and, in particular, to a fairer assessment of the Hemsterhusian approach, which should not be confused with Scheidius's *lusus pueriles*. Whereas Benfey - in typically Germanic fashion - had characterized the work of the Schola Hemsterhusiana as an "Absurdität", Dam concluded that Hemsterhuis's teachings implied an interesting renewal of the ancient analogy concept. In Hemsterhuis the concept of analogy became more dynamic and subjective, and, consequently, analogy could also be applied to language *history*. Apart from the fact that Hemsterhuis made a few etymological errors his method did not allow for anything to be brought forward that was not buttressed by some "analogy". As far as possible, it was necessary to provide evidence of carefully

1940: 184 n.3), was the teacher of J.H. Halbertsma. In his *Diatribē Slothouwer* (1791: v-vi) declared: "Praecipue delectabar inventis ab Hemsterhusio, quae ad Graecae linguae Analogiam attent". He was a critical admirer of Valckenaer, whose lectures he listened to quite frequently (Feitsma 1994b: 81-82).

⁹I assume that Dam's paper on the Hemsterhusian version of analogy was in part an extension of the doctoral dissertation on developments in nineteenth-century linguistics which he wrote under Pos in the 1920s, but which, due to a fierce argument with his 'promotor', he never finished (cf. Noordegraaf 1997: 133-154).

¹⁰It was the dissertation on J.H. Halbertsma, written by his close friend and colleague Pieter A. Jongsma (1894-1985) in 1933 which may have prompted Dam to study Halbertsma's 1845 edition of the *Lectio Publica*. Jongsma mentions Hemsterhuis's ideas on pages 63 and 66. (With thanks to Tony Feitsma).

¹¹Dam's paper is conspicuously absent in the list of references in Gerretzen 1940 and Verburg 1952.

compared language forms. Capriciousness in using etymology was ruled out; there is no language "quin *lege quadam certissima regatur*", Hemsterhuis argued (emphasis added). "Only seeds they were, but seeds indeed of the new historical method, which were to grow and bear fruit in the days of Romanticism", said Dam (1935: 143).

As evidence for the thesis that the connection between Hemsterhuis and Romanticism was real, Dam pointed to the works of the nineteenth-century Frisian scholar J.H. Halbertsma whose etymological ideas went back to the Schola and who was an ardent admirer of both Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer. It should not surprise us, then, that Feitsma (1996a: 28) concluded that "the transition between the Hemsterhusians and nineteenth-century historical linguistics seems to be very natural, or rather: historical linguistics had more or less taken its starting-point in the *Schola Hemsterhusiana*". In other words, the Schola Hemsterhusiana demonstrates the continuity between eighteenth and nineteenth-century linguistic thought.

On 9 July 1940 Jan Gerard Gerretzen, a teacher of classical languages, received his doctoral degree at the Catholic University of Nijmegen after having defended his dissertation *Schola Hemsterhusiana. De herleving der Grieksche studiën aan de Nederlandsche universiteiten in de achttiende eeuw van Perizonius tot en met Valckenaer* ('Schola Hemsterhusiana. The revival of the study of Greek at Dutch universities in the eighteenth century from Perizonius through Valckenaer'). The dissertation is an extensive discussion of the life and works of the most important members of the Schola Hemsterhusiana.¹² Unfortunately, the book is written in Dutch in a heavy pre-war academic prose style laden with Latin citations. I have found only three rather brief reviews of the book, all of them written in Dutch.¹³ The book did not have much impact abroad, although there have been several non-Dutch scholars, including Paul Diderichsen (1905-1964), who used this informative study in the 1950s and 1960s.

It was in the late 1940s that one of Pos's former students, Pieter Verburg (1905-1989), a classical scholar who was to become

¹²Note that Gerretzen's study is primarily 'philological' in the continental sense.

¹³D.J.H. ter Horst in *Museum* 48 (1941), col. 219-220; W.J.W. Koster in *Hermeneus* 14 (1942), 39-41; R. Van Pottelbergh in *L'Antiquité Classique* 14 (1945), 257-258. Gerretzen 1939, a paper given at a Dutch philological congress, is a concise overview of a section of his doctoral dissertation.

professor of General Linguistics at Groningen University in 1957, realized the value of this book for the study of the history of linguistics in general. In his 1951 doctoral dissertation *Taal en functionaliteit* ('Language and its Functions'), Verburg made crucial use of Gerretzen's dissertation. Whereas Gerretzen had restricted himself to a discussion of the method of the Schola, Verburg pointed to some comparisons, in particular when analyzing Franz Bopp's views (cf. Verburg 1950). The recent English translation of Verburg's *magnum opus* allows the positioning of the Schola Hemsterhusiana within the larger framework of eighteenth-century linguistic thought and makes it accessible to scholars who do not know Dutch.

In his "Arbeitsbericht" of 1986, Hartmut Schmidt argued that we should not only study 'Romantic' linguistics as it was around the end of the eighteenth century, but that we should also engage ourselves more intensively "als bisher" in "die Leistungen der Forscher [...], die die aufklärerisch-frühpositivistische Linie fortführen" (Schmidt 1986: 72). Subsequently, Schmidt pointed to the high opinion that Johann Gottfried Eichhorn (1752-1827), Goethe's friend from Göttingen and rationalist theologian and Orientalist, held of the Schola Hemsterhusiana. In his now almost forgotten *Geschichte der neueren Sprachenkunde* (1807) Eichhorn commended the Dutch for the "Zerlegung und Zergliederung der Sprachen bis auf ihre letzten Bestandtheile und Monaden" (Eichhorn 1807: 12); the Dutch scholars had subjected the various languages to "der feinsten Anatomie". "Valckenaer schrieb die Bemerkungen über den äusseren, Lennep die über den innern Bau der Griechischen Sprache nieder" (1807: 13). I quote Schmidt's summary of Eichhorn's assessment of the Dutch school:

In ihren Ergebnissen sieht er die Anfänge einer "festen Regeln" (1807: 10) verfolgende Etymologieforschung, die zum Sprachvergleich nicht nur Wörter sammle (1807: 19), sondern "den Gang und Geist der Sprache in der Verbindung der Begriffe" (1807: 20) sucht und durch die Einbeziehung von "Sprachproben" (1807: 10) *sprachliche Strukturen* erkenne. Es kommt [Eichhorn] nach dem Muster der Niederländer auf Erkenntnisse über "den äusseren" und über "den inneren Bau" der Sprachen an (1807: 13, cf. 1807: 18).

(Schmidt 1986: 73; emphasis added)

In 1994 Anthonia Feitsma (1994b) discussed the impact of the Schola Hemsterhusiana's concept of analogy on several Frisian linguists, especially on J.H. Halbertsma. Her extensive paper of

1994, written in Frisian, provides many crucial quotations. Feitsma's study of the Schola was a consequence of her abiding interest in the life and works of the versatile Frisian linguist J.H. Halbertsma.

The impulse for my own involvement with the Schola was the question of why - unlike Germany, for instance - the tradition of general grammar was so conspicuously absent from eighteenth-century Dutch linguistics. My conclusion is that the Schola Hemsterhusiana may have been one of the factors that blocked the growth of general grammar in the Netherlands. Subsequently, I concentrated on the reception of the Schola's work in the various fields of linguistic scholarship both within and outside the Netherlands.

In the nineteenth century scholars such Benfey and Pott made a number of rhetorical and sweeping statements about the Schola Hemsterhusiana; these relegated the Schola to the footnote level in linguistic historiography for a considerable time,¹⁴ an observation that accords with Knobloch's statement:

Die Geschichte der Linguistik hat eine ausgeprägte Vorliebe für das 19. Jahrhundert. Dessen Taten und Heroen bevölkern die Lehr- und Handbücher der Zunft. Gern auch setzt man die Zäsur zwischen "vorwissenschaftlicher" und "wissenschaftlicher" Sprachbeschreibung an den Anfang der historisch-vergleichenden Indogermanistik und lässt aus der dunklen Vorzeit nur gelten, was auf Humboldt, Bopp und Grimm herzuführen scheint. Zum heiligen Erbe des 19. Jahrhunderts gehören auch dessen Vorurteile, und da insbesondere die durchweg despektierlichen Ansichten, welche man über die Sprachwissenschaft des 18. Jahrhunderts hegte [...] Je mehr das Bewußtsein von den Unzulänglichkeiten der "alten" Sprachwissenschaft im Publikum verbreitet ist, desto heller glänzt das Licht der neuen. (Knobloch 1994: 186)

3. An Italian coda

I began these prefatory remarks by pointing to an Italian author, Giambattista Vico, and I close with another.

"En glanant sur un champ souvent moissonné quelques épis littéraires perdus, je ne peux m'empêcher de vous envoyer ma

¹⁴Note, however, the following remark by Stankiewicz (1974: 170): "The Dutch Graecists [...] had probably more in common with German linguistic philosophy, and with Benfey himself, than is generally recognized".

récolte, afin de rendre le présent aussi aimable qu'intéressant, que vous m'avez fait de votre traité *sur l'étude comparative des langues*". Thus Halbertsma commenced his dedication to "Monsieur B.B." in the second volume of the *Letterkundige Naoogst* (1845). This "monsieur" is the Italian dialectologist and comparatist Bernardino Biondelli (1804-1886). Halbertsma received a copy of Biondelli's *Sullo studio comparativo delle lingue osservazione generali* (1839); after he had sent Biondelli his own work the Italian scholar also sent Halbertsma a copy of his *Studii sulle lingue Furbesche* of 1846.¹⁵

On his edition of Hemsterhuis's *Lectio* Halbertsma remarked:

Il est inutile, Monsieur, de vous répéter, ce que j'avance dans mon commentaire de la leçon publique de T. Hemsterhuis sur *l'analogie de la langue Grecque*. Quoiqu'on dise des arguments de l'auteur et de la manière dont il traite son sujet, c'est une pièce de conviction, qui manquait encore à l'histoire de la science. C'est pour cette cause, que j'ai publié la leçon telle que l'ai trouvée, privée de son introduction et entremêlée de discursions étymologiques hors de toute proportion à la question, qu'il tâche de résoudre. Vous Monsieur, qui voyez si clair dans cette matière, vous serez un juge compétent des vues de l'auteur. Accoutumé, il y a plus d'un siècle, à considérer la langue comme une émanation immédiate de l'âme humaine, il désespère de jamais trouver les causes des modifications de langues, sans connaître celles, qui en premier lieu modifient l'âme de tout un peuple. C'est pour cela, qui'il fouille si diligemment dans l'histoire du peuple Grec, et qu'il ébauche la marche de sa civilisation, pour expliquer la nature de sa langue.

(Halbertsma 1845: vi)

In his search for allies in his battle against ignorance and mistaken ideas in the study of language, Halbertsma dedicated the second volume of his *Letterkundige Naoogst* to the Italian scholar as a kindred spirit.¹⁶ For as Tullio De Mauro (1996: 104) put it:

¹⁵Both copies are in the Provinciale Bibliotheek Friesland at Leeuwarden. The PBF possesses the major part of Halbertsma's former library, including six letters by Biondelli to Halbertsma from the years 1830-1840.

¹⁶At least to a certain extent: "En même temps je vous exprime ma vive satisfaction de ce qu'il y en-deça et au de-là des Alpes deux littératures, qui commencent à marcher l'une à coté de l'autre, et qui toutes deux aspirant au même but, sont pourtant animées d'un esprit différent. C'est par cette diversité, Monsieur, que deux rivales peuvent servir de contrôle l'une à l'autre dans l'intérêt de la vérité et de la science" (Halbertsma 1845: v).

Although Biondelli drew his inspiration from German linguists, he kept an independent mind - as he showed, e.g., [...] with his acute awareness of the origins of the historical comparative method in the 17th and 18th-century philosophy, something his contemporaries tended to ignore.¹⁷

The history of linguistics owes a great deal to such "independent minds".

¹⁷On Biondelli cf. Bernecker 1991 and Windisch 1997.

I began these preliminary remarks by referring to an Italian scholar, Giacomo Vico, and I close with another.

"En el aspecto puramente filológico, tanto Giacomo Vico como el italiano Giovanni Biondelli, que se ha mencionado ya, han hecho contribuciones de gran importancia al desarrollo de la filología comparativa. Biondelli, en particular, es hoy considerado un precursor importante de la filología histórica italiana. Sus ideas sobre la etimología y la historia de las lenguas, así como su teoría de la cultura, han sido muy influyentes en el desarrollo de la filología italiana y europea en general."

¹⁷On Biondelli cf. Bernecker 1991 and Windisch 1997.

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SCHOLA HEMSTERHUSIANA, J.H. HALBERTSMA AND JACOB GRIMM¹

Anthonia Feitsma

0. Introduction²

Tiberius Hemsterhuis (1685-1766) was professor of Greek at the university of Franeker from 1717 till 1740 and in Leyden from 1740 till 1766. His successor L.C. Valckenaer (1715-1785) was professor in Franeker from 1741 till 1766 and in Leyden from 1766 till 1785. Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer (and van Lennep, 1724-1771) are the principal and best known representatives of the so-called *Schola Hemsterhusiana*.

The central concept in the linguistic theory of the *Schola Hemsterhusiana* is *analogia*. Originally, the term *analogia* stands for a philosophical concept which had been incorporated into linguistics as early as Antiquity. It indicated regularity in inflection and congruence in similar forms: in short, the term *analogia* refers to the conception of language as a regular system (Gerretzen 1940: 113).

Although *analogia* is best translated by 'regularity', the term in its application in eighteenth-century linguistics — and especially in the *Schola Hemsterhusiana* — did not only include congruence in inflection of similar words, but it became to mean "the creative quality of the human mind by which it produces the means of expressing its thoughts" (Gerretzen 1940: 131).

The development of the concept continues in nineteenth-century historical linguistics. Then analogy is considered a means of conserving or changing forms because of similar features in other forms within the framework of the development of language. This

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²The subject matter dealt with in this article has been treated more fully in my Frisian article "De analogy fan de Schola Hemsterhusiana en de frysisten Wassenbergh, Halbertsma en Sytstra", *Tydskrift foar Fryske Taalkunde* 9 (1994): 37-64, 77-112. Several rather extensive citations and many references to relevant literature are to be found in this article as well.

analogy may be defined as "the influence a word or form is submitted to from another word or form, to which it is associated" (Van Hamel 1945: 59). One may consider the eighteenth-century concept of analogy in the *Schola Hemsterhusiana* as a forerunner of the nineteenth-century concept.

The concept of analogy began to be expanded as early as the seventeenth century in Jacobus Perizonius (1651-1715), who was professor in Franeker from 1682 till 1690 and in Leyden from 1690 till 1715. He conceived analogy as a constructive principle of language: he reconstructed older forms by means of analogy (Verburg 1952: 427). Just like the Hemsterhusians later on, Perizonius took the view that systematic research of language should depart from the primitive forms and meanings. And he also spoke about the simplicity of former times ('pristina simplicitas'), from which language had increasingly deviated (Perizonius 1708: 156; Sanctius 1714: 71).

In the view of Perizonius and other linguists, there existed a fundamental difference between the classical languages and the vernaculars. Since the classical languages have been brought to perfection by the cultivation of scholars and are dominated by reason ('ratio'), they are more constant than the vernaculars which are in flux because they are dominated by usage ('usus') (Gerretzen 1940: 70).

There are other scholars, too, who pay much attention to regularity ('ratio, regelmaat'), such as Lambert ten Kate (1674-1731; ten Kate 1723) and Johannes Hilarides (1649-1725; cf. Feitsma 1965/66). More in line with the ideas of the *Schola Hemsterhusiana* seems to be the French philosopher Etienne Bonnot de Condillac (1715-1780), who — in the wake of John Locke — includes language in a theory of the origin of the mind, the 'sensations' forming the beginning. Isolation of the elements of thought is only possible by means of signs, or language. Reason ('ratio') is integrated in and by language. Climate and government determine the national character, and the national character in turn determines the language. It is the 'liaison des idées', made possible by the language, which causes the progress of the arts and learning. The first expressions of the language of action are given by nature; afterwards analogy creates the other expressions and so language is growing and comes to a point where it is apt to represent all our ideas (Verburg 1952: 360-364).

1. Analogy, origin and comparison of languages

Condillac's ideas border on the ideas about analogy which Hemsterhuis expressed in his *Lectio publica* (*LP*), published by J.H. Halbertsma (1845). Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer taught their students about analogy in their interpretation and explanation of the classical authors. They were cautious to publish about analogy, because they feared their method would find an imprudent application. By their application of analogy Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer systematized the etymology. Later on, however, Scheidius published Valckenaer's *Observationes* (*Obs*) and works by van Lennep, accompanied by his own remarks. Scheidius's etymologies in particular were harmful to the reputation of the *Schola Hemsterhusiana* (Gerretzen 1940: 278-280).

In his *Lectio publica* Hemsterhuis declares: "The highest Creator of all things, God, has instilled upon mankind a principle like a kind of analogical form. This is the rule and the test not only for the actions of man, but also for everything that is expressed by way of the mouth and is done by the hands and by the body and the mind. This principle of the inner analogy has been instilled into everybody". By this analogy the first beginnings develop further into expressions, and so all languages become more beautiful and civilized, something which happens automatically (*LP*: 325-326).

Not all languages have the same origin. Related languages, however, are like branches which grow from a trunk into different directions. In research into the relationships between languages one should distinguish between the mother, sisters and daughters (*LP*: 351-352). Hemsterhuis mentions two reasons why analogy does not have the same results in different languages: the difference in natural surroundings and the difference in customs, laws, institutions and traditions. In addition, every language has something specific, which Hemsterhuis calls the genius of the language in question which correlates with the talent ('*facultas*') and the spirit ('*ingenium*') of the language users, especially of the great men among them. In addition to the '*ingenium*' which produces the elegance of the language, Hemsterhuis distinguishes the '*animus*', which provides the qualities of a noble mind and a free style. From these elements the differences in excellence and cultivation between languages arise (*LP*: 325-330, 337).

In comparing languages and in penetrating the true knowledge of languages, first the words ('*vocabula linguæ*'), then the phrases and the composed expressions ('*phrases et locutiones compositæ*')

should be considered and finally the origins ('origines et fontes') of individual words. In the investigation into the origins Hemsterhuis does not wish to scrutinize the 'first' words and their relation to the things which they denote (*LP*: 330-331).

In his *Observationes* (1743) Valckenaer gives an extensive description of his method of linguistic reconstruction based on analogy. He distinguishes two kinds of simplicia: *primitiva* and *derivata*. The *primitiva* are characterized by the simplicity of nature and antiquity: verbs consisting of two syllables, containing two, three or four characters. Only five *primitiva* of two characters exist: $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\iota\omega$, $o\omega$, $v\omega$. Very famous are the five examples of *primitiva* consisting of three characters: $\beta\alpha\omega$, $\beta\epsilon\omega$, $\beta\iota\omega$, $\beta o\omega$, $\beta v\omega$. Since words with more than four characters are not *primitiva* but *derivata*, the total number of *primitiva* is very restricted. From this small number of *primitiva* an unlimited number of *derivata* is derived. That is why Greek is considered a very simple language (*Obs*: I-VII). Because of that simplicity Valckenaer was able to describe the Greek language as a neat regular garden with a fairly small number of similar trees, regularly planted in rows, all with the same number of similar branches growing in a regular way and with the same number of similar leaves (*Obs*: XXIII).

A great difficulty for the Hemsterhusians was the loss of so many original Greek *primitiva* in the written tradition. Reconstruction of forms which had disappeared could be performed by the application of analogy to *derivata* still present in the language. In this way analogy could be used as "a norm and a means of comparison in order to reconstruct lost words and the original form of the stems in the Greek language" (*Obs*: XXVI; Gerretzen 1940: 283).

2. Dialects

Dialects, too, may be seen in terms of family relations: mother, sisters and daughters. Originally the Greek language existed in one form only. Because of the spread of the population into different colonies and by contacts with other people, different branches sprung from the language and the Greek dialects came into being (*LP*: 351, 366).

These Greek dialects show differences in orthography ('scriptio'), pronunciation ('pronuntiatio'), declension and conjugation ('formatio [...] tum vocum et verborum, tum ipsius

etiam orationis'), syntax ('constructio sive structura orationis') and vocabulary ('diversæ voces huic dialecto usurpatæ prorsus ignotæ alteri dialecto') (*LP*: 361-363).

The term 'dialect', however, not only has a purely linguistic meaning as a subspecies of a language, more sociolinguistically it may also be considered as, for instance, a peasant language without fixed laws, thus a less cultivated and less respected language (*LP*: 360).

3. J.H. Halbertsma and the *Lectio publica*

The editor of Hemsterhuis's *Lectio Publica*, the Frisian philologist J.H. Halbertsma (1789-1869), had received education in the spirit of the Hemsterhusian school from his rector in Leeuwarden, Valentinus Slothouwer (1738-1822) (Hoekema 1950: 95, 102; Boot 1854: 49). Halbertsma calls Slothouwer a pupil of Valckenaer's (Kalma 1968: 140). Slothouwer (1791: 5) distinguishes three periods in the development of languages, following Fraula (1780: 276), who distinguishes the primitive period of the first simplicity, the period of the composition of the polysyllables, and the grammatical period. Slothouwer sees a parallel with the periods of human life: childhood ('pueritia'), youth ('adolescentia') and adulthood ('virilitas'). (Compare G. Stiernhielm (1671; in Diderichsen 1964: 346) about a similar development of languages). Slothouwer (1791: 12) does not believe in a contract about language made deliberately, as Valckenaer does in attributing the origin of language to the founders of language ('conditores linguæ') (*Obs*: IX, XXI, XXV; cf. Gerretzen 1940: 117).

At the end of his Latin school period, circa 1806, at the age of seventeen, Halbertsma began his linguistic activities along the lines of Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer (Kalma 1968: 140-141). His admiration for them continued even after their reputations had lost their splendour and scholars such as Grimm had expressed their disapproval of their methods (Grimm 1854 in 1984: 108-109). At the same time, Halbertsma got hold of the link with the new nineteenth-century historical linguistics of Bopp, Grimm and others.

Anyway, one should bear in mind that as a rule there is both continuity and division between different schools, though, of course, every 'new' school wants to stress the difference with the preceding generation as much as possible. This is true of the Hemsterhusian school which shows several features fairly

characteristic of the eighteenth century in general; it is even true of the nineteenth-century historical linguistics which undoubtedly is in keeping with the methods of the Hemsterhusian school and with the eighteenth century in general. The point of departure of Rask, the Danish linguist, is the Hemsterhusian school (Diderichsen 1960: 33-39), and even Grimm must have known these ideas more thoroughly than he perhaps wished to admit (cf. Noordegraaf 1995).

Halbertsma possessed several books and even manuscripts by Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer (cf. Sybrandy 1969). In 1845 he published Hemsterhuis's *Lectio publica* accompanied by an appendix containing his own commentary. By doing so he hoped to remedy the loss of reputation of the Hemsterhusian methods (Halbertsma 1845: 374-378). They had been current at any rate in the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark until the beginning of the nineteenth century, but afterwards they were strongly disapproved of. This change in appreciation is often ascribed to Scheidius's audacious etymologies in the remarks ('animadversiones') in his editions of works by Valckenaer and van Lennep (1790). Van Lennep was criticized for the same reason. And though Halbertsma admired Valckenaer very much, he opposed even Valckenaer in his commentary to Hemsterhuis's *Lectio publica*. Valckenaer himself had said that he wished to broaden to some extent the path indicated by Hemsterhuis and Schultens (*Obs.*: 6-7). This might point to a somewhat more radical etymological system than that of Hemsterhuis.

Halbertsma's criticisms concern two points in particular. Whereas Hemsterhuis considers God as the one who decides about the principle of the origin and development of language, Valckenaer makes the human founders of the language ('conditores linguae') play the principal part. If one considers Valckenaer's series of original *primitiva*, Halbertsma says, it seems as if the Greek people had decided about the principles of their language in public meetings. Halbertsma opposes Valckenaer's view of a deliberate creation of language by the founding fathers and regards the inner analogy as the first principle of language, in line with Hemsterhuis's divine analogy.

Furthermore, in Halbertsma's opinion, Valckenaer investigated the first origins of language whereas Hemsterhuis deliberately abstained from research into the principle of the first words being assigned to things. The first causes of these words are not certain in any language, so that part of their origin is dark and secret,

according to Hemsterhuis (*LP*: 330-331; Halbertsma 1845: 381-382). Consequently, he drew conclusions by the certain analogical way from the words in use back to older words which were nearer to the *primitiva*, and he did not invent other ones (Halbertsma 1845: 378). However, it is difficult to answer the question whether Valckenaer's view on this issue was different and whether he indeed investigated the first origins which Hemsterhuis did not want to scrutinize. In my opinion, even Valckenaer did not want to investigate the very beginnings of language. Because of the small number of publications of Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer on analogy, it is difficult to ascertain the exact differences between their opinions and methods in this respect. Of course Halbertsma had more inside information than we have now, so it is possible that Halbertsma is right, or maybe his opinion is in accordance with the — or a — current tradition of his day.

Another aspect of Halbertsma's involvement in this matter, is his intention to save the reputation of the *Schola Hemsterhusiana*. In contrasting Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer, he is able to support the reputation of Hemsterhuis. However it may be, Hemsterhuis's *Lectio publica* is more concerned with the general idea of analogy, whereas Valckenaer's *Observationes* especially deal with the systematic aspects of origin and development of forms, the practical applications of the analogy and the reconstructions of primitive words. Because of that Valckenaer's *Observationes* are more liable to criticism than Hemsterhuis's *Lectio publica*.

Halbertsma (1845: 377) thought that the *Lectio publica* was a public introduction to a private lecture about analogy. Hemsterhuis's *systema* seemed to be lost and Halbertsma was of the opinion that by publishing the *Lectio* he merely saved a board of a well rigged ship from a shipwreck to show it to the scholars ("Tabulam igitur, quam ex naufragio servavi, et nihil præter tabulam, tamquam specimen qualemcumque navis instructissimæ, oculis doctorum expono"; cf. J.G. Wachter, who has saved "die Etymologie der deutschen Sprache als ein Bret im Schiffbruche [...], und erstlich das kleine, hernach das große Glossarium geschrieben" in *Selbstbiographie* 1763: 169, cited after Raumer 1870: 183-184).

R.J. Dam (1935) was probably the first to examine and describe the *Lectio publica* in the way intended by Halbertsma.

4. Halbertsma's etymology

Halbertsma's own etymological ideas go back to the *Schola Hemsterhusiana*, and sometimes come close to Valckenaer's first roots and primitive words (cf. his (not dated) manuscript *Over de ontwikkeling der talen* and his opinion that the task of the etymology is to find out the first roots of a language and to indicate the nearest branches from which the words have sprouted directly (1849: 5)). His own investigations into the Germanic languages took their beginning in the oldest extant words of Germanic, e.g. of Gothic, and he compared Germanic words with those of other languages, such as Sanskrit, Greek, Latin etc. (Halbertsma 1851: 69-70; Kalma 1968: 140-141).

Halbertsma acknowledged his debt to Valckenaer as his first source of inspiration (Kalma 1968: 140-141; Halbertsma 1851: 69-70). He noted that Valckenaer did not know of the existence of Sanskrit. That is, Halbertsma argued, why Valckenaer thought that the first roots of the Greek language were to be found in Greek, and consequently had confined himself to Greek: apparently the Greeks had not only cultivated their language but had even created it from the very beginning (1849: 5-11). Halbertsma pointed to the discovery of Sanskrit and the investigations into the Indo-European language, which had been the mother of a lot of European languages, among others Greek. He drew special attention to more recent works by Bopp (1816 and 1833-1842) (Halbertsma 1845: 379-380). Being well-informed about the recent developments in historical linguistics, he considered Gothic as the eldest sister of the Germanic languages and not as the mother, as Hemsterhuis thought (Halbertsma 1845: 389-391).

At various points Halbertsma agreed with Hemsterhuis as to origin and development of language, for instance, on the importance of the comparison of languages in order to approach the more original forms (1845: 376, 382-383, 387-389). In this respect, even the dialects were of importance for their preservation of many old forms of older linguistic stages (1845: 398-399). The correlation of more complete, less contracted word forms with the antiquity of these words (1845: 400-402) is another point of agreement, just as the influence of the contacts with neighbouring peoples and migrations on the development of language (1845: 397).

Hemsterhuis (1739: 111-112; *LP*: 342-343) strongly criticized the etymological methods of other scholars, such as Plato, Varro

and Vossius. Their methods were not sufficiently systematic, with too little attention paid to analogy, proportions and regularities; in short, neglect of the *norma philosophica*. In addition, Hemsterhuis recommended making more use of comparison between languages. We hear similar criticisms a century later from Halbertsma (1840: 96-97; 1851: 47-48, 69-70), who blamed most etymologists for contenting themselves with general characteristics and a vague and obscure resemblance of meanings, without carefully following their development. Both Hemsterhuis and Halbertsma criticized the lack of system in the methods of other etymologists. In spite of the later criticisms of the Hemsterhusian methods, we may conclude that their etymology has contributed to the abandonment of more or less random guesses in favour of a more and more scholarly approach. The Hemsterhusian analogy may be considered as a forerunner of nineteenth-century historical linguistics.

In the opinion of Halbertsma one should know several Germanic languages for a successful investigation of Dutch. Even spoken Dutch and the Romance languages and Latin are important in this respect. French, for instance, contains Germanic elements, a phenomenon which he describes in terms of 'body' and 'mind': French has received its 'body', the forms, from Latin but their meanings and its phraseology, the 'mind', from Germanic. These Germanic elements might give information about Dutch (1845: 388-391; 1851: 70-74).

Both Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer deplored the absence of many old *primitiva* in the Greek sources (*LP*: 342, *Obs*: 7). In line with this, Halbertsma wished to save old and dialectal words in his own Frisian literary writings (Halbertsma 1829: VI-VIII). Moreover, he applied some Hemsterhusian views to the Frisian language: Frisian speech has retained many old words (1845: 398-399) and the forms of medieval Old Frisian were more complete than the Dutch forms in the same period, because the Frisians lived quite isolated and did not like foreigners (1845: 397).

5. Genius linguae

Like Hemsterhuis, Halbertsma considered the language as the mirror of the mind not only of the individual but even of the nation (1845: 387). For that matter, the current opinion in the eighteenth century was that every language conformed to the character of the nation. Consequently, language and ideas had a relative character

(Aarsleff 1982: 346, 376). They depended on the genius of language, which was associated with the concept of the 'Volksgeist'. Hemsterhuis — like most authors in the eighteenth century — attributed the genius of language to the cultivation of the language by the great authors; he considered it a feature of the written language. According to him, the (spoken) language was a creation of the people, whereas the language had been brought to perfection by the authors (*LP*: 328-330; Salus 1976: 93; Noordgraaf 1985: 413). In Halbertsma's opinion, however, Hemsterhuis neglects several more recent languages without excellent authors; in these languages the genius of language is a feature of the spoken language. This 'dictionis proprietas' in the field of syntax, semantics and phraseology is different for every people (1845: 403).

The analogy, on the other hand, bears upon the necessary rules of language and linguistic development. It is the speech of the people in particular, which is developing unconsciously, by inner analogy, whereas the written, distinguished, gaudy language and the grammatical rules often disturb this inner analogy. The language is and ought to be the property of the whole nation, of people from all walks of life. One should not have a separate language by convention for the more cultivated part of the population (1851: 2-4, 7, 18-21). In this way he defends the Frisian language with its stronghold in speech. He knows, however, that people think the grammarians and the grammatical written language are right (1851: 18). Therefore, paradoxically, he will reinforce the spoken Frisian language by writing it, by creating literary texts (1829: VI-VIII; cf. Feitsma 1978: 32-35). And so he became one of the most famous writers in Frisian literature. There is a connection between his literary activities and his linguistic opinions on the value of the spoken language in general.

In Halbertsma's opinion about analogy there is another paradox. Alien constructions and spurious meanings are much more dangerous for the language than foreign words, he argues. If the former are introduced into the language, analogy expands them and is liable to disturb the inner analogy of the language itself (1851: 31-32). Here the effect of the ('false') analogy is considered negative. Though Halbertsma drops the linguistic culture in his genius of language and consequently moves from the linguistic norm into the direction of the law of nature (Dam 1935: 144), he retains the linguistic norm of the inner analogy of the language

itself. Both elements of this paradox seem to be in line with Romantic thought.

In accordance with these ideas, Halbertsma also opposed Hemsterhuis's assertion that the peasant dialects do not have fixed rules. It is the people and their usage, Halbertsma argues, not the great men who have created language. The latter have only cultivated it, so the linguistic rules do not depend on them (1845: 394). Halbertsma was a great admirer of the old Attic authors, who were able to combine the distinction of the literary language with the originality and the naïvety of the dialect (1851: 16). Here the Attic authors approached Halbertsma's ideal of the language as the property of the whole people.

Halbertsma explicitly associates the development of language with the development of society. Linguistic forms and styles depend on the social situation and mentality, and even poetic inspiration changes in accordance with social changes (1845: 385-387, 404-405; 1851: 77-80).

6. Halbertsma and Grimm

Halbertsma continued to adhere to the *Schola Hemsterhusiana*, at the same time acquainting himself with the recent developments in historical linguistics. From 1830 he corresponded with Jacob Grimm (1785-1863). It turns out that they have several ideas in common (Feitsma 1978: 38-42). Like Halbertsma, Grimm connected language with society. In this respect however, the idea of the German unity interfered with his linguistic ideas. Grimm considered the German (standard) language to be crucial for this unity, which seems to diminish his enthusiasm for the dialects. Halbertsma was not hampered by such political factors and paid all the tribute to the dialects which could be expected from a Romantic philologist (Denecke 1971: 91-92, 97, 100; Halbertsma 1845: 394, 413; 1851: 14-15).

Both Grimm and Halbertsma opposed linguistic rules invented by grammarians. Language, the property of the whole people, should develop by itself, without regulations from above. The fact that they considered the middle class to be the kernel of this whole people, does not alter their principle (Neumann in Grimm 1984: 11, 25; Grimm 1847 in 1984: 41-63; Halbertsma 1851: 3-4, 18-21).

As to orthography, they greatly differed in their opinions. Grimm wanted an accurate notation of the sounds, whereas Halbertsma did not consider that important: characters are arbitrary signs and the alphabet does not have enough of them to record the number of different spoken sounds. Nevertheless he agreed with Grimm that the German orthography was very bad (Grimm 1847 in 1984: 57; Halbertsma 1845: 394-395; 1851: 53-54; 1865: 370-371).

As an etymologist Halbertsma was in touch with linguistic developments in his own time and he used a systematic working method. However, he did not accept Grimm's law about the High German sound shift, which he attributed to 'confusion' because of the Germans' defective hearing (Halbertsma 1851: 73-74; cf. Halbertsma 1852).

Halbertsma's opinions concerning dialects, the inner analogy of language and the connection between language and society point to Romanticism. In a social respect Halbertsma, as a native speaker of Frisian, and originating from a Frisian village, differed from both the Hemsterhusians and Grimm. On the other hand, he was a link between the Hemsterhusians and historical linguists like Grimm. Anyway, the transition between the Hemsterhusians and nineteenth-century historical linguistics seems to be very natural, or rather: historical linguistics had more or less taken its starting-point in the *Schola Hemsterhusiana*. Halbertsma was one of the linguists to fill the gap which still seemed to exist in his day.

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LETTERKUNDIGE N A O O G S T

V A X

J. H. HALBERTSMA,

PHIL. THEOR. MAGISTER ET LIT. HUM. DOCTOR h. c. TE
LEIDEN, LID VAN HET KONINKLIJKE NEDERL. INSTITUUT,
DE KONINKLIJKE SOCIETEIT TE KOPPENHAGEN, HET GE-
NOOTSCHAP VOOR DUITSCHE TAAL- EN OUDHEIDKENNIS
TE BERLIJN, HET ARCHAEOLOGISCHE GENOOTSCHAP TE
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PROVINCIAAL GENOOTSCHAP VAN
NOORD-BRABAND, BUITENGEWONEN
LID VAN 'T FRIESCHE GENOOT-
SCHAP, CORRESPONDENT DER
MAATSCHAPPIJ VAN WEL-
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T W E E D E S T U K .

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TIBERII HEMSTERHUSII

DE ORIGINIBUS LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ.

In genere de linguis quædam dicemus. — Primo animadverti debet omnes linguas singulari quadam ratione inter se consentire et conspirare, omnium plane linguarum idem esse fundamentum et principium. Res ea, si paululum in his philosophari licet, per se satis clara. Quis enim linguarum usus? Quid aliud sunt, quam cogitationum nostrarum interpretes, quarum ope, quod ipsi mente concepimus, verbis elatum, propagamus ad aliorum cognitionem? In omnibus hominibus cogitationes agitationesque omnes mentis eodem nituntur fundamento, et eosdem habent exitus. Si agitur de notis inveniendis signisque, quibus eæ significationes depingantur et exprimantur, ea perinde inter se conspirare debent, ac ipsæ cogitationes. Jam vero quibus de rebus cogitant, aut cogitare possunt homines? De illis, quæ per sensus appulsæ mentem feriunt et afficiunt; hæ notis signisque sunt explicandæ. Ergo sequitur ex his principiis in omnibus linguis debere fundamentum esse perquam simile. Quæ enim lingua nominibus, verbis, particulis potest carere? Hæc in omnibus linguis reperiri debent.

Nomen quippe res ipsas significat, actiones hominum verbum: particulæ pertinent ad cogitationes connectendas et convincendas.

Jam vero ex usu harum, quæ reperiuntur in linguis, partium præcipue spectanda est analogia quædam et congruentia summa; illa quidem non uni vel alteri linguae propria, sed per omnes linguas dispersa. Cur autem dispergi debuerit, ratio ex ipsa rei natura est repetenda. Infixum est scilicet omnibus hominibus a summo rerum auctore Deo principium aliquod tanquam forma analogica, ad quam expediantur et explorentur non tantum actiones humanæ omnes, sed et quidquid ore profertur, quidquid manibus, quidquid corpore menteque agitur. Hoc principium analogiae internum omnibus est infixum; sine eo principio nil quod gratiam habeat agimus, nil dicimus. Nulla igitur lingua est, quin lege quadam certissima regatur, non tantum ut per conjugationes et declinationes decurrat, et derivationibus sit instructa, sed etiam ut tota orationis structura ita sit comparata, ut optime respondeat cogitationibus nostris interpretandis et cum aliis communicandis. Itaque ex hoc principio mirifica quædam deprehenditur omnibus in linguis analogia.

Verumtamen res ipsa docet; quamquam hoc communis fundamento linguae omnes fundantur, si spectamus earum usum et loquendi formulas in singulis reperiundas, eas quoque multum inter se dissidere. Cujus rei facile expediri potest ratio. Omnes omnino lingue, si earum originem spectamus et principia, simplicissimæ fuere, atque ita fere, ut figuræ orationis es-

sent nullæ, et quasi ipsa vocabula nomina essent propria. Sed usu procedente et illa analogia lege vim suam exserente, ornatiores cultioresque sunt factæ; ab ipsa prima simplicitate significandi et denotandi recessum est aliquantulum, et figuræ orationis coeperunt usurpari. In istas figuræ incidi non potest, nisi prius simplissimum fundamentum fuerit jactum; hinc ex ingenio hominum, qui linguas colunt, proficiuntur figuræ orationes. Quin ipsa nostra natura ita est comparata, ut linguam usurpans sponte defluat ad orationes figuratas. Quæ figuræ, quales esse debuerint, facile intelligitur.

Primæ et propterea omnibus linguis communes desumptæ sunt ab ipsa rerum natura; quare facile perspicietis in nulla lingua esse figuræ, quæ sunt a rerum natura petitæ, quin in omnibus æque valeant. Sed discessum est diversas ob causas, et singularum linguarum postea mutata sunt loquendi rationes ab aliis separatae et se-junctæ. Cum varie hujus rei cause sunt, nos duas narrabimus.

Primo gentes inter se diverse, aliae in alias oras proficiscebantur; non eadem ubique rerum natura, spectaculum hujus orbis terrarum est diversum, et maria et terræ et sylvæ se offerunt. Ex ea habitandi varietate exstitit causa figuræ orationis variandi, atque ita ut complures gentes ab ipsa natura petierint quod apud alias non reperiebatur. Sic qui mari proximi vivant duras et graves orationis figures sunt a conspectu pelagi et a maritimis ducturi. Comparati cum istis habitantibus ad mare mediterraneos, qui montibus

et sylvis sunt proximi, et nunquam mare aspexe-
runt; apud eos de rebus illis, quas oculis inspi-
ciunt, figuræ orationis nascuntur. Hinc non mi-
rum est in eorum hominum lingua non reperiri
tot figuræ et metaphoræ a mari sumtas, sed po-
tius a montibus, sylvis, a rebus, quæ reperiuntur
in mediterraneis regionibns, desumptæ conspicuntur.

Alia loquendi formularum mutandarum causa et ea
quidem majoris momenti est, quæ inter ipsos et
solos homines concluditur, et ab eorum vita civili
pendet. Cum enim gentes humanæ civitates societa-
tesque conderent, ut ita limitibus quasi novis in-
ter se separarentur, quæcumque gens, quæcumque
civitas suos mores, leges, instituta, consuetudines
alias alia habuit. Jam vero planissimum est usu-
que probatissimum nihil esse fertilius ad generan-
das in linguis diversissimas figuræ orationis.
Principiae huc adscribendæ sunt leges et judicia:
usu enim constat, nullam rem esse, quæ fons sit
plurium loquendi formularum, quam forum et ju-
dicia, præsertim in illis populis, qui latius habeant
imperium. Nam quo latius est imperium eo re-
rum forensium major est necessitas et amplitudo;
que major hæc, eo fons est amplior ad gignen-
das loquendi formulas. Hoc imprimis ex lingua
Latina et Græca constat. Nam si consideras La-
tinorum scripta facile patet infinitas esse loquendi
formulas ex foro Romano usque iudiciorum
desumptas. Pariter res se habet apud Græcos,
qui et legum et juris erant studiosissimi. Plura
hic concurrunt, quæ omnibus in linguis varieta-
tem figuræ linguae efficiunt; pene populum bello
nobilissimum, quam plurimæ hujus formulae potissi-

mum repetentur ab armis, a re bellica; apud populos contra mercatura celebres non ducentur loquendi figuræ a bello, sed ab illis negotiis, quæ quotidie tractant.

Si conjungis hæc principia naturalia, intelliges, ea omnia, quæ natura affert hominibus, cunctis esse originem communem figuræ orationis. In hoc igitur principio omnes inter se linguae conveniunt, nec facile reperies in ulla lingua figuram a rerum natura sumtam, quæ non in aliis reperiatur. Si vero habitatio- nis diversitas obtulerit diversæ naturæ spectacula, apparet ratio formandi varias formulas. Tunc si accesserit varietas, quæ pendet ab hominibus ipsis, eorumque civilibus institutis et moribus, major erit diversitas ex foro, unde proveniunt formulæ inter se diversæ. Hæc principia et origines omnibus in linguis sunt communia.

Insuper in singulis linguis multa reperiuntur, quæ non ab universitate hominum, sed a singulis hominibus dependent. Venustas enim formas ex- cogitandi ratio pendet ab ipso hominum ingenio. Ut plurimæ sunt naturales, sic itidem et plures a reconditiore quodam fonte et principio existunt. Omnes enim homines, etsi eandem habeant cogitandi facultatem, viam tamen cogitandi diversam instituunt. Alius enim humilius cogitabit, alias sublimius, uterque pro ingenio suo stylum efficiet. Jam facile est intelligere, quo quis humilio- re sit cogitandi facultate, eo magis scribendi for- man accessuram ad sermonem plebis nullis figu- ris ornatum; contra si quis exagitatus cogitat

et profundius res cognoscit is stylo acuto ingenii sui vim ostendit. Hinc sponte erit differentia in linguis, et styli diversitas. Ita corpus linguæ nudum aliud est ac stylus cuiusque scriptoris. Quicunque scriptor in quacumque lingua illam lingua, quam didicit, usurpat, inque ea cogitationes suas explanat. Hæc ratio corpus ipsum linguæ facit et in omnibus linguis est consentiens. Contra ratio scribendi ab ingenio cuiusque hominis profecta, et respondens viribus cogitandi quas habet, facit formam scribendi diversam, unde oritur quædam ratio scribendi in scriptoribus, alia ab alia discedens. Sumamus Latinos scriptores nobis familiarissimos; eadem utuntur lingua omnes, sed compara mihi Ciceronem, Sallustium, Livium! oratio est plane diversa, non quod ad verba et voces attinet; illæ enim sunt Latinæ, pertinent ad linguam Latinam; sed prout cuiusque ingenium est, sese in stylo depingit. Idem in scriptoribus Græcis. Compares Demosthenem, Lyssiam, Thucydidem aliosque; utuntur omnes lingua Græca, sed propter ingenium diversum, propter cogitationes multum discrepantes in scriptis exortur styli varietas.

Jam vocare solemus linguarum genium quendam, qui in eo est situs, ut exprimat nobis vim ornatumque, cuius qualibet lingua est capax. Hic genius linguæ, hæc ratio ornata et elegans non procedit ab ipsa lingua ejusque vocibus, sed ab exercitatione magnorum hominum, qui lingua sunt usi. Hinc linguæ plurimum inter se differunt, ut aliae sint cultiores, ornatores, aptiores ad cogitationes explicandas; aliae defectiores et

magis steriles, quibus diversæ cogitationes non ita dilucide possunt explicari. Hoc debetur scriptoribus præstantissimis, qui linguam subigendo efficiunt ut fiat tanto aptior ad cogitationes exprimendas.

Præterea animadvertisendum, omnes omnino linguas in principio rudes et inelaboratas tempore et usu molliri, amplificari, ditari. Cum enim primum signa cogitationis ad res externas significandas in vita adhibita fuere, admodum incondita et simplicia fuerunt. Tempore opus est ut totum corpus linguae constituatur, quo facto elegantia oritur et cultus quæri solet. Tunc demum lingua in ditionem campum immittitur.

Jam vero cum ea ratione comparatae sint linguae, ut penetremus in earum cognitionem veram; consideranda sunt primo *vocabula linguae*; deinde *phrases* et *locutiones compositæ*. In vocabulis singulis spectantur origines et fontes, unde deducantur. Nos monere debemus, cum promittamus inquirere origines Linguis Græcas, nos non loqui de primis illis principiis et vocibus, quæ primis rebus sunt impositæ. Harum vocum prima ratio in nulla lingua constat. Quæ enim fuerit causa, ut sensus ore prolatus adhibitus fuerit ad hanc vel illam rem designandam, et quæ similitudo inter quoramdam vocabulorum et literarum sonum extiterit et inter res ipsas, ea res nimis a cognitione nostra est remota quam ut erit possit, ejusque rei ratio a nobis non petitur, nec peti potest. In originalibus igitur linguarum inquisiendis hec pars tanquam obsecra et intens est prætermittenda; sed in iis significatiōnibus, quæ ab hoc

primo principio oriuntur, ratio certa constat, unde in illis eruendis opera utilissima ponitur.

His præmissis proprius accedendum ad linguam Græcam, quæ in communi compage omnium linguarum meretur studio non vulgari cognosci, idque ob summam utilitatem, quam hujus linguae cognitio habet in omnibus disciplinis et scientiis, et propter insitas dotes, quibus insignita aliis plerisque linguis palmam præripit. Græcæ linguae in omnibus fere scientiis et artibus usum maximum esse ex ipsis nominibus omnium artium et disciplinarum, quibus utimur, constat. Nam cum à Græcis disciplinarum primordia oriuntur, vocabula Græca in illis per omnes linguis dispersa manse-
runt; unde is qui in cognoscendis scientiis operam ponit, linguam Græcam cognoscere debet. Nos constituimus dotes illas linguae Græcae insitas ad auxilium vocare, non ex ratione ut omnes per-
ceperemus, sed unum alteramve clara in luce ponamus. Vindicamus ergo linguae Græcae ubertatem summam; deinde ejus elegantiam, cum qua nulla alia lingua potest comparari, considerabimus.

Est autem revera in lingua Græca *ubertas* quædam foecunda et perquam egregia, et simul facilis omnes cogitandi formas, quas mens humana potest concipere, exprimendi et expingendi. Ope-
ra pretium est indagare, quas ab causas, quibusque modis tanta lingua Græcæ *ubertas* sit, ut aliis hac parte videatur preferenda.

Primo ex oria ex peregrinandi studio, quod Græcis ab ipso initio Rerum publicarum constitutum fuit familiarissimum. Peregrinandi stadium inter Græcos præcipue constituit apud ipsos sapien-

tiæ antistites, et veteres philosophos. In vetustissimis historiis philosophorum videmus eos in Aegyptum, Persidem, Chaldæam vel alias regiones sapientiæ studio esse peregrinatos. Jam vero non potest fieri, quin quo quis in plures regiones abierit, eo majorem rerum copiam contemplatus redux in patriam operam det, ut res a se visas suis popularibus exponat. Hoc præstari nequit sine novis vocabulis fictis. Hinc vocabula commoda excogitant illis rebus novis; quas videbunt, significandis. Cum igitur philosophi tanto-pere inter Græcos sint peregrinati, patet debuisse fieri, ut linguam nova ubertate mactarent. — Præter horum philosophorum peregrinationes Græca gens erat curiosa; et plurimi Græci hinc peregrinabantur in alias terras, idque vocare solebant iter facere ἵστημαι εὐεξα. Nam ἵστημαι vocabant inspectionem rerum peregrinarum, adeoque ἵστημαι dicebantur, qui peregre profecti res alienas cupidissime inspiciebant: quin imo qui historiæ scribendæ animum applicabant, solebant peregrinari, sicut Herodotus, ante quam Novem Musas literis consignaret, itineribus plurimis totum fere Græcis cognitum terrarum orbem peragravit, Aegyptum, Syriam, insulas; ut ipse testatur in suis historiis. Multum præterea confert ad ditandam linguam mercatura diligenter exercitata. Est enim et hæc veluti quædam peregrinatio et postulat mercatores peregrinantes; qui dum diversas res inferunt, ve-cibus quoque et novis loquendi formulis lingua dicitur. Neque mirum, tantum apud Græcos fuisse mercaturæ stadium; nam pleraque Græciæ pars mari finitima commoditatem summam præbebat

mercaturam exercendi. Ergo rerum novarum cupidissimi et simul maris accolæ non inhibebant, quin ingenio satisfacerent.

Adde jam in Græcia illud diligentissimum studium omnes artes et scientias excolendi. Dicifere potest, nullam artem esse vel scientiam, cuius principium a Græcis, vel non ortum, vel non excultum sit, ita ut posteris tradiderint facilitatem majorem eas excolendi. In hoc studio calendarum scientiarum philosophi principem locum obtinebant, quippe qui versabantur tum in rebus à vita communi paululum remotioribus, tum in naturalibus experimentis et utilitatibus inveniendis. Hæc cuncta sunt signanda suis vocibus phrasibusque. Ergo qui operam diligentissime his doctrinis navabant, debebant simul etiam eam lingua excolere et ditare. Hoc pendet ab ingeniiis ipsorum Græcorum.

Est tamen in ipso gremio linguae Græcae principium aliquod, quod summam ubertatem huic linguae præbet. Nulla lingua ea dote pollet ita ut Græca, qua voces duæ pluresve in unam componuntur et conglutinantur. Scit, qui paululum lingua Græcam attigit, illam mirificam facilitatem lingue Græcae in nectendis jungendisque pluribus vocibus. Id quantam utilitatem et decus afferat linguae, ita perpendite. Singulæ voces aliquam imaginem cogitandi, quam ideam vocamus, referunt; si conjunguntur duæ diversæ in unum voces, duplicem cogitandi formam, duas ideas in una voce composita componunt. Si tres pluresve eodem modo concipis conjunctas, totidem imagines cogitandi diversæ in unam vocem congluti-

nantur. Jam vero omnes sciunt quantum virium uni voci compositæ tribuatur. Quo autem lingua in breviores ambitus potest concludere imagines rerum cogitatarum diversissimarum, eo quoque erit fortior, vehementior et majorem habebit accusationem cogitata exprimendi et penicillo artificioso depingendi.

Nunc de *elegantia* linguæ Græcæ videndum. Hujus elegantiae prima ratio est petenda a politissimo Græcorum ingenio, nam quo quis populus moribus est magis ad elegantiam compositis, eo lingua est elegantior. Græci politissimorum morum laude floruerunt. Neque mirum; nam descripsi eos ut gentem curiosam rerumque novarum cupidissimam. Gens, quæ tali ingenio est prædita, et conspirat velut in hunc finem, mores necessario exornat. Ex moribus ornatis similis et par linguae usus sponte sequitur. Hæc Græcorum elegancia omnibus Græcis, sed diverso gradu, pene communis est; Atticis autem fuit propria, unde et Attica dialectus omnium elegantissima et politissima. Cujus rei ratio hæc est, quod eorum respublica immixta omnium Græcorum gestis fuit. Nihil sine Athueiensibus in Græcia agebatur; illi principes totius Græciæ diu fuere, et in rebus magni momenti adiri solebant ut interpretes Græcorum quasi publici. Hinc Attica dialectus, quod ad ornatum, reliquis est prælata omnibus. Nam populus ipse honoribus expositus, eam elegantiam, quam moribus servavit, linguae impressit. Ex eorum igitur moribus fluxit elegancia sermonis Attici. Adde comoediarum et tragœdiarum publica spectacula fuisse in dialecto

Attica, magnum elegantiae momentum. Certissimum est comoedias et tragedias tam sollicite fuisse scriptas, ut placere possent populo erudito Atheniensium, ut nihil magis contulerit ad expoliendam dialectum Atticam; neque immerito Ciceron eruditas Atheniensibus aures tribuit, quod nihil insulsum possent admittere. Hinc, ut his placerent comoediæ, elimatus stylus debebat esse et castigatissimus. Si quid a castigatione aberratum esset, publice explodebatur.

Alter fons, unde elegantiae Graecae linguae ratio est repetenda, est ingens cultissimorum scriptorum numerus. Nemo nescit quanta hactenus etiam supersit Graecorum scriptorum copia, sed si cum hac comparatur copia perditorum est immensus numerus. Quo plures autem linguam scribendo tractant et subigunt, eo paratior fit ad omne genus elegantiarum capiendum.

Nulla plane Graecorum est dialectus, quin latissimos habuerit scriptores. Nam fuere in Ionia, in Doria, in Aeolia scriptores praestantissimi. Omnes philosophi Pythagorici, etsi aliis ex Graeciae regionibus oriundi, Dorice scripserunt, illam masculam Doricae dialecti pronunciationem rebus gravibus et philosophiae studio censemtes dignam. Doleadum tam paucas superesse eorum scriptorum reliquias; nihil gravius, nihil majori cum majestate scribi potuit de gravissimis rebus, de virtute et morum institutis.

Tertius fons, qui elegantiam Graecae linguae peperit, est critica. Criticus proprietatem alique facultatem habet acute recteque judicandi. Πόμη τικός dicitur, qui carmina faciendi facultate prae-

ditus est, et δικαζομένος, qui facultatem habet iudicia exercendi; ita et κριτικός dicitur. Haec vox adacta est a Graecis ad eos significandos, qui versabantur in iudicio ferendo de scriptis, scriptoribus, stylo, scribendi formis, et quae plura huc pertinent. Qui vocabantur apud veteres critici non erant de plebe homines, sed ex philosophorum partibus, adeo ut criticam artem invenisse et publice excoluisse dicatur Democritus. De Aristotele certum est ei titulum critici esse datum. Hi critici recensebant poetas omnisque generis scriptores; et si quid in iis esset insubide, inculte, ineleganter dictum, id notabant, styloque censorio confodiebant. Si quid contra polite, ornate, eleganter esset in literis relatum, id laudabant et in exemplum proponebant. Hoc modo dialectica et critica fuit inventa, cum magnorum scriptorum vitia notarentur, et virtutes laudarentur. Jam vero id quod in lingua Graeca contigit, etiam in Europaeis linguis contigit: nam de Gallica, Germanica, Italica, Anglica extitere critici, qui ad magnam eas perfectionem adduxerunt.

Hujus elegantiae in lingua Graeca fons quartus et perpetuus est *Libertas Graecorum*. Dices, quid libertas cum stylo commune habet? Imo vero plurimum. Primo quidem quam libertatem intelligam, dicendum. Libertatem voco eam quae cuilibet homini a Deo tanquam privilegium et pontificium naturae humanae est tributum, per quod libere agit et sibi suae libertatis conscius est. Hæc conscientia naturalis libertatis insignes notas omnium hominum, qui eam exercent et cognoscunt, actionibus, scriptis, inurit. In quibus vero haec liber-

tatis conscientia est exticta, eorum animus est humilis, abjectus, adulatorius. Qui vero eam conscientiam animo vere senserit erectam habebit mentem, neque se ad vana et abjecta demittere potest. Quo magis singuli homines coierunt in civitates hujus libertatis consci, eo magis eam exercent; quod quisque sibi privum possidet in societatis universæ utilitatem vindicabit. Hoc pacto Græci, cum ejus libertatis naturalis sensum intime gererent, eandem in rebus civilibus sunt tutati.

In omni autem scribendi genere non solum ingenium, sed et animus dominatur. Ut ingenium ad expoliendam elegantiam multum facit, sic animus libertatis suae conscius nobilis animi et liberi styli notas inurit. Qui tali animo scribit necessario naturam sectatur. In stylo quod sumnum est, est naturale; quidquid autem longe quæsitum, affectatum et phaleris instructum est a pulchritudine naturali recedit et ad humilitatem vergit. Itaque si quis populus conservaverit libertatis sensum et publicam civilemque libertatem, fieri non potest quin stylo assuescat naturali, non affectato, non phalerato. Sin populus amissa libertate prociderit in servitatem, stylus mutatur. Jam stylus non consequitur naturali nitorem, sed inanes phaleras adulatoriosque cincinnos.

Ut exemplo rem demonstremus. Compara scriptores Romanos, qui florente Republicæ libertate aut paulo post vixerunt, cum iis, qui sub dominis Cæsaribus floruerunt. Qui sub libera republica vixerint naturali quadam stylis pulchritudine, ni-

tent. Quid Cæsare, summo illo imperatore, simplicius, naturalius, fortius, gravius. Cicero quidem nonnihil in orationibus suis recessit ab illa simplicitate, cum jam corruptæ Græciæ phaleras in orationibus afferat. Sed tu Romanum eum agnoscas; hinc ille ardor libertatis defendendæ. Ipsi Græci non minus in formando linguae suæ naturali cultu vim naturalis libertatis expresserunt. Constitit libertas reipublicæ usque ad Philippum regem Macedoniæ, qui primus sollicitare coepit omnium libertatem et homines humillimi animi donis pollicitisque ad se traxit et ita servitutem Græciæ exorsus est. Is veluti medius inter veram puramque libertatem Græcorum et libertatem cadentem et prolapsam: scriptores, qui ante Philippum vel sub eo vixerunt, conservant hanc libertatem constanter et simplicitatem, quare et hactenus exempla eloquentiæ mascula habent. Sed post Philippum filius ejus Alexander Græcos attrivit: hoc extincto successores diripuere quasi Græciam donec Romani supervenire, et sub nomine Achajæ in provinciæ Romanae formam mutare. Si stylum scribendique rationem consideras in iis hominibus, qui tunc temporis vixerunt, jam fucatam et a naturali cultu longe remotam orationem invenies. Tunc orti sophistæ, qui quamquam linguae diligentissimi, morem loquendi induxerunt a naturali cultu sejunctum. Cum itaque primum immunita esset libertas a Philippo et Alexandro et postea fracta a Romanis, liberum illum animum Græci desponderunt, itaque blandimentis, abjecti ingenii signis, stylum conspurcaverunt. Hoc tempore qui extiterunt viri libe-

rioris et erectioris animi, redeundum sibi censuerunt ad veteres scriptores, sed imitando magis, quam ut proprii animi vim sequerentur, eos expresserunt. Duos tales producemus. Dion Chrysostomus Trajano familiarissimus sophista fuit, sed talis, qui philosophiam amaret, et non sophistas viventes, sed Demosthenem aliosque præstantissimos scriptores imitaretur, et in stylo revocaret illam libertatem, quam veteres scriptores in scriptis suis expresserunt. Lucianus, vir ingenii liberrimi, sed ad facetias et risum magis conversi, suo stylo expressit rationem naturalem et liberam. Quare hi duo proxime accedunt ad illa exemplaria vetusta, quæ tanta laude præcellunt. Ex his facile conficitur non esse plane nullius momenti, linguam Græcam his dotibus conspicuam paulo accuratius inspicere; præsertim cum Græca lingua tot abundet egregiis scriptoribus ex quibus notitia rerum gravissimarum petenda sit. In historiis, in rebus antiquis, in scientiis, sine Græcis scriptoribus nihil potest præstari. Evidem nunc memorare nolo tabulas doctrinæ Cebetis contineri lingue Græca; Apostoli enim quidquid a Christo fuit traditum Græce scripserunt. Sensus eorum scriptorum non potest intelligi, nisi quis Græce ita sciat, ut Græcae linguae cognitionem non ex Lexicis hauserit, sed ex ipsis fontibus severa lege sibi comparaverit ejus notitiam.

Sed dixerit quis, quid opus est eos Græcos scriptores in lingua sua legere? Habemus plurima eorum scripta in vernacula transposita; quidni has versiones licet legere? Non nego, nonnulli

las Græcorum scriptorum versiones extare egregie factas, quæ commode possunt adhiberi. Sic Polybium Isaacus Casaubonus vertit; etiam is Theophrasti Characteres elegantissime vertit. Præter hunc Henrici Valesii etiam sunt egregiæ versiones, qui excerpta Constantini Porphyrogenetæ, ex Polybio, Diodoro Siculo, Dione Cassio Græce scripta nitido sermone Latino convertit. Vertit etiam Historicos Ecclesiasticos. Utinam omnibus Græcis scriptoribus tales versores ac hi duo sunt, contigissent! Si has versiones excipis, quæ tamen suos nævos habent, pleraque aliæ erroribus sunt plenæ. Raro vertentes eo sunt ingenio vel eruditione, ut mentem autoris, quem vertant, assequantur aut stylum recte capiant. In stylo non tantum spectatur ingenium, sed et animus. Has animi notas, ab ipsis autoribus stylo expressas, non potest exprimere is, qui vertit. Veterum præsertim animus erat magnus. Quas virtutes mente gerebant stylo exprimebant. Compara cum his scriptoribus eos, qui verterunt eos, reperies nullum, qui cum ipsis scriptoribus possit comparari. Certum est, nisi vertens ingenio scriptori sit par aut fere par, non assequetur eam elegantiam quæ fuit in ipso scriptore Græco. Præter Casaubonum et Valesium fuere quidem etiam alii vertentes, qui utiliter possunt adhiberi, ut Hieronymus Wolfius qui commode et eleganter vertit Demosthenis et Isocratis orationes, aliosque, sed tamen multi in ejus versione sunt nævi. Juvare possunt illæ versiones eos, qui Græce discere volunt, sed male autores intelliguntur, si per eorum versiones

intelligantur. Etiam Rodomanus Diodorum Siculum satis accurate vertit, sed cum binis illis prioribus fere nulli, cum his posterioribus pauci sunt comparandi.

Præterea sine Lingua Graeca Latinæ linguæ cognitione valde est manca et debilis. Nemo, nisi Græca doctrina imbutus, ita versari potest in Lingua Latina, quin sæpe a mente et elegantia Latina aberret. Neque hæc res difficilis est intellectu. Latini scriptores ipsi testantur politam scribendi rationem deberi Græcis. Fatetur Cicero Græcis omnia deberi. Cicero nunquam philosophiam explicasset, nisi secutus esset Platonem. Quam ob causam si quis linguam Latinam perspectam habere vult omnino necesse est, ut Latinæ linguæ Græcæ cognitionem adjungat.

Neque hoc tantum dictum volo de scriptis Latinis, sed etiam de ipsa lingua Latina, quæ intelligi non potest, nisi adhibita Græca. Est enim sine dubio lingua Latina ex eodem fonte unde Græca. Si quærenda sit ratio linguaæ Latinæ, sanc Græca est noscenda; ex hac Latinæ origines sunt petendæ. Ipse Varro fatetur antiquissimas Latinorum voces esse Aeolicas.

In omnibus linguis ad earum cognitionem multa sunt adjumenta, inter quæ sunt origines. Cujuscumque Linguæ origines vocamus, primo primordia et radices verborum per multiplices formas derivatorum. Quo diutius linguaæ usurpantur eo quoque latiores ramos diffundunt. Rami uti cum primis radicibus connectantur, sæpe nos præterit. Sine primordiis illis intellectis vis et potestas vocum derivatarum non potest intelligi. Illæ ra-

dices, quæ sint, investiganda ut vis omnium derivatorum ex eadem radice intelligatur. Secundo origines vocamus primas in quibuscumque vocibus proprias significaciones. Constituta voce, quæ certam et primam habet potestatem, inde profluunt aliæ et diversæ a rei proprietate desumptæ.

Quo vetustior est lingua eo ubiores sunt illæ secundariæ significaciones, ita ut primæ sæpe aboleantur' et intereant. Ut inquiramus primordia vocum utilissimum est primas et proprias significaciones habere perspectas; quo facto facile evolvuntur omnia derivata. Hæc res omnibus in linguis, præsertim in Græca, est difficilis. Idque primo loco per se, secundo vitio virorum eruditorum.

1º Quæ enim in originibus perscrutandis per se difficultas sit, patet, si consideramus radices linguarum tantum non omnes esse obliteratas. Voces aliæ, quæ natæ sunt ab antiquis et primis abolitis, in usu remanserunt. Adeoque artis est ingeniique illas obliteratas voces revocare. Quam difficile hoc sit patet

2º ex iis, qui Etymologiam ludibrii tractarunt, quasi non haberet certam normam. Hujus quod dico exemplum illustre est in Vossio. Joh. Gerardi Vossii Etymologicon continet quidem res utilissimas et eruditissimas; sed si, quod de vocum Latinarum origine scripsit, indagamus, constat ne dimidiā quidem partem esse veram aut cum ratione linguae convenire. Id mirum videtur in tam docto homine, et res est pene incredibilis Vossium illum ipsum, qui de analogia eruditissime scripsit, analogiam neglexisse in expediendis

linguae Latinae Etymologiis, unde saepe miserum in modum labitur. Veteres Latini in hoc studio versati, quam inepta nobis dedere! Mirum est Varronem virum docissimum in his rebus ita cœcutuisse. Eodem modo res est in Græcis. Est in manibus Etymologicon magnum, cujus libri nomen venit ab etymis linguae Græcae tradendis. Multa quidem in eo lectu digna, et quæ nos juvant, reperi possunt, sed si ipsum illum consulas in evelvenda Græcae linguae origine difficiles nugas invenies. Ratio hujus rei est facilis expedita. Nam in omnibus linguis est certa analogia; et ex comparatione plurium linguarum cognoscitur Analogia, quæ in plurimis linguis inventur. Apud veteres autem solebant unam aut ad summum duas linguas scire, nec aliquis fere praefixa vernacula aliama discebat. Hinc est quod Ennius dieebatur triplex habens cor, quia, linguam Latinam, Sabinam et Græcam sciebat. Stadum ergo linguarum apud veteres fere languebat.

In Etymologia inquirenda Scaliger fuit princeps, viam veram et optimam ostendit, ut patet ex notis ad Festum; item ex conjectaneis ad Varonem. Ilum secutus est Salmasius; perspicacissimi ingenii fuit, et sicut analogiae non satis studiosus, banc tamen partem eruditioonis ita excoluit, ut cum eo comparari possit nemo. In Etymologiis ostendendis unus Salmasius præstitit quantum reliqui non præstiterunt. Cæteri ejus scripta tamquam cynestram sunt secuti.

Quum autem in hac nostra dissertatione Etymologia sit ratio habenda, ipsam eam rationem exponamus; et quomodo origines linguae Græcae

possint demonstrari. Nunc non utar eo ordine, qui a posterioribus ad priora adscendit, sed a prioribus ad posteriora descendit, adeoque *synthesi*s sive compositam in hac re viam sequar.

'Ετυμολόγος et ἔτυμολογεῖν est ab ἔτυμος et λόγος, quod a λέγω. Unde ἔτυμος veniat dieam. 'Εω apud veteres Græcos est radix; pro ἔω dicitur ξιώ, hinc εἰκί, sum. Εω vetustum genuit Latinum eo eadem potestate, unde es et est. Hinc etiam apud Latinos dicitur ero in futuro. Veteres dicebant eso, quod convenit cum Græco ξω, ξύμα. Quod Latini dicebant eram, dicebant veteres esam, et hoc s est retentum in essem. Ab ξω in fut. est ξσω, unde ξκα vel ξικ, pass. ξμα vel ξιμα, in 3 pers. ξται vel ξιται. Hinc est adjectivum ἔτος, quod proprie significat, qui existit. Latine diceremus ens. Jam prono cursu ab ista significatione prima pervenitur ad significationem veri et certi. 'Ετὸς significare verum et certum docet Hesychius, ubi est ἔτα in plurali, et exponitur ἀληθῆ. Solent Iones hujusmodi adjectivis interponere ε., dicentes ξένεος, κένεος, δώρεος, pro ξένος, κένος, δῶρος. Ab antiquo adj. δῶρος est neut. δῶρου, donum; et ab δωρέος est fæm. δωρέα, donum. Sic pro ἔτος Ionice ἔτεος usurpatur. Democritus philosophus subtilissimus ὄνδεν ἔτεη ισμεν, nihil revera scimus. 'Ετεός in compositis adhibetur, et significat rei veritatem, certam rationem; v. g. familia illustris Athenis erat ab auctore Bute Βουτάδαι appellati; cum hi insititiis hominibus essent deformati, illi qui vere a Bute descendebant vocabantur ἔτεοβουτάδαι. i. e. vere Butadæ. Sic a κρῆτες ἔτεόκρητες, i. e. veri Cretenses, qui in ipsa ea insula nati sunt,

nec cum externis genus miscuerunt. Eodem modo quo ἔτος, formatur usu linguae antiquae subst. fæmininum ἔτυς tamquam si entiam dices, i. e. rationem, statum et conditionem, qua quid est, se habet, adeoque ejus rei existentis veritatem. Hanc vocem ex usu ipso fluere patet ex his exemplis; v. g. ab ἀλάσσει, vagor in omnes partes, præt. pass. ἄλησαι, ἄληση, ἄληται, venit ἄλητύς, vagatio, et ἄλητύν adscribant peregrinantibus. Præterea ἀποδεστής, qua voce usus est Dion. Halicarn. [ἀποδεδεξαι] significat separationem et rei separatae attributionem. Similis vox γενετύς. Α γενετύς, νός, formatur γενετυλίς vel γενετυλλίς, genetullis, Hor. carm. Sæc. 16. Ejusmodi formæ est ἡ κτιστής, conditio vel ratio condendi. Ita α ληζω, ληζός deprædatio. In Herod. L. 4. c. 75. genuina vox restituta à Gronovio ex Cod. Med. qui recte reddidit καταπλα-
ζεν, obvolutionem. Imo etiam in compositis id usu venit; vide Suidam in ἀφραξύς, ἀσυνεσία: nam raro & privativum hujus formæ vocibus præfigitur. (*) Erūs extare probatur ex composito εὐετύς, quod est ap. Arat. Dios. V. v. 358. εὐετύς est status cum alicui bene est, i. e. res ejus prospere procedunt. Præterea sæpe in ejusmodi præteritis perfectis sigma adsciscitur, unde non tantum ἥμαι et ἤμαι sed et ἥσμαι et ἤσμαι. Hinc etiam ἥται et ἤται et ἥται et ἤται dicitur, quod format non ἔτυς sed εστύς, quæ vox in reliquis antiquissimis lingue servata est apud Hesychium,

(*) Vide Hemst. Lucian. I. p. 354. Valck. Herod. I. c. 85.

ubi ἀπεξύς i. e. absentia, ἀποχώρησις. Non tantum ἐτύς et ἐξύς, sed et ἐτῶ et ἐξῶ inidem variant. Hinc composita ἐνετῶ et ἐνεξῶ apud Herodotum, l. I. c. 85, ubi ἐνεξοῖ. Voces, quae desinunt in ω, proprie oriuntur ex abjecta litera νυν. Vetustissimi Græci dixerunt ἐτῶν, ἐξῶν, ἐνετῶν, ἐνεξῶν, rejecto ν remanet εξω. Dicimus λητῶ, λητοῦς, λητός, at veteres dixerunt λητῶν vel Dorice λατῶν, unde est Latona. In nominibus, quae hoc pacto desinunt, utraque terminatio in usu est, ut εἰκῶ et εἰκάν, γοργῶ et γοργάν.

Jam ut redeamus ad ἐστῶ et ἐνεστῶ. Ενεστῶ et ἐνετῶ significant constitutionem alicujus rei prosperam et felicem. Hæc voxa veteribus philosophis, tum Pythagoreis, tum Ionicis, usitatur. Quarebant quis finis esset honorum: Cic. de fin. honor. finis qui felicitatem hominibus conciliat; εὐετῶν vel εὐεξῶ et Plato et Democritus. Pari modo dicunt ἀειεξύ, i. e. sempiternitas; unde τῷ κρατίσῳ θεῷ Pythagoras tribuit τὰν ἀειεξώ, i. e. sempiternitatem.

Ex subst. ἐτύς formatur ἔτυμος, verus, quæ vox apud Homerum recurrit saxe et varia potestatis ratione. Odyss. 2. commendatur Ulysses, tan-
ta homo solertiæ, ut licet falsa diceret, vera vi-
derentur, ψένδει πολλὰ λέγων ἔτυμασιν ὁμοῖα.
Vox ἔτυμος apud Dores mansit, cum ἀληθής apud
reliquos Græcos in usum veniret, unde ἔτυμα μυθίζει
apud Theocritum, i. e. vera fabulari. Hinc apud
Græcos dicitar homo verax voce composita ἔτυ-
μηγόρος, i. e. qui vera loquitur; apud Apollonium
Rhodium ἄρμα ἔτυμηγόρον, os veridicum. Ut ἐτε-
κμητης dicitur verus et genuinus Cretensis sic

ἐτυμόδρυς, quercus aliquod genus verum, i. e. quæ glandes fert dulces. Ab ἔτυμος duo veniunt adjectiva producta, alterum per reduplicationem, alterum per terminationem; prius ἐτήτυμος, quæ vox apud Poetas et apud scriptores Dores prosæ orationis usurpatur; posterius ἐτυμώνιον, cuius etsi rarus usus tamen et apud Hesychium et in fragmentis Archilochi invenitur. Significat utrumque adjectivum *verus*.

Ab ἔτυμος venit neutrum τὸ ἔτυμον, i. e. veritas originis in quocumque vocabulo adsignata et demonstrata, unde apud veteres τούτου ὄνοματος ἔτυμον i. e. origo hujus vocis vera; cum quis in exquirendis ἐτύμοις versatur, dicitur ἐτυμολόγος. Nam λόγος etiam rationem, et studium in re aliqua positum notat. Quemadmodum apud Græcos omnino genus erat grammaticorum, qui operam singulis in partibus diligenter collocabant, sic genus quoddam grammaticorum dictum fuit ἐτυμολόγοι, i. e. qui de verborum originibus agebant et eas explicabant. Suidas, qui vitas virorum grammaticorum saepe describit, inter eos saepe nominat γραμματικὸν ἐτυμολογον. Ab ἐτυμολόγος est ἐτυμολογικόν, i. e. illud scriptum, quod continet vocum Græcarum origines. Habemus librum utilissimum ἐτυμολογικὸν μέγα, in quo hoc studium maxime tractatur.

Quod Græci dicunt ἔτυμον et ἐτυμολογία diverse Latini exprimunt. Cic. in Top. c. 8. Quam Græci, inquit, ἐτυμολογία vocant, i. e. verbum ex verbo, veriloquium, nos autem novitatem verbi non satis apti fugientes genus hoc notationem appellamus. Inde patet, ἐτυμολογία posse reddi veriloquium, sed tamen

Ciceronem putasse illud non satis esse aptum et tritum, nominandumque igitur potius *notationem*. *Notationem*, veteres Latini vocant originem vocis alicujus, sive compositam, sive ex simpliciore deductam. Sic apud Gellium accipiens titulus Flacci Verri de *notationibus*, qui liber docet ἐτυμολογίας vocum Latinarum. Hoc pacto Cicero ipse paulo ante l. c. multa sumit ex *notatione* i. e. ab origine alicujus vocis demonstrata. Vox veriloquium cum a Cicerone refutetur, facile patet veriverbiū, quod quidam dicunt, non esse vocem Latinam; contra *notationis* appellatio et apud Ciceronem et apud recentiores Grammaticos est frequens. Latini ἐτυμολογίαν etiam vertunt *interpretationem*, adeoque *interpretari* Latinis saepe est originem vocis proponere. Ipse Cic. de divinatione, L. I. 1. « huic præstantissimæ rei [divinationi] nomen, inquit, nostri a divis; Græci, ut Plato interpretatur, [μαντικη απο του μανεσθαι] a furore duxerunt. » Idem docet Macrobius Saturn. Lib. V. c. 19 ubi ἐτυμολογίαν reddit Latine *interpretationem*. Græci parem habent loquendi rationem; Grammatici enim utrumque vocabulum ἐρμηνεύειν et ἐρμηνεῖσι ponunt pro ἐτυμολογεῖν et ἐτυμολογία. [v. Suidam ἴαγουνάριος] Latini Grammatici ἐτυμολογίαν etiam vertunt *significationem* et *significatiām*, quæ voces ea vi non sunt antiquæ, sed apud recentiores grammaticos frequentes. Hæc loquendi ratio et potestas significandi quosdam eruditos et Vossium ipsum fecellit.

Maxime tamen usitata est *proprietas*. Tum veteres, tum, recentiores ἐτυμολογίαν a primis incunabulis deductam, solent vocare *proprietatem*.

Nonius Marcellus primo volumine complexus di-versas grammaticæ Latinæ partes caput primum inscripsit *de proprietate sermonis*. Hoc caput ver-satur in originibus demonstrandis. Sic etiam Isi-dorus et Priscianus; insuper Gellius, castigatus auctor et antiquorum verborum captator. De his autem Latinis vocibus, quibus ἐτυμολογία signifi-catur, erudite egit et plura veterum loca adduxit vir politissimus et doctissimus Josias Mercerus, qui Nonum Marcellum optime edidit, et in operis ingressu pleraque ea vocabula enumerat; sed præ-terit is, quod Latini Veteres ἐτυμολογίαν etiam causam vocarint. *Causa* apud eos significat origo vocabuli. Gellius Lib. I. noct. Att. c. 18. *Ver-borum antiquorum causas*, i. e. ἐτυμολογίας falsas reddit Varro de *Re rustica* Lib. II. c. 7.

In originibus et etymologiis inquirendis analo-gia lingue præcipue est spectanda, quæ est lex certa et firma, quam ipsa lingua et ejus ratio subministrat. Removemus ab etymologiis indagan-dis alia instrumenta extrinsecus quæsita et adhi-bitæ. Quid? dicet aliquis; an Hebrææ Linguae hic non est locus concedendus? An ea in originibus Græcæ linguae quærendis est repudianda? Non nego, viros graves et eruditos Hebrææ lin-guae rationem maxime in Græcis originibus ex-quirendis habendam putasse. Eam enim prima-riam esse et fontem omnium linguarum; ex ea non tantum linguam Græcam, sed et quicunque reperitur linguarum in orbe terrarum, pervenisse. Huic adeo esse privilegium ut matrices omnis huma-ni sermonis contineat. Hoc præcipue Avenarius putavit Lexici Hebræi conditor, qui fuit vir non

plane solers eorum studiorum, per quæ judicium erat ferendum. Is etymologiarum Græcarum Latinarumque ex Hebræa lingua ea ludibria pertulit, ut risum peritorum meritus sit. Magis mirum est in hac sententia fuisse Ger. Joh. Vossium, virum eruditum et omnis antiquitatis peritum. Is in etymologico sæpe, et nimis sæpe, ad hæc principia valde infirma fuit devolutus. Videtur ea ratio ad Hebræam linguam recurrendi nescio quid habere jucunditatis. Miramur quoque Casaubonum, qui in quibusdam locis ostendit se originem ex Hebræa lingua derivare. Idque sæpe in vocibus, quæ certissime Græcae erant, nec aliam poterant habere originem. Hæc sententia rationi est adversa, et ex eo profecta, quod linguarum diversarum naturam non rite inspexerunt. Si quis accuratius plurium linguarum rationem et ipsum corpus examinat, videt prima principia et linguarum primordia coelo toto differre. Quamquam enim analogia quædam et ratio proportionis in omnibus linguis dominetur, hæc tamen analogia in omnibus linguis constans non expellit originem ipsarum linguarum diversam. Id certum est, si linguas duas aut plures deprehendimus, quod, et formandi genere, et declinationes et conjugationes ordinandi modo, tum vocibus deducendis, inter se diversæ sint, eas linguas habere originem diversam; prima enim et propria linguarum singularum vis ex ratione formandi illa, quæ ad linguam necessario pertinent, est judicanda. Si conferamus linguam Græcam et Hebræam, patet rationem utriusque linguae intimam differre multum. Nam et declinationes et nomina aliter

formantur in lingua Graeca quam in Hebræa; verba utriusque linguae inflectendi ratione valde inter se discrepant. Ratio connectendi orationem et structuram flectendi differt in utraque lingua multis modis. Ergo vocum Græcarum origo non est repetenda ab Hebræa lingua.

Sunt semper vestigia manifesta, unde constet, quæ lingua sit filia, quæ soror, quæ mater alterius. De magna prole orientalium linguarum non potest dubitari eas ex Hebræa fluxisse; nam primordia earum fraterna fere concordia conspirant. Earum enim linguarum non est alia ratio quam dialectorum. Sic etiam lingua Græca habet suas dialectos; si enim quæritur de voce Ionica, Attica, Dorica aut Aeolica, ejus origo in lingua Græca est quærenda. Hæ igitur sunt sorores linguae Græcae. Filiae rationem habet Latina; nam mare transversa Aeolicam, id est, antiquam linguam Græcam cognoscit matrem. Quare in originibus linguae Latinæ inquirendis adeunda est Græca, et vel sororum origo ex communi matre, vel filiarum ex eadem est petenda. Idem obtinet in aliis plurimis linguis, si constiterit nexus linguarum inferiorum cum superioribus. Gothica vel potius Scythica lingua vetusta merito omnium pene septentrionalium linguarum censetur fons et mater. Si Italicæ, Gallicae linguae origines sunt expediendæ, Latina est adhibenda, ex qua maxima earum pars fluxit, etiam Gothica, quæ fuit illata in Galliam, ita ut ex duplice lingua valde diversa utraque constet. Hinc concludimus origines linguarum esse exquirendas in uniuscujusque linguae sinu secundum rationem analogicam excusso. Præterea adhiberi

et possunt et debent ejusdem ordinis linguæ, seu potius dialecti, ex quibus lingua aliqua pervenit. Ipsa lingua Latina quamquam progenita ex Græca multum confert ad linguam Græcam cognoscendam. Sæpe quod in matre est extinctum, reperiatur apud filiam.

Hæc est lex prima in explicandis linguis ut simum ipsius linguæ, in qua versamur, executiamus. Ea ratio analogiæ cognita nos vetat ad linguas plane diversas configere. An igitur non sunt voces in lingua Græcâ arcessendæ ex orientalibus? Imo sunt quædam. Cujus generis hæc sint vocabula facile potest cognosci.

Primum si apud Græcos familiaria reperiemus nomina virorum propria, qui ex Oriente et Phoenicia venerunt in Græciam, hæc nomina secum deportarunt ex oriente. Tale vocabulum est *Cadmus*, Ridemus ipsos Græcos, qui *Cadmi* originem Græcam conficiunt; quodsi attendissent eum fuisse Phoenicem, scivissent eum inde, ut plurimas res alias, sic et suum nomen attulisse. Plura ejusdem generis sunt hominum nomina, qui ex Phoenicia ad Graecos venere. Præterea Phoenices, clari coloniis per orbem terrarum sparsis, sine dubio multas insedere Aegei maris insulas et partes quasdam Græciæ attigerunt, in Cretam et Cyprum novas habitationes intulere, unde pluribus locis inhærent vocabula Phoenicia, ut docet Sam. Bochart in sua *Geographia Sacra*. Qui vir, licet eo summum eruditionis apparatus contulerit, in multis tamen modum excessit; nam maxima pars eorum nominum priorum, quæ explicat ex lingua Phoenicia, est repetenda ex principiis linguae Græcae.

Addamus animalium, arborum et plantarum quædam nomina, quæ cum ipsis rebus a populis orientalibus ad Græcos pervenerunt. Sic nomen καμῆλος ex Græca lingua non potest explicari. Græcorum Grammatici hanc vocem plurimis originibus onerarunt. Animal ipsum simul cum nomine ab orientalibus ad Græcos pervenit. Eadem ratio est vocis τρῦπος. Ejusmodi igitur vocabula non cum una sed cum pluribus gentibus communicantur, quia res non ad unam sed ad plures gentes ex Oriente fuit perlata. Etiam res ex Phoenicia præcipue habent nomina, quæ apud Phoenices et Orientales sunt quærendæ. Fatetur Diodorus, factentur alii cultum usumque vini ex oriente in Græciam translatum fuisse. Fabula ipsa Herculem, vel ut alii Bacchum, ex oriente in Græciam vites transtulisse perhibet. Nominis ὄνος si quæras originem in Lingua Græca frustra operam perdes, siquidem cum ipsa re ex oriente venit. (*) Vocabulum οἶνος veteres per οἶνον vel οῖνον dederunt, unde ad Latinos venit vox oenus, significatione vini. Οἶνος. [οῖνος] solus, vox vere Græca, est Latinorum unus, pro quo veteres pronuntiarunt oenus.

Quædam voces sunt omnibus linguis communes, sed earum incunabula difficulter deteguntur. Multa etiam in omnibus linguis sunt vocabula, quæ imitantur sonos rerum, v. c. sonos ab animalibus

(*) Conf. Lenep, Etym. l. Græcae in οἶνος.

et voces ab hominibus dictas, et crepus rerum dissilientium, adeoque a Græcis appellantur ονοματοποιία vel ὀνοματοπεποιημένη. Aliquando aliquæ voces videntur congruere inter se in diversis linguis, quamquam utræque vel plures diversas habeant origines. Sic vox *mensura* alludit τῷ μῆρῳ, mensura, voci Hebrææ ejusdem significationis, sed originis diversæ. Præterea hujus vocis in lingua Latina est adeo certa origo, ut frustra agat, qui eam ex alia lingua derivat. Nam veteres dicebant *mensura* a *metior*, *mesus*, pro *mensus*; ut ab *armatus* est *amatura*, a *cognitus*, *cognitura*, ita a *mesus* *mensura*; deinde a *mensus*, [nam litera *n* saepe interponitur] venit *mensura*.

His jam constitutis et ad liquidum, quantum fieri potest, redactis, ad origines tamen ipsas nondum accedere licet. Retinent nos dialecti linguae Græcæ, de quibus earumque ortu et ratione dicendum est nobis antequam ad origines perveniamus. Ideo illud est majoris momenti, quia multæ et fere omnes literæ per dialectorum rationes inter se commutantur, ut jam sciamus quæ litera sit primigenia et ut ita dicam originalis, et quomodo per dialectos sit mutata, et in aliam transformata. Ea dialectorum via id est experendum, utrum quæ literæ per dialectos mutantur ex primis et originalibus. Videbimus prius de vocis ratione et origine.

Hæc vox venit a διαλέγειν et διαλέγεσθαι, cuius vocis ratio est explicanda. Vox διαλέγειν composita ex διά et λέγειν. Λέγειν prima potestate sig-

nificat leviter corradere, in unum conducere et adeo colligere. Latini suum legere inde forma runt, in quo Latino verbo hæc prima et propria potestas insidet; nam dicimus *legere fructus*, *legere magistratus*, et *lectum*, i. e. ex pluribus excerptum. Ratio potestatum ab hac prima potestate derivatarum in utraque Græca et Latina lingua differt. Λέγειν apud Græcos est traductum ad verba et voces et sermonem; et λέγειν dicitur, qui verba vocesque coäcervata et connexa profert, i. e. dicere. Apud Latinos *legere* dicitur pro librum evolvere, quasi diceres, *legere*, colligere literas, et ex literis collectis aliquid sibi *legere*. Hæc significatio metaphorica apud Latinos usitata non penitus ignota est Græcis, sed apud Græcos non in primo verbo fuit posita, sed in composito, unde scriptoribus Græcis ἀναλέγεσθαι et ἐπιλέγεσθαι est *legere*. Ita Callimachus in E-pigr. 24. dixit πλάτανος γράμματα ἀναλέγεσθαι; ubi ἀναλέγεσθαι est *legere*. In linguis, quæ communem habent originem, sape rami, ubi semel truncum deseruerunt, aliij in alias partes divergunt. A propria significatione vocis λέγειν alia ratione formatur metaphora in lingua Græca, alia in lingua Latina. In voce λέγειν diversæ sunt potestates, quarum ratio videtur longissime distare. Apud Grammaticos et Hesychium λέγειν exponitur per ædificare οἰκηδομεῖν. Hæc similitudo facile patet, si advocas vocem λίθαλγες, i. e. qui lapides colligit, secernit, et parat ad ædificium extrinendum. Ergo λέγειν propria potestate dicitur de lapidibus colligendis ad ædificandum: inde sequitur ædificandi significatio. Etiam hæc significatio ædifican-

di constat ex compositis nonnullis. Sic ἔνυκλέγειν Hesychius exponit ἀποικοδομεῖν, ædificando educere in altum. Hinc ἀναλελεγμένος apud Pindarum, i. e. in altum eductus. Sic apud Hesychium ἐνυκταλέγειν, ἐνυκοδομεῖν, obstruere aliquem, vel includere parietibus. In voce λέγειν altera potestas est ἀριθμεῖν, numerare. Vide apud Hesychium ἔλεξεν, ὑρίθμησεν, numeravit, et ἐλέχθη apud Pindarum in πυθ. od. 4. v. 336, ubi scholion consulat. Ratio constat si adhibeas Latinum legere et colligere numeros. Sicut enim apud Latinos dicitur legere rationes, sic vox λέγειν ab ea significatione, qua numeri colliguntur, notat collectis numeris rationem inire. — Ea res longe facilius intelligitur, si animadvertiscas, quod primæ verborum significations in omnibus metaphoris retinentur, quasi color nativus.

A voce λέγειν ea significatione prodiit διαλέγειν, ubi plurimum differunt significations activi, et passivi sive medii διαλέγεσθαι. Διαλέγειν significare debet discernere; ut enim λέγειν est cernere, sic διαλέγειν significat separationem accuratam et nitidam earum rerum, quæ fuerunt collectæ; hæc enim est vis particulae δια, cui respondet Latinorum *dis* vel *di*. Plato in Thym. dicit διάλεγειν τὰ ὕγια καὶ τὰ μὴ ὕγια, i. e. discernere, sejungere sana et non sana. Idem verbum à Xenophonte dicitur de vanno, quo frumentum excutitur et ab aristis separatur. Dicitur τὸ πτύον διαλέγειν τοὺς ἀλέρας i. e. vannus discernit aristas a frumento. Hinc intelligitur, quid sit διαλέγειν ψύφεις, discernere et separare calculos. Ea formula loquendi apud Græcos usurpabatur dupli ratione; vel

in calculorum ludo, ubi dicitur διαλέγειν vel διαλέγεσθαι ψίφους de calculis qui mixti proiecabantur, deinde separabantur a se invicem; vel de calculatoria numerandi ratione, cum scilicet numeri per calculos signati expediuntur et expurgantur, quod Latini dixerunt rationes purgare, i. e. quæ relata fuerant in tabulas accepti et expensi liquida reddere et inter se æquare. Si reperias vocem διαλέγειν etiam exponi διοικοδομεῖν i. e. dissepire et inter se quasi structo pariete sejungere; ut λέγειν est διοικοδομεῖν, ex collectis lapidibus struere, sic διαλέγειν collectis et statutis lapidibus separare et dissepire. Διαλέγειν etiam explanatur per διορύττειν, ut apud Aristophanem διαλέγειν τοῖχον, i. e. perfodere murum, et διαλέγειν θύρην. Ratio est facilis ex præcedentibus. Καταλέγειν est colligere, et διαλέγειν collecta disjungere, unde dicitur terra διαλεχθῆναι vel διαλεγῆναι, ubi puteus effoditur.

In verbo διαλέγειν præpositionis διὰ duplex vis est sentienda; ex ista utraque significacione perveniendum est ad propriam virtutem verbi mediæ διαλεγεσθαι, quum notat primo disserere, deinde colloqui. Primo διὰ usurpatur in discrimine ponendo, in rebus sejungendis et separandis. Secundo præsertim verbis mediis adjuncta significat mutuam contentionem, adeoque usurpatur in iis verbis, in quibus est pugnandi certandique cum alio potestas. v. c. verbo μάχεσθαι si præfigatur διὰ significabit concertationem mutuam inter duos aut plures constitutam; quare hæc verba junguntur cum dativis; diciturque διαμάχεσθαι τινὶ mutuo cum aliquo contendere. Verbo λαδορεῖν vel λα-

δορεῖσθαι impetere aliquem contumelia, ignominiosa verba facere in aliquem, si opponatur διαλογοφεῖν notat contumeliis ignominiosisque dictis inter se contendere. In quibusdam verbis hæc significatio magis latet, ut in διαδάκνειν mordendo cum alio contendere. Sic canes dicuntur διαδάκνειν, i. e. morsibus mutuis inter se contendere. Ex πίνειν et πίνεσθαι, bibendo contendere, apud Athenæum, διεπίπνεσθαι τοῖς ἐτύπωις. Sic διαξιδεῖν τῷ, cantu contendere cum aliquo.

Hæc quæ de præpositione διὰ et ejus cum verbo conjunctione dixi, aperiunt rationem verbi διαλέγειν et διαλέγεσθαι. Primo διαλέγειν per διὰ notat discrimen, i. e. disjungere et dividere ita, ut apta tamen et discreta existat series, quare pro ædificare sumitur; nam ex separatis partibus apta ædificiorum series et ordo concinnus oritur. Διαλέγεσθαι: [a λεγειν dicere] ex ratione altera præpositionis significat sermonem inter se communicare, adeoque constructio διαλέγεσθαι τῷ convenit sermonibus atque mutuis colloquiis. Sic apud Latinos serere sermonem i. e. nectere et connectere; nam male hoc ab altera significatione pro semina spargere deducitur. Id liquet ex dissenserendi verbo, et ipso sermonc, qui est nexus in ordinem redactus. Sermo verborum est series concinnata verborum, quibus quis utitur. Sic διαλέγεσθαι τῷ mutuo cum aliquo sermone colloqui. Hinc loquendi formula διαλέγειν τῇ Φωνῇ: Φωνὴ est vox humana; quamvis enim de quocumque sono et vocibus animalium sumitur, netant tamen veteres Grammatici proprie venire in voce humana. Jam διαλέγειν τῇ Φωνῇ est, articulatam, distinctam profer-

re vocem. Hinc διάλεκτος, in qua voce duplex est significandi potestas, et ducta a distinguendi potestate, et ab altera potestate colloquendi. Διάλεκτος hoc posteriori modo idem est quod διάλεξις. Rarus est hujus vocis apud Græcos usus, attamen in Platonis symposio reperitur, ubi memorat διάλεκτον τῶν θεῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. Elegantissimum fuit Democriti dictum, quod usurpabat, ut ostenderet inter homines peritos et sapientes sermonem et ejus intellectum facile convenire. Hoc ita effert, ἐξδικνύειν τὴν τῶν σοφῶν πρὸς ἄλληλους διάλεκτον i. e. διάλεξιν. Contra dicebat idem Democritus τῶν ἀσόφων, i. e. eorum, qui nulla rerum cognitione erant imbuti, sermonem mutuum esse difficultem et intelligi pene non posse. In his loquendi formulis διάλεκτος est sermo, et nihil vel parum differt ἀπὸ τῆς διαλέξεως. Propria διαλέκτου vis et ratio repetitur ab ea potestate verbi διάλεγειν, qua significat articulatae sive distincte proferre. Adeoque διάλεκτος novam quandam significandi formam induit, et notat vocem articulatam et distincte prolatam. Hac etiam in parte διάλεκτος Græcorum sumitur non una ratione; aliquando latissime, ita ut etiam animalibus communicetur. Quædam animalia sunt ἄφωνα ut pisces, qui non emittunt vocem; alia sunt φωνήσαται, quæ vocem mitunt, inter quæ penit Aristoteles τὰ διάλεκτον ἔχοντα.

Ad homines transeamus, quibus διάλεκτος dupli- ci ratione tribuitur. Primo lingua humana in gene- re vocatur διάλεκτος, adeoque sermo ille articula- tus, quo homines cogitata explanant et aliis com- municant, vocatur διάλεκτος. Hinc sæpe fit ut lin- guæ orbis diversæ vocentur διάλεκτοι. Ea ratione

vox διάλεκτος commutatur cum voce γλῶσσα. Vide Acta Apostol. c. II. 6, 8 et 11, ubi γλῶσσαι et διάλεκται promiscue sumuntur. Alia significatio restrictior est; nam διάλεκτος vocatur etiam quædam loquendi singularis forma in una et eadem lingua, ita ut lingua jam genus efficiat, quod dividatur in suas species, quæ vocantur διάλεκτοι, i. e. diversæ et inter se discedentes formæ ejusdem linguæ. Sed non tantum de certis linguæ ejusdem formis, sed et de illis, quæ non sunt certæ et non constitutæ, solet usurpari, ut Græci dicant aliam διάλεκτον esse hominum rusticorum, qui rude et non concinna loquuntur, et aliam hominum urbanorum, qui mores in urbe poliunt. Ea potestate egregius est locus Aristotelis citatus a Sexto Empirico, p. 264, διάλεκτος ἀξέιδις, i. e. loquendi forma concinna, qualem urbani usurpant; addit ὑποθηλυτέρᾳ, i. e. aliquantum ad mulierem mollitiem inflexa. Hinc διάλεκτῳ ἀξέιδις opponit ἀνελεύθερον i. e. illiberalē, non politam rationem loquendi, et addit ὑπαγραικετέρῳ i. e. subrusticā. Hæc διάλεκτος non est certa, nec habet leges fixas, sed a consuetudine et usu loquendi tantummodo pendet. Sed aliud est genus dialectorum, quod fixum certisque legibus est conscriptum; illud, ut in aliis linguis fieri solet, sic etiam in Græca lingua maxime obtinet. Jam vero quæ dicitur propria ratione linguæ Græcae dialectus dicitur etiam ἴδιωμα, i. e. proprietas, proprium quid, quo ab alia lingua distinguitur. Clemens Alexandrinus, strom. lib. 4. pag. 338, ubi locutus est de linguis et de numero linguarum per totum orbem dissipatarum, mentionem vocis facit, et dicit

primo: διάλεκτος est λέξις ἕδου χαρακτῆρα τόπου ἐμφάνεσσι, quæ definitio est petita ex vetustis Grammaticis. [sic etiam Dionysius Thrax] Χαρακτῆρ est nota per quam quid ab alia re distinguitur. Igitur διάλεκτος hic ad locum certum adsignatur. Attulit etiam ab aliis Grammaticis profectam definitionem, διάλεξις ἕδου ἡ καινὸν ἐμφάνεσσι χαρακτῆρα, quæ profert aut proprium aut communem alicujus gentis characterem. Ἐδος χαρακτῆρ autem est nota propria alicujus loci et regionis, sed καινὸς nota totius gentis, sive lingua toti populo communis. Sic in lingua Græca sunt quatuor dialecti, sed quinta, quae dicitur dialectus communis, habebat χαρακτῆρα καινὸν, quam communem notam omnes Græci perinde usurparunt. Sicut dialectus ponitur aliquando pro tota lingua, ita γλῶσσα aliquando usurpatur pro dialecto. Locus est apud Demetrium Phalereum in libro περὶ ἑρμηνείας, 181. ubi occurrit γλῶσσα Αἰτικὴ, i. e. dialectus Attica. Eadem ratio fuit Quintilianus, qui *linguam pro dialecto* sive *formam linguæ* posuit.

Quia diximus διάλεκτος esse certam quandam formam linguæ, videndum nunc est quibus in rebus ea forma diversa et singularis consistat. Græci grammatici de hac re diligenter scripserunt, et quæ ab iis de hac re sunt observata ad quinque capita possunt reduci, quæ constituunt dialectorum inter se discrimen.

Dialecti primo differunt in *scribendo*. Scribendi forma est diversa; mutantur literæ; altera alterius loco ponitur.

Post scriptiōnem venire debet *pronuntiatio*. Nam et modus pronuntiandi diversus inducit varias

dialectos. Sed pronunciationis modus diversus in dialectis non semper postulat diversam scriptiōnem; nam diversi populi sāpe easdam literas diverse pronuntiant.

Tertio *formativo* ponī debet tum vocū et verborū, tum ipsius etiam orationis. Per formatiōnem intelligimus nominū et verborū per casus, numeros, tempora, flexiones. Hac in re enim ejusdem linguae dialecti multum sāpe differeunt, ejusdemque originis voces aliter formantur tum per casus et numeros, tum per tempora et modos. In verbis quidem certe constat tempora quādam in hac dialecto usurpari, quā in alia repudiantur. Eadem est ratio in numeris et generibus.

Quarto loco ponunt constructionem sive strūturam orationis, quam in eadem lingua diversae nationes ejusdem populi habere possunt diversam. Quod patet præcipue ex dialectis Græcorum; nam in illis orationis et construendi ratio est diversa et dissidens, neque hoc tantum observatur in casibus, qui verbis adjunguntur, sed in forma totius orationis struendæ. Compara, qui saporem habes de stylo judicandi, Thucididem et Herodotum: quis est qui non discrimen deprehensurus sit in toto corpore orationis? Color orationis diversus ducitur ex dialecti diversae ratione. Aliter enim Iones, aliter Attici eomplexum orationis formabant. Compara scriptorem Doricum cum Attico aut Ionico; non tantum differunt scribendo, vel pronuntiando, et formando orationem, sed etiam integra structura multum differt, tum loquendi formulis diversis, tum

complexu totius orationis, vel graviore, vel mitiore. Sic in Dialecto Dorica est gravissimus complexus orationis, sonoræ voces altum quid et magnum spirantes. In Attica omnia detornata, expolita, et ad unguem climata.

Quinto loco annumerant *diversas voces huic dialecto usurpatas prorsus ignotas alteri dialecto*. Hinc saepc in scriptis scholiisque grammaticorum vox dicitur Attica, vel Ionica, vel Aeolica, vel Dorica, propterea quod hæ voces illis dialectis insunt propriæ et ad eas pertinent. Id in pluribus aliis dialectis Græcis obtinet, unde voces Creticas, Lacedæmonicas, Siculas, alias commemoratas invenies, propterea quod illæ voces in his dialectis propriam sedem habent.

Miretur aliquis quo pacto in una eademque lingua tot formæ diversæ orientur, sic ut ipsius linguae corpus sit idem et nervi sint iidem, sed species externa multum inter se differat. Ejus rei causa a naturali ratione repetenda. Experimentis cognitum est, aëris statum et conditionem multum conferre ad formanda oris loquendique instrumenta. Multo enim liberius et expeditius verba proferentur in aëre puro quam in obscuro et gravato. Aëris autem status per singulas regiones variat et differt. Sunt regiones liquidæ et serenæ, alia nubilæ, alia media inter utramque ratione. Ex variis itaque regionibus oriuntur pro discrimine aëris diversæ pronuntiationes. In hac regione lingua facilius inclinabit in literam *d*, in alia in literam *t*. In ipsis hominibus reperimus esse aliquas literas, quæ difficilius exprimantur. Id non tantum in ipsis hominibus,

sed in totis gentibus deprehendimus. Hanc primam oris conformatiōnem ab aëris ratione pendere physici facile fatentur. Aëris etiam vis in infantibus quam in adultis major; quo enim corpora teneriora sunt, eo facilius finguntur et formantur ab ambiente aëre. Cum autem ab ipsis vitæ iūtiis ore opus sit et aëre, facile est intellectu, quantam vim ambiens ista materia exercere debeat ad oris organa conformanda. Eo pacto formantur primo initia, unde dialecti in eadem lingua progignuntur. Sic etiam apud Græcos, qui per diversissimas habitabant regiones, diversæ dialecti sunt ortæ. Hæc autem pars, quæ pendet ab aëris diversitate, præsertim pertinet ad pronunciationem, et ex eâ ad formationem verborum, quæ in plerisque linguis sequuntur rationem pronuntiandi.

Præterea aliæ sunt rationes ex ipsa hominum vita et commerciis mutuis repetendæ. Gentes enim pluribus et minoribus inter se commerciis conjunguntur. Illæ gentes, quæ suis limitibus conscriptæ nihil aut parum cum viciniis habent commercii, puram suam linguam diutissime conservant. In ea aut non, aut vix, reperiuntur dialecti variæ. Ejusmodi populorum lingua constat et manet per multa sæcula incorrupta et immutata. Ex eodem antiquissimo fonte propullularunt plures eæque diversæ loquendi rationes, sed non per dialectorum varietatem productæ. Longe alia ratio earum gentium, quæ non continentur suis limitibus et terminis, sed quæ sive belli studio, sive mercandi industria non solum cum viciniis, sed et remotis-

simis, commercia exerceant. Cum enim alios sub diverso sole adire solent, et res novas conficiunt et in patriam inferunt, nova eis vocabula sunt invenienda, aut ex peregrinis linguis adscita inferenda in vernaculam. Compara Arcades illos vetustos Peloponnesi incolas, qui cum nullis populis commercium exercebant; apud eos dialectus Dorica per multa saecula constituit illibata. Sed in ceteris regionibus Graeciae, quae pluribus commerciis vacabant, dialectus nova et vetus est distincta. Ipsi Graeci nos docent aliam esse dialectum Atticam veterem, aliam novam. Pari modo Doribus, qui habitabant in regionibus, ex quibus commercium cum aliis erat facile, idem accidit quod Atheniensibus, ut in dialecto Dorica forma vetus distinguitur et nova. Haec sunt rationes ex quibus nascuntur in una eademque lingua diversae dialectus.

In Graeca lingua quatuor numerantur dialecti, Ionica, Attica, Aeolica et Dorica, quibus additur quinta κοινὴ, sive communis. Mirabitur quis quae sit illa κοινὴ. Exemplo utar nostrae patriae, ut id possim explanare. Nemo dubitare potest quin quaevis septem foederatarum regionum civitas suam quaeque habeat dialectum, nonnumquam tanto-pere diversam, ut vix ab aliis alterius regionis hominibus intelligatur. Sic Frisica dialectus pura vix intelligitur ab Hollando. Sed est quaedam loquendi ratio communis, quae ab hominibus politis in quacumque regione usurpari solet; ea sane discedens ab singulis dialectis, sed ex omnibus aliquid conflatum trahens, quod ita est elimatum et expolitum, ut septem ordinum incolae honesti.

ores hac communi Belgica dialecto utantur. Hæc enim non uni regioni alligata, sed per omnes regiones Belgii dissipata ab illis usurpatum, qui in honestiori hominum ordine versantur. Eodem modo, quamquam quatuor assignantur dialecti Græciæ, una Dialectus fuit κοινὴ, quam vere *communem* appellare licet, quia omnes Græci, quacumque dialecto uterentur, hac tamquam communi utebantur. Hæc traxit aliquid ab omnibus, et a Græcis vinculum aliquod et commercium loquendi commune fuit habitum.

Accuratus paulo nunc de quatuor dialectis linguae Græciæ videbimus, quia ea, quæ ad origines pertinet, disputatio, non recte decidi potest, nisi earum quatuor dialectorum rationes et primordia sunt cognita. — Ex iis, quæ ante diximus, patet, Græcorum unam olim fuisse linguam, adeoque si regredimur ad primordia vetustissima, in lingua diversitas nulla, nulla ibidem varietas; quum autem diximus tempore oriri loquendi varietatem et discrimen, et id ubique obtinere, necesse est in Græca lingua obtineat. Igitur primus Græciæ linguae eadem forma fuit, sed cum per varias colonias in diversos ramos abiisset et diversas regiones occupasset, tum demum per dialectos fuit dissipata. Cum autem una fuerit vetustissima linguae forma, prima dialectorum omnium divisio duplex extitit, adeoque primas dialectos Græciæ lingue invenimus Aeolicam et Ionicam. Ex Aeolica postea nata est Dorica: ex Ionica prodit Attica. Eorum Græcorum, qui primas habuere in Asia sedes, duplex quidem colonia fuit propagata in Græciam. Primi eorum trans-

miserunt Bosphorum Thracium et Hellespontum et ex parte septentrionales regiones Græciæ occuparunt. Alia colonia Græcas terras insedit, sed per mare Aegeum et insulas interjectas transmissa; hæc colonia alio latere profecta transiit in Atticam.

Prior autem colonia fuit Pelasgorum, qui postquam Hellespontum trajecerunt eas partes insederunt. Ab his primum orti sunt populi, qui Macedonia, qui Thessaliam et Epirum et proximas regiones habitarunt. [v. Balmer. in Græcia Antiq.] Constat hos Pelasgos accendentibus aliis incolis etiam in Italiam transiisse, ibique sive primi fuerint incolæ sive secundi, esse posteriorem illis eam gentem Sabinam, cuius monumenta ad nostra tempora venerunt. Italorum lingua fluxit ex Aeolica Dialecto, ut concedi possit hanc dialectum Aeolicam, utpote vetustissimam, fuisse Pelasgorum veterum, eamque dialecto Latinorum et aliarum in Italia gentium linguis originem dedisse. Hæc Pelasgorum integra dialectus, cum gens non amplius sedes certas possideret, linguam sive dialectum secundam progenuit, i. e. Doricam, quæ dialectus etsi inter se non nihil discrepant, tamen facile animadverti potest, alteram ex altera ortam esse. Aeolia cur antiquior sit statuenda ea est causa, quod amplior est et magis representat linguam minus contractam. Quo lingua minus ab eo statu, quo nata et formata est, remota est, eo minus reperimus contractiones et formularum loquendi in arctum contractarum copiam. Doria dialectus est contractior, et ita comparata, ut ex integriore priore multa fuerint rescissa. Quo au-

tem magis reperiuntur ellyses et contractæ rationes loquendi, eo magis lugendum est hanc dialectum ab origine recessisse. Dialectus Aeolica pluribus in rebus consentiens servata fuit a Græcis, qui in Asia illa, quæ mari mediterraneo et Aegeo proxime adjacebat, habitarunt, unde, cum Iones vetusti trajicerent, pervenerunt in Atticam.

Animadverti debet vocem *Ionia* non esse primitivam, sed a voce priore ortam et deflexam. Vetustissima forma est ἴος quod restat in foem. nom. ἴάξ, ἴαδος. Ut ἡ Ἐλλάς, ἄδος, est ab ἔλλός; ut λεσβίας, ἄδος ab λέσβιος, sic ab ἴξ est ἴας, ἴαδος. Sic ex analogia legitime colligitur prius vocabulum esse ἴος. Insuper ex aliis deductis id patet. Ab ἴος venit ἴωνς primo, et deinde ἴωνος. Ἰωνος est Janus cognitus apud Italæ populos, præsertim apud Latinos. Auctor, qui Latine conscripsit origines populi Romani, tradit Janum, qui venit in Italiā, esse filium Creusæ et nepotem Erechti. Designatur hic idem, qui Græcis est Ion, unde patet veteres putasse Janum, quod venit ab ἴος, idem esse ac Ionem Xythi filium et nepotem Erechti. Postea duplicita litera ἴωνς fuit dictum. Ἰωνος a veteribus poëtis pro Ione sive Ionicæ gentis homine fuit positum; ἴωνς ab Antimacho poeta. Sed et ab aliis βασιλῆς ἴωνος, i. e. Reges ex stirpe Ionica progeniti. Etiam Ephesii vocati sunt Ιωνοι, unde apud Hesychium Ἔισκον Ιωνοι, οι Εφέτοι. Ephesus fuit Ionicæ urbs; itaque non mirum est, ipsos Ephesiōs, qui originem ab antiquis Ionibus ducebant, dictos esse Ιωνους. Hinc igitur patet Dialectum Ionicam esse primam juxta Aeolicam Græcæ lin-

guæ dialectum. Cum Iones in Atticam trajecissent, propter mutationem coeli et soli lingua etiam fuit mutata, sive potius forma linguæ. Sic ex Ionica antiquissima nata est dialectus Attica, quæ multnm habet affinitatis cum Ionica, ut et veteres testantur, et res docet.

Græcæ linguæ unius primum formas duplices Aeolicam et Ionicam putamus; ab illa Doricam, ab hac Atticam proxime natam statuimus. Cum igitur hæ dialecti suis populis longo tempore constiterint, dubium non est cur Grammatici Græci fontes adeuntes ad Deucalionem et ejus filios nos ducant. Sed origo a nobis indicata multum superat Deucalionis ætatem. Grammatici Deucalionis filium tradunt Hellenem et ex eo natum Aeolum, Dorum et Xythum. Xythum in Atticam abiisse, et ducta uxore Creusa progenuisse Ionem; quemadmodum Dorum, filium Hellenis, statuunt caput gentis Doricæ, sic Xythum Ionicæ. Non nego Deucalionem et Hellenem ejusque filios in rerum natura extitisse; id pertinet ad historiarum rationem. Sed quo antiquiores sunt historiæ, eo magis degenerant in fabulas, eoque facilius temporum ordo conturbatur, adeo ut in istis vetustissimis historiis certus temporum ordo non possit inveniri. Hac re decepti Grammatici ad inferiora tempora demiserunt originem dialectorum linguæ Græcæ, et quod ante tempus Deucalionis erat evehendum post ejus tempora detruserunt. Itaque existimate quo quantoque tempore opus fuerit, ut tota gens ex istis hominibus generetur. Ex Doro sæculi unius spacio Dorum tota gens progenita fuisse non potest credi. Res non cla-

rior est in Ione, qui uno gradu inferior est quam Aeolus et Dorus, utpote ex horum fratre Xytha natus; quo igitur pacto ex hoc Ione tota gens in tam brevi tempore possit oriri, ad quod opus esset tribus aut quatuor sæculis? Id si faceremus incidemus in Græcæ linguæ ætatem manifeste. Inde rejicimus grammaticorum sententiam, et origines dialectorum longe altius evehendas et supra Deucalionem ponendas statuimus.

LECTORI SALUTEM DAT PLURIMAM

J. H. HALBERTSMA.

Totus eram in explicando, quod præcedit, Maerlandi fragmento, cum nervorum morbo corruptus non ea, qua optabam, alacritate animi mea persequi valebam. Ut tamen cresceret oratio confugi ad utrumque Hemsterhusium, patrem et filium, homines Frisios adeoque meos populares, ut reliquum hujus libelli spatum, quod meis non potui, eorum lucubrationibus implerent.

Nota est doctrina de Analogia linguae Græcæ, quam creavit Hemsterhusius pater, at publici juris non fecit. In scholiis suis ad autores Græcos, præsertim ad scriptores Novi Testamenti, quæ calamo excipiebant discipuli, vocabula Græca passim secundum rationem analogiæ suæ derivat; in scriptis vero editis nusquam, quantum scio, de hac arte tractat. Eo factum est, quod inter juvenes Frisios, qui Hemsterhusium per vigintires annos Franequeræ audiverant, ejus de analogia doctrina decantata erat, dum extra terminos Frisiæ hic illuc tantum percrebescere inter viros eruditos incipiebat. Talis erat fere Socrates, qui memoratu dignissima multa dixit, sed scribenda discipulis reliquit. Nec tamen Valckenaerius in hac parte provinciam discipuli Socratici sustinuit; nam ille neque præceptoris ne-

que suas ad origines observationes, licet cum discipulis communicatas, edidit: quod quare factum sit divinare quam pro certo dicere facilius est.

Animadvertisendum est ante Hemsterhusium etymologiam tot ridiculis vocum derivationibus fuisse oneratam, ut haecce ars viris gravibus despecta jaceret. Erat autem ejus tempore maxima inter literatores contentio veteres autores emaculandi; omnis tractatio de lingua analogia cum hac artis criticæ parte comparata, lusus futilis habebatur, quasi vero plerique criticorum emendationes plus certitudinis in se haberent, quam analogia Hemsterhusianæ leges. Accedebat quod summam hujus doctrinæ difficultatem præceptor et discipulus bene perspectam habebant. Valckenaerius studium quinquaginta annorum solum vocabulorum notioribus inquirendis impensum volebat, prinsquam quis originem variorum significaturum pandere posset. Hemsterhusius non tantum artis, sed et ingenii cuiusdam divinioris esse existimabat lapsu temporis obliteratas voces revocare. Quamobrem dumviri sagaces iidemque prudentes se suamque gloriam periculo naufragii objicere noduerunt; quod revera factum fuisset, si in ista infantia etymologiaz sua edidissent; eo enim significavissent se fidenter sua de analogia inventa omnium iudicio subjicere. Præterea experientia sua et preteritorum temporum docti noscebant uti et abuti etymologia fere esse idem. Inde suo tantum sub ductu volebant juvenes hanc artem exercere, ut cante et sobrie exercearent, et ne quid res literaria ex juvenili temeritate detimentati caperet.

Si sua de analogia inventa publici juris facerent, adeoque promiscue omnes suo exemplo ad ausa æqualia absque æquali eruditione et dexteritate hortarentur, arbitrabantur se mucronis usum infantibus commissuros. Eo enim fore metuebant, ut scioli contemtis gravissimis obstaculis, ad quæ in via ardua analogiæ offenditur, ea non arte et labore removerent, sed uno saltu ludicro transientes in propositum quasi volarent.

Eventus, quod suspicabantur, confirmavit. Post hos enim duumviro nemo extitit, qui tanta felicitate hanc artem tractavit, licet aliquot centeni tentaverint. Scheidius, qui Etymologiam in deliciis habebat, neque illotis manibus in ea versatus est, licet post Lennepium primus inter discipulos επυμελγενες scholæ Hemsterhusianæ, mire in vastissimo hoc campo titubavit; destitutus enim acerrimo isto ingeni acumine, quod in hac arte requiritur, protulit in Lennepii etymologico multa, vel crepera et pendentia, vel distorta atque intricata, a simplicitate dilucida veritatis longe aberrantia. Scheidius quoties ab usu et antiquitate destituitur, quod saepissime fit, toties refugium querit in ordinibus verborum primitivorum, quorum maxima pars nullibi nisi in fertili Valckenarii ingenio extitit. Ex notione generali demum, quam verbo suo primitivo assignat, quamcumque notionem peculiarem derivatam facillimo negotio elicit. Hoc instituto analogiæ Hemsterhusianæ studio ejusque autoris fama plus nocuit quam profuit. In Hemsterhusium talis derivandi ratio nunquam cecidit, neque cadere potuit: cum tamen nihil edidisset, ex quo hoc liquere posset,

plurimi nullo discrimine inter summum magistrum et ejus scholæ mediocrem discipulum facto, illius inventa divina cum hujus lusibus puerilibus commutaverunt. Ideo famæ Hemsterhusii bene consultum foret, si quis ejus de analogia cogitata ipsius verbis reddere posset. Scheidius edidit Valckenaerii observationes ad origines Græcas, Lennepiiique tractatum de analogia linguae Græcae; Wassenberghius selecta scholia Valckenaerii in libros quosdam novi testamenti, in quibus passim vocabula ad suas origines reducuntur. Nemo de edendo specimine Hemsterhusii, ex quo seu fonte cæteri sua deduxerunt, umquam cogitavit, quare neque viri maximi gloriæ infestum, neque a studiis meis alienum putavi, hanc negligentiam qualicumque modo resarcire.

Penes me erat *lectio publica Tib. Hemsterhusii de originibus linguae Græcae*, quam theologus quidam Frisius, admodum senescens, multos abhinc annos mecum communicaverat. Senex ipse eam calamo exceperat juvenis, sive potius ex ore Hemsterhusii excerpserat. Quod cum raptim factum esset, multa passim vitiouse erant scripta; alia omissa, quorum pars quædam postea resarcita; ubique autem calamus se tanta negligentia præcipitaverat, ut omnia sorderent mira scripturæ litura et fere inextricabili obscuritate. In hoc mihi negotium datum putavi; ut omissa supplerem; obscura enodarem; abrupta revincirem; stylum, quantum in me erat, ad Hemsterhusii simplicitatem revocarem; ante omnia autem ut nihil scriberem, nisi quod pro certo scirem Hemsterhusii esse. Eandem ob causam me quam proxime ver-

bis exemplaris alligatum tenui, et potius hic illic tautologiam quamdam tuli, qua Hemsterhusius sua cogitata tironibus quasi repetebat, quam ut aliquid omittiterem, quod ad uberiorem sententiae explicationem et ad præceptoris incomparabilis docendi rationem pertineret. Mos erat Hemsterhusii tempore inter doctos, ut quodcumque vocabulum explicandum jumentum haberent, quod suæ doctrinæ sarcinis onerarent, scque tanto onere quasi obrutum liberarent. Rhunkenins, quo erat judicio exquisitissimo, primus sese compescuit, ea tantum adnotans quæ ad rem faciunt. Religio igitur mihi fuit nihil rescindere ex iis, quibus autor divagatur in explicandis vocibus επιμολογος et διαλεκτος, tum ut quisque suum retineret, tum ut libellus habitum temporis haberet. Si non omnia emaculavi, spero fore ut viri æqui, meae valetudinis et libelli squalentis ratione habita, ob nimiam negligentiam non sint gravaturi, præsertim cum, si quid insulse apt minus Latine dictum sit, hoc omne meum profitear. Scio equidem voluntatem non sufficere in tanti viri opere, parvo licet, curando et edendo; at ejus gloriam amplificare nec volui nec potui. Hunc instituto opusculum, quod tironum usibus iaserviit, non par esset. Sed cum auctoris ipsius, qui suis de analogia præceptis tam diu claruit, nullum de hac arte editum extaret monumentum, ad historiam artis facere arbitratus sum, noscere tandem doctos, quæ principia analogiae et quo demum modo Hemsterhusius suis discipulis inculcaverit; quod si in genere ex hoc specimine liquet, propositum attigi.

Libellus habet insuper quo se commendet tirpibus. Quæ de linguis in genere dixit autor, eos doceant non tantum omnes scientias, sed et omnes linguas communi analogiæ vinculo inter se junctas esse; has autem linguas in paucas magnas familias esse distinctas, quæ singulæ diversam matrem omnibus ejus membris communem, tum in ipso themate vocum, tum in formandis et flectendis vocibus, agnoscunt. Græce et Latine discentes fere numquam de necessitudine cogitant, quæ has inter linguas et magnam tribum aliarum linguarum intercedit, quasi vero Græci et Romani $\alpha\gamma\tau\omega\chi\theta\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ essent, qui è terra nati nihil sive in ortu sive in loquela cum cætero genere humano commune haberent. Quod in hac luce studii linguarum inter exteris nationes nunc facto probant eruditi, Hemsterhusius ante centum et quot excurrit annos docuit, cujuscumque quippe linguae analogiam ejusque vocum causas latere, nisi cum omnibus linguis necessariis comparatae. Incipient igitur tandem juvenes Belgæ Belgicæ lingue, in cuius superficie nostrates adhuc hærent, intima penetralia perscrutari, advocatis subsidiis, quæ nostræ ætatis rara felicitas ex palimpsestis Castellionæis et sede antiquissima populorum Germaniae in India retulit. Discant cum tota tribu linguarum Germanicarum artificiosam et pene integrum formationem vocum Sanskritarum, et videant tantum non omnes voces Græcas et Latinas quamque cum sua voce in istis linguis secundum certissimas leges, in natura organorum loquelae stabilitas, conspirare. Ad hunc finem tendunt Hemsterhusii verba, in quibus, cum sunt clara et

simplicia, prima fronte sensus tam altus latere non videtur. Continent enim ejus ordinis cogita-
ta, in quæ vere quadrat, quod de suis prædicat
Valckenaerius. « Hæ observationes, inquit, quo
videbuntur simpliciores, quum color veritatis sim-
plex sit, eo veriores sunt reputandæ. Eo certe
majore labore nobis constiterunt. »

Titulus plus promittit, quam libellus præstat.
Non habet *lectionem de analogia linguae Græcæ*,
sed *introductionem in scholas de analogia linguae Græcæ*; postquam hæc ad umbilicum perducta est,
omnia prius dicta summatim repetuntur, quod
Hemsterhusio in more fuit. Cætera si conjectura
assequi licet, dixerim Hemsterhusium hac lectio-
ne *publica* suas scholas *domesticas* fuisse præfa-
tum, quod etiam a Wytenbachio frequentatum
fuit. Istaæ scholæ domesticæ in meo manuscripto
desiderantur. Hanc jacturam cum ægre ferrem
apud Wassenberghium, Heusdenium, Gelium,
cæteros viros linguae Græcæ peritissimos eosdem-
que Hemsterhusii admiratores, queritans circum-
eursitavi, quorum nemo umquam de hac lectione
publica, nedum de systemate Hemsterhusii in
scholis domesticis ab eo explicato, ne γρ quidem
audiverat. Tabulam igitur, quam ex naufragio
servavi, et nihil præter tabulam, tamquam speci-
men qualecumque navis instructissimæ, oculis
doctorum expono. Licet autem Hemsterhusii sys-
tema [dicamne injuria temporum, an incuria pa-
trum?] perditum sit, restant tamen scholia scripta
quamplurima, in quibus systematis præcepta pas-
sim vocibus derivandis accommodat. Desideramus
igitur præcepta, habemus exempla quibus confirman-

tur. Quae exempla cum inspicio, [inspicio autem s̄epissime] neutiquam m̄ibi persuadere possum præcepta talia, qualia Valckenaerius proposuit, prodiisse ex ingenio Hemsterhusii. Ille enim in eo est, ut secundum elementa totidem ordines verborum primitivorum fingat, ex quibus postea infinita vocabula derivata sunt, non aliter quam si gens Græca in comitiis publicis de linguae suæ principiis statuisse; contra Hemsterhusius ex iis vocabulis, quæ in usu erant, certissima analogiæ via statuit de verbis antiquioribus a primitivis minus remotis, neque præter ea alia fингit. In Hemsterhusio erat summa prudentia juncta cum subtili judicio, quod disciplinis mathematicis acuerat, quo fiebat, ut nihil umquam temere diceret, omnia autem effata sua indubiosis exemplis superstrueret. Valckenaerius ipse profitetur se præceptoris semitam dilatavisse; quæ dilatatio [quod maximi viri manum pace dictum sit] analogiæ lingue Græcae plus nocuisse quam profuisse mihi videtur. Cum enim sub dexterima Valckenaerii manu omnia, quæ tractat, veritatis speciem assumant, cujuscumque farinæ literatores latam ejus viam ingressi facillimum ad fontes lingue Græcae aditum sibi invenisse videbantur, et tam effrenate per ordines verborum βω, βεω, βιω, βοω, βυω vagabantur, ut leges ipsæ ex leges omnia sursum deorsum versarent, et tandem stultorum vitia analogiæ Hemsterhusianæ in vitu perium verterentur.

De ipsis Valckenaerii observationibus non est quod judicium feram. Hoc unum dicere liceat, verba primitiva, quæ vocat, non esse primitiva,

nisi et quinque vocales sint primitivae. Antiquitus autem tres tantum vocales obtinebant *a*, *i*, et *u*, e quibus lapsu temporis tandem *e* et *o* sese explicaverunt. Quam vocalium proprietatem miror Valckenaerium ex analogia consonantium, quarum itidem antiquitus minor fuit numerus quam florente lingua Græca, non fuisse suspicatum. Ex primitivis verbis quinque e. g. βω, βεω, βιω, βυω, quæ ille ponit, igitur duo βεω et βυω rescindenda sunt, et tres βω, βιω, βυω tantum retinenda. Sed neque horum trium verborum terminatio primitiva est; vocalis *e* enim non est simplex, sed ex formis antiquioribus similium linguarum liquet hanc vocalem ex *aya*, *oyo*, aut simili terminatione esse contractam. Quare verborum primitivorum, quæ ait Valckenaerius, ne unum quidem primitivum est; contra inter formas verborum productas, quas ille ad unam omnes habet derivatas, plurimæ proprius ad primitiva accedunt, quam primitiva simplicia a Valckenaerio appellata. — Huic viro ceterum incomparabili perpetuus fons erroris est in hypothesi, Græcos suam lingnam non tantum excoluisse, sed et ab ultimis primordiis creavisse. Sed hæcce gens aderat et lingua utebatur antequam se Græcitatis sigillo distinxerat; aderat immixta uni genti primævæ, quæ se postea demum in varias gentes affines divisit. In lingua hujus gentis primævæ, antequam se in tot dialectos, quot gentes ex ea abierunt, dispescuerat, origines linguae Græcae quærendæ sunt. Scio equidem hanc linguam matrem ad nostra tempora non pervenisse, at pervenit filia genuina lingua Sanscrita antiquissi-

ma, quæ matris lineamenta integra, tam declinando et conjugando quam formando voces, retinet quamplurima, in lingua Græca ætate vel contracta, vel penitus deleta, et huic ex illa non ex ingenio fictrice etymologorum restituenda. Etymologi, si firmo volunt stare talo, ante omnia inquirant, quid lingua Græca a sua matre accepit, antequam Græca foret. Multa suffixa, e.g. quæ jam aderant in lingua Sanskrita, male derivata sunt, quia florente demum lingua Latina et Græca formatæ credebantur, ideoque in harum linguarum sinu quærebantur. Ita frustra ages, si explicare velis suffixum *ter* in Latinorum *inter*, vel *dar* in Gothorum *undar*, nostratum *ondcr*, secundum leges analogicas his linguis proprias, cum totum quantum vigeret in τῷ ἀνταρ linguis Sanskritæ.

Sed hæc nunc amplius persequi meum non fert institutum. Qui plura desiderant, adeant Boppium aliosque qui comparationem inter linguam Græcam et Sanskritam nuperime instituerunt. Restat tantum ut Hemsterhusii lectioni adspergam qualescunque annotatiunculas, quæ sequuntur.

p. 325. *Quidquid corpore menteque agitur.*
Una mens, hoc principio analogiæ imbuta, agitat molem nostri corporis. Hujus principii particulis vis in eo cernitur, quod diversa diversorum organorum signa, etiamsi singula imperfecta, inter se aptat et conjungit in admirabilis pulchritudinis compagem. Ita actio et verba ex fonte manantes eodem inter se congruant necesse est

et forment totum quid suis limitibus circumscriptum, quod absque pulchri jactura divelli et disjici nequit. Juncta placent, disjuncta et singula gratia harmoniae motricis privantur. Inde est quod orator, cum legitur, saepe neminem movet, qui orans omne fert punctum; idque non ideo quia præcellit actione, sed quod actio verbis accommodata est. Audivi oratorem cuius stilus contortior et abruptum dicendi genus, cum legebatur, nemini placebat; vox ejus erat rauca, gestus saepe indecorus, aliquando pene ridiculus; haec autem actio et verba tam mirifice in illo conspirabant, ut quæ singula despectui erant, juncta omnium oculos animosque in se dixitos tenerent. Adeo verum est quod profitetur Hemsterhusius, sine principio analogiae interno, ad quod expeditur, quidquid ore profertur et manibus agitur, nos nihil quod gratiam habet agere vel dicere.

p. 526. *Ab ipsa prima simplicitate significandi recessum est.* In etymologia ideo hoc præcipue agendum, ut propriam vocum significationem, quæ semper ad corporis sensum pertinet, à figuratis et metaphoricis discretam, constituamus.

p. 530. *Nos monere debemus, &c.* Linguam reducere ad primas voces, quas primi mortalium rebus imposuerunt, et nexus inter sonum earum vocum et rem significatam inquirere, Hemsterhusius vetat. Ex prima autem istarum vocum notione variii significatus fluxerunt: nexus inter eos significatus constat, quare in iis detegendis utilissima opera ponitur.

Cum autor postea defendit radices obliteratas arte et ingenio posse revocari, per se clarum est,

eum non loqui de primis vocibus, quæ rebus sunt impositæ, sed de radicibus quas primæ voces tamquam totidem germina egerunt. Ad secundarias, non ad primas causas, Hemsterhusius voces reducere tentat; altius adscendere, ut solebat Valckenaerius, tum in linguis, tum in disciplinis physicis, humano ingenio Deus negavit.

Lingua Græca habet modum suas voces formandi et flectendi sibi privum; habet voces et notiones vocum antiquissimas. Hoc omne ut detegat Hemsterhusius sinum ipsius linguae excutit, quo duce causas Græcarum vocum explicat. Ulterius non progreditur, et alienissimum erat ab autoris instituto voces altius inquirere, quam Græcae erant. [Confer. p. 552.] Quod quidem prudenter factum est; nam ulterius progressum eum oportuerat cavere ut causa, quam adsignaverat voci Græcae, æque quadraret in vocem parallelam ex linguis affinibus. In scholiis m. s. ad Hebr. VIII. 10, Hemsterhusius, ὅικος, inquit, est ab ἔκει cedo, præt. med. ἔκειξ, quia in domos recessimus, ut tuti simus ab injuriis cœli, unde et Lat. vicus. Belgice *wijken*, cedere, est ipsum Græcum ἔκειν. Spiritus enim tenuis in Belgicis vocibus mutari solet in *w*; sic ab ἔργον, ἔργειν, *werk*, *werken*; ab ζειν, spirare, *waeyen*. Jam si autor præter Græcam formam vocum ὅικος, ἔργην, ζειν, etiam thema attigerat, adeoque se ultra sinum linguae moverat, ejus origines, nisi et in voces *wyk*, *werk*, *waeyen* convenienter, falsæ essent. Hæc cautio omnibus adhibenda, qui in causas Latinæ linguae inquirunt, ne quid statuant, quod voces eadem in affinibus linguis abhorrent.

Accommodemus observationem H. aliis vocibus. — ἔσεσθαι, esse, Holl. *wezen*. — ὄυρεῖν, Fris. *ware*, custodire. — ὀνοῦν, A. S. *wanian*, Holl. *wenen*, plorare. — ἔλειν, volvere, Holl. *wiel*, rota. — ἔνξειν. Germ. *wahsen*, crescere. — ἔνειν, Germ. *ohne*, Fris. *wan*, deficiens. — Aeol. ἄλδες pro ἄλτες, Germ. *wald*. — ὁφεῖν, coire. Germ. *weib*, Holl. *wijf*, fæmina. — ἔιδειν, videre. Goth. *witan*, id. Holl. *weten*, scire. — ἔπειν, Goth. *wopjan*, clamare. A. S. *wepan*, plorare. Ang. *to weep*, Hindel. *gepje*. — ἔτος, annus. Scand. *vetr*, hiems, Holl. *winter*. Annorum numerum enim per hiemes computabant Germani. — ὥργη [work] Holl. *wrok*. — ἔχθος, Holl. *wicht*, pondus. — ἔγγυμι, aor. pass. ἔγγυν, A. S. *wāc*. Fris. *weak*, fractus viribus, infirmus, flexibilis. — *Angnlus*, Holl. *winkel*, id. — ἐχμή, mucro, prælium. Goth. *waihjo*, id. — Aliquando spiritus asper Græcorum respondet Germanorum digammati; ex. gr. ἔδνων. A. S. *weddung*, sponsio. — ἕδωρ, Holl. *water*. — ἄλῶναι, capi, prehendi [ἄλειν ab ἄλειν] Goth. *wilwan*, prædare, rapere. Franc. *filou*, fur. — ἕδυς Goth. *wothis*, [*s-woth-is*] *suavis*. Theot. *stuoz*, *stuaz*. A. S. *swēt*. Ang. sweet. Holl. *zoet*. — ἔλεῖν [*άιρέω*] Goth. *wailan?* Holl. *walen*, seligerè, unde Goth. *waila*, Holl. *wel*, selectius, bene. — ὅπλον [*ὅπον*, *ὅπελον*] Goth. *wépn*, Holl. *wapen*.

Caveant sibi etymologi! quidquid sive de themate harum vocum Græcarum, sive de earum forma, in quantum ea cum Germanica congruat, prædicaverint, id omne nihil præter merum somnium erit, si a voce parallela in linguis Germanicis respuitur.

p. 555. *Nulla plane Græcorum est dialectus, &c.* In nulla re magis miror elegans et subtile Græcorum judicium, quam quod singularum dialectorum vim et ornatum dignoscebant et cuique dialecto illud argumentum, cui apta erat, mandabant. Nostri temporis populi, præsertim qui morum elegantia et artium culturâ cæteris exemplar præbere sibi videntur, stulte scioli hocce subsidium varium et dives sensus suos exprimenti fastidiunt. Quippe unam tantum dialectum in scribendo admittunt, dum cæteras tamquam agrestes et hominibus in honestiore loco natis indignos, plebeculae linquunt. Inter has dialectos sunt quæ innatis dotibus dialectum communem longe antecellunt; quas autem rejicere ad idem fere redit, ac si pictor varios colores in sua commoda amplius vertere nolens colorem rubrum præamaret et solum retineret.

p. 556. *Nam de Gallica &c.* Silet de lingua Belgica, et merito silet. Teste Marklando Belgarum parva natio sæculo præterito caeteris nationibus junctis praecellebat numero et meritis magnorum in arte critica virorum. Nonne igitur mirandum tot tantosque coryphaeos vitam impendisse castigandis veterum scriptis, vernaculam autem linguam concionatoribus sacrificulis et ludimagistris excolendam vel purgandam reliquisse? Ex socro meo, qui sub Valckenaerio operam navabat literis, saepe audivi, futuros verbi divini ministros linguam Latinam vernaculae longe anteposuisse. Ad S. S. ministerium promovendi cum periculum concionandi faciebant, quod Latine et Belgice fiebat, nemo eis minimum vitium contra Latinita-

tem condonavisset, dum audientibus maximis viris impune simplicissimas regulas grammatices, nedum artis oratoriæ, passim in vernacula violabant. Eorum sermo erat fere plebejus, incompitus, et ab omni elegantia remotus, cuius rei millena testimonia adsunt. Primus, qui inter Belgas nomen critici ambiit, fuit Huydecoper; is sua scripta florente Hemsterhusio divulgare incipiebat. Post eum nemo praeter summum Bilderdikium inter nostrates hunc titulum cum dignitate tuitus est, quod vere et sine ullo studio erga defunctum amicum profiteor. Hoc autem non ita acceptum volo, ac si omne exemplum stili bene Belgici vernaculæ linguæ abnegem. In laudem nostratum facit quod absque ope critico-rum tot poëtæ et solutæ orationis autores fuerunt, quorum fama floret et florebit in futura sæcula. Quid nervis in oratione Hoofdii efficacius? Quid Stylo comptius, concinnius, dignius? Quid Palmio nostro facilius, uberior aut elegantius excogitari potest? Sileo Vondeliam, Harenium et Bilderdikium, poëtarum triadem, qui in laude omnium populorum viverent, nisi linguæ, qua usi sunt, notitia arctis nostræ patriæ limitibus circumscripta foret.

p. 336. *Liberitas Græcorum.*

Hanc de libertate sententiam Hemsterhusius amplificavit in oratione de *linguæ Græcæ præstantia ex ingenio Græcorum et moribus probata.*

p. 37. Hemsterhusius occasione data libertatem laudibus in coelum effert, et in eo se præstat Frisium, qui libertatem in oculis gerebat. Huic viro imputata est assentatio erga principem Nassau-

vicum postquam optimatum partes deseruisset; sed hujus accusationis autores non noscebant indolem Frisorum et sociæ gentis Anglorum, qui summo amore suos principes prosequebantur, ea autem conditione, ut libertatem intactam linquerent. Cum magistratum adipiscebantur Nassavici principes ad iusjurandum adacti sunt se ne pedem quidem terræ in Frisia emtuos aut possessuros, ne libertatem, etiamsi vellent, imminuere possent. Præterea avunculus Hemsterhusii Siboldus principis erat archiatrus; pater Franciscus summo apud eundem florebat favore; Tiberius ipse præceptor Gulielmi quarti erat, eoque familiariter utebatur. Ista inveterata amicitia fecit, ut Hemsterhusii principes Nassavicos libertatis sospitatores haberent, eosque a magistratu Frisiæ ad eundem septem ordinum erectos optarent, non ut illas historiis celebratam libertatem Frisicam conculcarent, sed imperii auspiciis denuo inauguraient et tuerentur. Hujus rei quid luculentius testimonium peti posset, quam profusissimæ laudes quibus Tiberius libertatem mactavit audiente Gulielmo quarto, cum ad hunc principem, creatum gubernatorem Belgii fæderati et imperatorem rei bellicæ terra marique summum, orationem gratulatoriam decreto Senatus Academiæ Leidensis habebat? Id Frisiis et Anglis, id Hemsterhusio, stirpis antiquæ genuino filio, innotatum erat, ut semper reipublicæ et libertatis commoda privatis necessitatibus haberent potiora.

p. 337. *Si quis populus conservaverit libertatis sensum. Inde insigne illud discrimen inter stylum Francorum et Anglorum, quorum hi sub ægide libertatis civilis tuti et naturalis libertatis sibi*

conscii, tum in comitiis publicis, tum in scriptis et sermone quotidiano, ingenue enunciabant quod sentiebant; illi vero ad nutum regis domini et regis amicorum compositi adulatoriis involucris veritatem obvelabant. Post res novas [1793], cum potestas penes plebem erat, stylus Francorum in contraria ruens quandam asperitatem licentiorem et illiberalem assumebat, donec sub Napoleonte in verba fastidiosa imperii militaris sæpicule abire solebat.

p. 540. *Certum est nisi vertens ingenio sit &c*
Multi totam vitam in legendis Græcis Latinisque
scriptoribus transegerunt, absque ut antiquorum
simplicitatem nativam et sublimitatem vel imis labris
gustaverint; quod genere dicendi suo sat produnt.
In causa est, quod nimis humile sentiunt, quam
ut ad altitudinem animi celsi, qualis in antiquis
scriptoribus fulgebat, se erigant. Adeo omnis
imitatio ridicula est, nisi idem in te sensus, qui
in eo est, quem imitaris. Quis, verbi causa, imi-
tando stilum Harenii assequetur abruptum et
durum, sed nervis distinctum? Quis fortia facta
patrum ut ille canet, nisi poetæ magnum animum
et libertatis vindicem in sinu gerat? Quas virtutes
mente gerebat stylo exprimebat. Franci recte a-
*junt, *Le style c'est l'homme*. Lingua animi spe-*
culum.

p. 343. *Studium linguarum apud veteres lan-*
guebat. Veram causam, cur Græci tantopere in
sua lingua etymologia cœcutirent, hic attigit Hem-
sterhusius, cum quo facit Alb. Schultensius [de
defectibus Ling. Hebr. § 153] . Nec Belga, in-
quit, nec Germanus, nec Gallus, quamvis patrii

sermonis callentissimus et conquirendarum undique phrasium sub quoque verbo studiosissimus, hanc provinciam rite sustinere atque ornare aptus natus fuerit, si distituatur lumine, quod ex subtiliori cultura complurium linguarum redundat." Lennepius contra putat Græcis ideo origines eorum linguae latuisse, quod cæteri perspicaciores fere sunt in rebus aliorum populorum investigandis, quam in quilini in suis. Quod quamvis in multis verum sit de linguarum studio dici nequit. Franci v. c. usque ad Pougensium et Rainouardum mire in causis Francicæ linguae eruendis hallucinati sunt, non ideo tamen quod sua investigabant, sed quod studium linguarum Germanicarum, unde Francica aliquot centena vocabula et totam orationis structuram derivat, negligebant. Franci licet genus traxerint ex populo Germanico, magis honorificum habuerunt sua a Græcis vel Latinis quam a Francis derivare. Hac dulcedine captus Roquefortus decem abhinc annos adhuc multos et magnos erravit errores. Si evolvis ejus dictionarii solam literam B statim tibi occurrent voces *baril*, *baudet*, *bretelle*, *bruler*; quas ille ad Latinos vel Græcos fontes reducit, cum manifeste sint Germanicæ originis. *Baril* enim est a Scand. *berill* culeus, Theot. *pirl*, cophinus. — *Baudet* a Goth. *bauths*, surdus, stupidus. — *Bretelles* a *bertellus*, quod a *beren*, portare, unde Holl. *berrie*, feretrum. *Bretelle* Belgice ideo audit *draagband*, balteus qui portat. — *Bruler* autem a Scand. *at bræla*, fumum excitare, fumo enecare et flamma.

p. 350. *Nescio quid habere jucunditatis.* Author ipse hac dulcedine captus fuit. Penes me

sunt duo exemplaria ejus scholiorum in Epist. ad Hebræos, quorum alterum Franequeræ, alterum Leidæ discipulis dictavit Hemsterhusius. In illo autem passim causas Græcarum vocum ex Hebræo fonte dicit, quas in hoc postea rejicit; invicto argumento autorem post multorum annorum meditationem demum suum de analogia systema ad maturitatem perduxisse.

p. 350. *Declinationes et conjugationes ordinandi modo.* Contra si duæ aut plures linguae declinationes et conjugationes ordinandi modo inter se congruant, eæ linguae originem habent eandem. In hoc autem cum Græca lingua, præter Latinam, conspirant Sanskrita, Zendica, Lithawica, antiqua Sclavonica, et quidquid linguarum Germanicarum reliquum est: quare hæ omnes eandem agnoscunt matrem.

p. 351. *Adeunda est Græca.* Excipiuntur tamen bene multa vocabula Latina, quæ sibi affinia non in Græca sed in Germanorum aut Sclavonum lingua reperiunt. Ita Scheidius ex. gr. incassum τοῦ labor a perduto verbo λαω, λαβω, unde restat ἔλαβεν, derivat. Permutando enim liquidas lingua-les *labor* [labos] fit *rabos*, Russorum *rabet*, per metathesin literarum, nostratum [arbot] *arbeid*. Analogice *artus* commutatur cum *ratus*, quod Germanice audit *rathus*, sed *r* in *l* et *a* in *i* debilitata fit Goth. *lithus*, membrum; Holl. *lid*. — *Fons* non est *fans* a Φανω, sed *funs*, Scand. *buna*, scaturigo.

p. 351. *Gothica lingua.* Gothicæ lingua non est mater, sed soror Borealium, quas ajunt, linguarum Europæ senior. Dialectum Gothicam noscimus, qualis erat quinto nostræ æræ saeculo,

quo multas vocum formas, terminationes, notiones, vocales consonantesque literas adhuc integras retinebat, post tria et quod excurrit sæcula, cum demum soriarum linguarum monumenta occurrunt, vel imminutas, vel penitus detritas. Cum imminuta et detrita suppleamus ex integris, communis error doctos invasit, Gothicam linguam esse fontem et matrem omnium pene linguarum septentrionalium. Quodsi Belgicæ linguae monumenta ex quinto p. c. n. sæculo ad nos pervenissent, illa eodem jure cæterarum fons haberetur.

p. 351. *Si Italicæ, Gallicæ &c. Gothi et Franci, cum invadebant Romanorum provincias, sua vocabula cum Latinis mutaverunt, at rationem cogitandi patriam, id est, formandi flectendique voces, easque ad cogitata exprimenda construendi, retinuerunt. Quæ Francice, Gothice, sentiebant, non Latine, sed Latinis vocabulis exprimebant. In Græcitatem novi testamenti quisque agnoscit phrasin Hebraicam; scriptores quippe, quod Hebraice cogitabaut, Græcis vocabulis exprimebant. Nisi Judæi fuissent, inquit Salmasius, non potuissent eniti ac parere monstrum illud Hellenisticæ, cui ex Græco materia, forma ex Hebræo.*" In linguis Romanticis, quæ dicuntur, corpus est lingua Latina; mens, quæ hanc molem agitat, spirat in lingua Germanorum. Linguae Romanticae nobis exhibent non tantum eas formas et flexiones vocum easque phrases, quæ vigeabant in Germanorum lingua, cum intrabant Romanorum imperium, sed et evolutionem earum proclivitatum, [des veniam verbo!] quæ quasi tot semina tunc nondum germinaverant, sed in sinu

populi dormiebant, ut postea pullularent et in lingua fructus ferrent. Gothi, qui quidem quinto vigebant sæculo, absque verbo auxiliari perfectum activi formabant; ita e. g. *gaf*, dedi; *band*, ligavi; *bauth*, præcepi; neque ullum populum Germaniæ tunc temporis adhibuisse verisimile est. At lapsis tribus vel quatuor sæculis, et ii Germani qui in finibus Romanorum Latinisabant, et reliqui qui in patria remanentes patriam linguam retinebant, verbum auxiliare adoptaverant; absque ut hi illos, aut illi hos sint imitati. *Ego habeo donatum*, legimus in monumentis medii ævi, pro *dedi*, unde fluxit Francicum *j'ai donné*. Goth. *gaf*. Holl. *ik heb gegeven*. Et sic in cæteris. — Lat. *ligavi*, Barb. L. *ego habeo ligatum*; Fr. *j'ai lié*. Goth. *band*; Holl. *ik heb gebonden*. — Lat. *mandavi*; Barb. L. *ego habeo mandatum*, Fr. *j'ai mandé*. Goth. *bauth*; Holl. *ik heb geboden*. Sic Germani, quod juncti sinu gestabant, disjuncti sub eisdem formis, diversarum licet linguarum vocabulis, extulerunt.

p. 351. ex *Hebræa fluxisse.* « Quatuor fuerunt unius linguae matris dialecti, Hebraica, Chaldaica, Syriaca, Arabica. Nam nihil est causæ, cur vulgo *linguam* dicant *Hebræam*, et ceteras tantum *dialectos*. Lingua vetus quæ fuerit Orientalis latet. Dum monumenta desunt, certe determinari non potest quantum singulæ a matre recesserint. » Ita Valckenarius [in Schol. in Act. Ap. I. 19.] cui assentior. Quemadmodum Gothicæ lingua una est dialectorum Germanicarum, quæ ceteras tantum vetustate monumentorum superat, sic *Hebræa sororias dialectos Semiticæ*.

p. 351. *Vocum Græcarum origo non est reperienda ab Hebræa lingua.* Hemsterhusius juvenis octodecim annorum intima scientia linguarum Semiticarum inter viros earum peritissimos longe supra ætatem clarebat. Callebat enim ea ætate linguam Hebraicam, Arabicam, Syriacam, Persicam. Postea hanc provinciam totam quantam Alb. Schultensio tradidit, et sibi sumpsit imperium in Græcis literis: modestia autem ejus et taciturnitas fecerunt, ut juvenilium studiorum notitia neque ad Rhunkenium neque ad æqualium quemquam pervenerit. Hæc moneo ut lector sciat, Hemsterhusii judicium de lingua Hebræa ejusque prole non plane esse spernendum.

p. 352. *Ipsa lingua Latina.* Lingua Latina multa ex lingua primæva retinuit non obvia in antiquissimis monumentis linguae Græcae, quæ quidem ad nostram notitiam pervenerunt. Inter hæc sunt ex. gr. terminatio *būs* dative pluralis; Sanskr. *vāg-byas*, Lat. *voci-bus*. — Sanskr. *brātr-byas*, Lat. *fratri-bus*. — Et *bam* imperfecti. Sanskr. *astr-na-vam*, Lat. *ster-ne-bam*; Gr. εξερνν, cætera.

p. 353. Vox ονος antiquitus digammata fuit, itaque audiebat Φονος sive *wōinos*, quod conspirat cum τω Arabum *wainon*, in ore populi *wain*, Goth. *wein*, Holl. *wijn*. De vocibus ταυρος et ονος adi Etym. Lennep. Chaldæorum 牋 fere immutata transiit ad Scandinavos in eorum *tyr*, *taurus*; sibilo præfixo, nostratum *stier*. Voces extrinsecus illatas Græci Græco more compserunt, ut difficillime ab inquiliinis discernantur. In vocibus ονος, ταυρος, et syllabarum complexus, et terminationes, et vocales, Græce audiunt; thema

tantum peregrinum est; sed hoc fugiebat vulgus doctorum, quare tales voces vere Græcas olim habuerunt.

p. 356. *Color nativus.* Ut hocce dictum illustrem Anglicum mihi præsto est exemplum.

Harlot antiquis erat honestus adolescens, nebulo, bajulus robustus, meretrix; meretricis notio nunc pene sola viget. Vix credere est quot et quanta Anglorum etymologi tentaverint, ut hujus vocis proprietatem detergent; frustra autem egerunt, quod prima significatio eos fugiebat. *Harlot* componitur ex *hár*, crinis, et *lot* pro *los* privatio et privatus. Si quis autem *lot* derivat ab A. S. *lutan*, in terram cadere, imperf. *léat*, we *loten*, illi non vehementer refragor. *Harlot* primitus igitur notat capillidium, fluxus capillorum. Apud Chaucerum, *he repreveth him by some harme of pain, that he hath upon his body, as mesell, crooked, harlot.* Notat et *Harlot*, calvus, capillis privatus, et hæc prima notio quasi color nativus in cæteris metaphoris retinetur. Ut enim *impubes* est adolescentulus Veneri nondum aptus, quia pubes ei nondum crevit, ita *harlot* juvenem notat. Juvenes cum fere sint viribus valentiores, bajulorum usum præstant; ideo *feint* Frisiis, et adolescens, et famulus est. Quantum vero decus Germani in longo capillito ponerent, quantumque vituperium in eo radendo, noscunt omnes ex Tacito. Cum uxor adulterii convicta erat, accisis crinibus, inquit, nudatam coram propinquis expellit domo maritus. Postea hæcce ignominia pænæ loco omne genus impudicitiae imposita est, et inde *harlot* notat fæminam, cui crines abscissi sunt, i. e.

meretricem. Huic affinis est nebulonis significatio.

p. 360. *Hæc dialectus non est certa, nec habet leges fixas.* Quid his voluerit autor non intelligo. Non enim docti linguae leges stabilierunt; excoluerunt linguam, quam formatam a populo creatore acceperant. Lingua Gothicæ inculta vocum flexionibus et integritate formarum multum superat ætate detritas, sed cultissimas nostri temporis Germaniæ linguas. Declinationes et conjugationes linguae Gothicæ autorem non habent Ulphilam, sed Gothos ipsos, qui principio analogiæ innato moti eas in ordinem mirabilem redigerant, antequam Ulphilas suam versionem Novi Testamenti literis mandaret. Aliud est elegantia linguae, cuius causas autor supra explicavit; aliud leges fixæ grammatices, quæ populum habent autorem, et pendent ab ejus usu loquendi. Haæ autem leges ex autoritate magnorum scriptorum tandem argumentum certitudinis ducunt, quo usui ipso, ex quo natæ sunt, prævalent. Utrumque dici potest, tum quod grammatices leges, quæ vigent in veterum scriptorum literis, longius vivunt quam consuetudini populi commendatæ, tum quod magna ingenia leges linguae, quas fixas in usu quotidiano inveniebant, sua autoritate sæpe et nimis sæpe labefactaverunt vel corruperunt.

p. 361. *Differunt in scribendo.* Sonus e. g. quem nostrates tribuunt *oe*, apud Germanos significatur per *u*. *Ch*, quod Francis fere *sj* audit, nostratis est *χ*. *G* apud Hollandos potius scratus est, cæteris nationibus inauditus, quam litera consonans.

Vulgus Grammaticorum ponunt easdem literas eandem habere potestatem, et hac hypothesi falsa suas fundunt leges. Iis autem, qui verum querunt in linguis, ante omnia stabiendum est, quid cuique genti in efferendo hanc vel illam literam scriptam privum fuerit.

Præterea multum differt, utrum scribas voces secundum usum præsentem an præteritum. Apud Anglos et Francos pronuntiatio mutata est, scribendi modus remansit idem. Inde sonus, quem hodie tribuunt literis scriptis, multum differt ab usu vero antiquiore. Frisii *ea* plene efferunt in *death*, *bread*, quod Angli mutarunt in *des*, *bred*; vocalem *i*, quæ *gunata* est ab Anglis in *mine*, *wise*, *rise* [main, oeaise, rais] Frisii efferunt ut Angli scribunt. *Chateau* Picardi in hunc diem pronuntiant ut scribunt [*ka-te-au*], sed dialectus communis *sjato*. Cum igitur apud varias gentes varia literæ scriptæ potestas vigeret, in dialectis diversus sonus sape per eandem literam significabatur.

p. 363. *Aëris statum*. Mirum dictu! Silentio tamen præterire nolo, me natum ex gente Frisorum, qui acutissime distinguunt inter vocalem aspiratam et non aspiratam, saepius me meamque uxorem deprehendisse in aspirando vocali in aspirata, ab eo inde tempore, quo ex Frisia in Transisalaniam, cujus incolæ hoc loquela vitio laborant, migravimus. Hoc aëris statui tribuo; in cæteris enim omnibus Frisicam dialectum in contaminatam retinuimus.

Formatio organorum loquela non pendet ab aëris statu solo. Pendet etiam a victus et vivendi genere. Intra muros urbium effeminantur cor-

pora et organa loquela molliuntur; apud rusticos et nautas contra indurantur. Horum igitur dialectus mascula, illorum emollitior, melliflua.

Pendet dialectus præterea ab auditu. Suavitas vocis cum in loquela, tum in musica, non valet sine aurium judicio. Qui male audiunt, male pronuntiant. Hollandi nullam audiunt disparitatem inter *ei* et *y*, inter *reizen* proficisci et *rÿzen* surgere, neque Zelandi vel Transsalani inter *haard*, *focus*, et *aard* indeoles. Has igitur voces, inter quas audientes non distinguunt, etiam enunciantes promiscue habent.

Ex his et aliis causis conformatio organorum loquela pro diversis gentibus diversa est, quæ ubi semel consummata et longa mansione in eadem orhis plaga eodemque vivendi genere confirmata est, non facile conturbatur. Judæi sese dissipaverunt qua patet tellus; aëris status, solis æstus, victus et vivendi genus pro variis plagis, quas inhabitant, in infinitum discrepant. At in hoc Judæi ubique terrarum conveniunt, ut ipsa eadem aspiratione indefessa, quæ linguae patrum propria erat, omnium regionum linguas, in quibus domicilium posuerunt, afficiant. Hoc vero fieri non posset nisi conformatio organorum loquela ab eo inde tempore, quo hæc gens patria linquebat arva, ei immutata mansisset. Ex usu enim linguae Hebrææ, quæ ante Christum natum jam apud Judæos obsoluerat, hæcce consonantibus aspirandi consuetudo derivari nequit.

p. 464. *Quo enim corpora teneriora sunt.* Quo corpus est tenerius eo organa loquela, quæ ad corpus pertinent, sunt flexibilia. Hoc observatur

in infantibus, quorum lingua sese insinuat in tortuosos difficillimarum literarum et syllabarum flexus, ut intra breve temporis spatium cujuscumque linguæ pronuntiationem facillimo negotio discant, quod majoribus natu, quorum organa loquela ætate rigent, àdūvatur est. Aetas puerilis igitur informetur ad linguas pure pronuntandas, qua ætate lapsa oleum et operam perdes.

p. 364. *Nihil aut parum cum vicinis habent commercii.* Hemsterhusius hanc sententiam suæ gentis exemplo illustrare solebat. Frisii enim ex aversione extraneos procul se habebant; præterea in angulo terræ remoti, aut ad littus maris habitantes, parum aut nil commercii cum vicinis habebant. Hollandi contra quotidie cum peregrinis negotiabantur. Inde factum est, ut inter linguam Frisicam et Belgicam, licet arcto affinitatis vinculo junctas, tanta discrepantia eriri potuerit. Initio seculi decimi tertii habitus linguæ Frisicæ is fuit, qualis mihi Belgicæ fuisse videtur seculo nono, ut hac illa eodem tempore trecentis annis antiquior sit. Antiquitas linguæ ideo non judicanda est ex tempore, quo vigebat, qui sat communis doctorum fuit error, sed ex vocum forma et ratione quam in flectendis et construendis vocibus sequitur.

p. 364. *Sequitur rationem pronuntiandi.* Si inquiris in causas dialectorum varietatis, præcipuam invenies in majore vel minore facilitate, qua aliae gentes has, aliae illas literas effert. Ita Franci frequentant *gand*, *manica*, *pro want*; *Galliaume* *pro Wilhelm*; *ouattes* *pro watten*, quod digamma efferre nequeunt. Idem fere cedit in Anglos,

qui scribant licet *water*, *aqua*: *walk*, *ambulare*; eloquuntur *oeâter*, *oeûk*.

p. 364. *In ea, aut non, aut vix, reperiuntur dialecti variae.* Non credo equidem. Populus si a commercio aliorum remotus vivit suam linguam, licet ea temporis lapsu novetur, cæteris servat incorruptiorem. In populis autem liberis, inter quos quæque natio, quæque familia res regit suas, tot fere dialecti quot nationes. Varietas in unitate ut in cæteris sic in linguis suprema lex est naturæ. Exemplum ponimus in lingua autoris vernacula Frisica, in qua miranda dialectorum semper viguit et viget varietas, quamvis Frisii diutius cæteris linguam suam puram conservaverint. Aliud igitur est linguam habere mutatam vel corruptam, aliud per dialectos dissipatam, quæ varietas cadit in antiquissimæ et purissimæ notæ linguas. Nescio quid causæ sit, quare magni viri hunc magni Hemsterhusii errorem fere errare ament. Stupendæ eruditioñis viri inter Germanos nullam dialectorum disparitatem agnoscent in lingua Gothicæ, quarum tamen vestigia distincta neminem fugient, qui ab opinionibus præjudicatis liber versionem Ulphilæ evolvat.

p. 364. *Ex eodem antiquissimo fonte.* Hemsterhusius, ut bene doceret, bene distinguebat, Multa vocabula, quæ vulgo dialectis assignantur, integra ex thesauro linguae communis remanserunt; proprie igitur, cum ex antiquitatis radice propullaverint, ad dialecti priva non pertinent. Ita in dialectis Saxonum, incolarum Transilaniae, et Frisonum ingens numerus vocum et phrasium occurrit, quas nunc quidem non possidet lingua

Belgica, sed possedit superioribus temporibus, testibus Maerlando, Stokio, cæteris antiquis Belgarum scriptoribus. Hæ loquendi rationes non per dialectorum varietatem productæ sunt.

p. 365. διάλεκτος κοινὴ. Διάλεκτος proprie est adjectivum; τὸ διάλεκτον legitur apud Aristotem, et significat id, de quo sermo habetur aut haberi potest. Subintelligitur autem γλῶσσα, quare et fæminini generis est; ἡ διάλεκτος [γλῶσση], pro unius linguae diversa formâ.

Apud Græcos κοινὴ διάλεκτος erat lingua doctorum, quam qui Græce erudiebantur magistrorum opera vel librorum addiscebant. Eam ipsi fecerunt linguam, non repererunt; adeo ut aliquid ex omnibus confiatum traxerit. Διάλεκτος κοινὴ autem locutio est absurdâ. Διάλεκτος est diversitas linguae uni genti propria. Ut igitur dialectus nomine suo digna sit et differat ab alia dialecto debet habere ἴδιου τύπου. Ita dialectus quomodo esset κοινὴ communis omnibus? Non est proprietas quod in communitatem cadit. Vid. Salm. Hellen.

Hac occasione semel monuisse sufficiat Scheidium multas quidem vocum derivationes, quas fudit Hemsterhusius, inseruisse Lennepii Etymologico, plures autem latere in scholiis viri maximi domesticis, quæ editorem flagitant. Exempli causa apponam notationem vocis γλῶσσα, in Act. Ap. cap. II. 3. »Γλῶσσα. Ab Atticis duplex ττ ponitur. Proprie autem est γλῶχς: sed solent mutari litteræ ν, ξ, χ in σσ. Γλῶχς autem significat cuspidem acuminatum, quidquid in acutum desimit et mobile est. Sic Neptunum dicunt τριχλῶχν, qui tridente præditus est. Sic promontoria alicujus

regionis vocantur γλῶσσαι τῆς γῆς. Verti autem recte hic locus debet, linguae ignea figura."

p. 365. *Exemplo utar nostræ patriæ.* Agnoscō equidem omne exemplum claudicare, attamen in parte præcipua similitudo requiritur, quæ ubi in hoc exemplo lateat nescio. Dialecti Græciæ omnes ad eandem ejusdem populi linguam pertinebant, quod de dialectis nostræ patriæ dici nequit. Populus enim quem dicunt Neérlandicum ex tribus gentibus diversis conflatus est, Belgis [Hollandis], et Frisiis, et inter eos mediis Saxonibus. Hæ gentes indole, institutis, legibus, lingua a se invicem dissidebant, odioque mutua sæpe bello et sanguine explebant. Tandem simul omnes a tyranno Philippo II oppressos commune periculum contra hostem communem junxit, unde post reportatam victoriam respublica septem foederatarum regionum nata est. Sociorum autem ditissimi et potentissimi erant Belgæ, quare inter eos sedes imperii fixa eorumque lingua in senatusconsultis et foro civili usurpata fuit, cum antea quæque gens sua fere in scribendo uteretur lingua. Inde sensim in scholas triviales ei cathedras sacras irrepstis, donec tandem dialectus communis facta et per omnes regiones patriæ nostræ dissipata, ab omnium regionum poetis et solutæ orationis scriptoribus exculta, et ab iis, qui in honestiore hominum ordine versantur, usurpata fuit. Nil igitur mirandum Frisicam linguam puram, cum lingua a Belgica diversa sit neque hujus dialectus, ab Hollandis non intelligi.

p. 367. *Quod amplior est et repræsentat linguam minus contractam.* Exemplo rem confirmemus

Lingua Sanskrita amplior est et repræsentat linguam minus contractam quam Aeolica dialectus; Aeolica dialectus amplior est dialecto communis: Aeolica dialectus igitur antiquior, lingua Sanskrita antiquissima est. Capiamus exemplum a vocibus ἡμεῖς et ὑμεῖς. Has voces Vedica lingua plene effert per *asmē*, nos, *yusmē*, vos, Aeoles σ per assimilationem literarum in μ mutata ὑμμες et ὑμμες, Græci posteriores rejecta priore μ et mutatis vocalibus, per ἡμεῖς et ὑμεῖς. Terminationem mé, quam et Latini habebant in *vos-met* et *nos-met*, inter Germanicas linguas nulla retinuit præter unicam Frisicam hodiernam, quæ ex *jūs*, Goth. *jus*, vos, et *ma* formavit *jīsma*, per assimilationem literarum *jīmma* vos, ut Aeoles ὑμμες pro ὕσμες. Iterum Dores η, quæ fuit in Sanskr. *dadhanti* ponunt, *dadanti* dant, servant in τιθέντι, διδόντι, pro quibus posteriores τιθεῖσι, διδοῦσι. Eodem modo Zendicum *kerep*, corpus, docet Lat. *corpus* contractum esse ex *koropus*. *Kerep* autem Germanice audit *heref*, contracte *kref*. A. S. *hrif*, venter. Belg. *rif*, sceletum, Ant. Suedi *roppa*, Theot. *ge-rippa*. Latinorum *corpus* idem est cùm Aeolico καρπός, pro quo dialectus communis habet κορμός, truncus, contractum ex κορομός, Germ. *horom*, contracte *hrom*, Belg. *romp*, truncus corporis. Suedi *riarpa*, Theot. *rumpf*.

Lingua Sanskrita non tantum integras servat vocum formas; sed plns. semel consonantem primitivam, quæ Græcorum et Latinorum vocabula Germanicis conciliat. Quid *bos*, exempli gratia, cum Belgarum *koe*, Theotischorum *kuh*, commune

habet? Lingua Sanskrita solvit nodum, suoque *gaus*, *bos*, docet medium gutturalem apud Latinos in medium labiale migravisse. Ex *gaus* autem Germanice fit *kaus*, Fris. *kou*, A. S. *cu*, *bos*. *Bos* antiquitus fuit *bous* mutata diphthongo *ai* in *ou*; perdita vocalis *u* remansit in casibus obliquis *bovis*, *bovi*, *bovem*, cæteris. — Belgarum *warm*, Ant. Lat. *formus*, *calidus*, per Sanskr. *gharma*, calor, refertur ad θέρμην calor. Indicat enim *gh* thema vocis esse *arma*, cui variæ aspirationes præponuntur. Eadem ratione ex ἄλας, ἄλας, *sal*, fit ἄλασσα; ex ἄμπελος, *simul* cum, [ἄμπελος] fit θάμπης, θάμπος, *creber*; θάμης, contr. θάμης, *duimus*, *ramulus densus*; θάμιζειν, frequenter adesse. Belgice *samenen*, *simul*; *samenen*, *congregare*. — Sanskr. *pena*, *spuma*, respondet τῷ, A. S. *fām*, *spuma*; pro aspirata Latini digamma assumserunt in *Venus*, quod ex *pēna* fluxit, ut ἀφοδίτη ex ἀφρός *spuma*.

Præter has, quas attigi, lectionis partę, multa forte restant, quæ ulterioremerentur commen-tationem. Inter hæc est, quod H. [p. 326.] in transitu monet, *prima vocabula fuisse nomina propria*. Primi quippe mortales cuique rei, quam primam videbant, nomen imposuerunt, quo hanc rem solam indicabant, quodque igitur vicem *nominis proprii* præstabat, donec plures res ejusdem generis detegebant, quibus idem nomen conveniebat. Ab eo tempore *nomen proprium* pluribus commune factum fiebat *appellativum*. Si Latini v. c. *equi* nomen imposuissent primo, quem vide-rant, *equo*, τῷ ἐγινότοι *nomen proprium* mansisset usque dum pluribus equis, primo similibus, inci-

dissent, quibus idem nomen conveniebat. Tunc
τό equus fiebat nomen appellativum.

Genius linguæ, [p. 529] qui exprimit nobis
 vim ornatumque, cuius quælibet lingua est capax,
 Hemsterhusio procedere videtur ab exercitatione
 magnorum hominum, qui lingua sunt usi. Hocce
 effatum non quadraret in eas linguas, quas nullus
 unquam auctor excellens scribendo subegit. Ge-
 nius linguæ recentioribus potius est dictionis pro-
 prietas, qualem eam sive bonam sive malam, sed
 diversam pro diverso ingenio, quisque populus pe-
 perit.

Fatetur porro [p. 530.] H. primarum vocum
 rationem in nulla lingua constare. Concedit tamen
 onomatopoieias, quæ originis primæ manifesta ves-
 tigia retinent, in omnibus linguis esse multas.
 [p. 554.] Vulgus etymologorum ad has, si pos-
 sent, tantum non omnes voces reducere amarent,
 quamvis voces a sono factæ cum toto corpore
 linguæ comparatæ non ita multæ sint. Revera
 principium tam brutum, qualis imitandi libido
 in simiis, nequaquam præcipua fons linguarum
 humanarum est existimanda. Altius si inquiramus
 causam efficaciem et fertiliorem in nostro sinu
 latentem inveniemus. Quisque quippe affectus
 privum efficit motum in cerebri fibris extremis,
 in faciei lineamentis, in manuum pedumque ges-
 tu, per quos pantomimi tamquam tot suæ artis
 vocabula omnes affectus et sensus repræsentant.
 Organæ loquelaæ itidem ut reliquæ corporis huma-
 ni partes, varie a variis affectibus afficiuntur; a-
 mor non tantum aliam e gutture elicit vocalem
 quam odium, sed insuper varie comprimento,

flectendo, extendendo organa loquelæ efficit ut variæ consonantes eam vel præcedant vel sequantur. Idem valet de ideis, quæ objecta, sive ea animata sint, sive inanimata, in nobis pariunt, adeo ut idea columbæ longe alio modo loquelæ organa agitet quam tigridis. Hoc fundamento nituntur in omnibus linguis vocum plurimarum themata, quæ sæculorum lapsu ab inumeris hominibus conformata et flexa et in tantum mutata sunt, ut ea integra resuscitare nefas sit.

In meis annotatiunculis eadem via instans nullum argumentum quæsivi pro rebus aliunde notis. Ita quod tres tantum vocales antiquitus obtinebant [p. 379.] ex conformatione vocalium *o* et *e* in lingua Sanskrita cum cæteris linguis comparata liquet. Inde forsitan restat, quod vocalium Græcarum *ε* et *ɔ* utraque quantitas priva figura [*ε*, *η*; *ɔ*, *ω*] significatur, dum antiquiores *α*, *ι*, *υ*, simplici figura contentæ sint. Observet lector me hisce elementis adsignavisse valorem, quo pollebant in Græcæ linguae incunabulis: florente enim hac lingua in alias vocales transiverant; *α* ex gr. in *ε* et *ɔ*.

Quod de linguis Romanticis asservi [p. 390] voces esse Latinas, vocum autem flexionem et constructionem Germanicam, non refelliatur ab hodierna constructione linguae Francicæ, quæ libertatem traxiendi vocabula arctis limitibus circumscripsit. Hocce vitium sibi neque ex Germanismo neque ex Latinitate, unicis fere suis fontibus, concivit: utraque enim lingua valet mira facultate transponendi vocabula accommodate ad vim et lucem sententia: Francorum gens, natura

eximie socialis, facile ex more aliorum vivit, suamque in victu, incessu, atque vestitu, libertatem coercitam mavult quam non obtemperare captui seculi: postquam igitur opinio falsa quorundam pseudophilologorum multis comprobata fuerat, gens eadem facile inducta est ut ad ordinem grammaticum, quem pueri in construenda lingua Latina sequuntur, suæ linguæ constructionem conformaret. Montagnii ætate scriptoribus transponendi voces quædam adhuc fuit libertas, quam usus hodiernus fastidiose spernit.

Adde orientali *τοῦ stier* [592] origini hanc vocem, quippe non Germanicam, apud gentem *eximie Germanicam* Frisorum ad hunc usque diem nondum esse receptam. Frisiis tantum *bolle*, *taurus*, cæteris et *bulle* et *stir* fere solennes sunt.

Ulteriorum *τοῦ harlot* [395] demonstrationem supervacuam habui. Cuique enim notum puto *crinitos* synimos fuisse cum nobilibus, faciem populi contra tonsam habuisse cæsariem. Inde *calvus* idem qui fraudulentus. Confer. du Cange in *calvus* et *crinitus*.

Tandem lectorem monitum volo lectioni H. multum lucis adfulgere ex duabus ejus orationibus, altera de linguae Græcae prestantia ex ingenio Græcorum et moribus probata, altera de mathematum et philosophiæ studio cum literis humanioribus conjungendo. Lugd. Bat. 1784. Conferatur v. c. hæc de difficultibus Græcorum Romanorumqne Grammaticorum nugis in evolvenda linguarum origine [hic p. 343] ad pag. 112: illa universe de linguae Græcae dotibus earumque causis [hic p. 331]. Addatur oratio tertia de literarum humaniorum studiis ad

mores emendandos virtutisque cultum conferendis
cujus pag. 94 confer. ad pag. 331 hujus lectionis
de libertate virtutum et artium nutrice et poli-
trice. Neque plane prætermittanda sunt quæ
Franciscus filius elegantissime disputavit de eis-
dem argumentis, quæ in lectione tractantur. Ve-
re dixit Tib. [p. 540.] v. c. vertentem, nisi ingenio
par sit scriptori, non assecuturum eam eleganti-
am, quæ fuit in scriptore; addere potuisset in
duabus linguis rarissime occurrere duo vocabula,
quæ in utraque idem notant, quod tamen requi-
ritur, ut mens scriptoris, quem vertimus, plene
reddatur. Acute igitur observavit Franciscus,
Il est absolument impossible que le sublime de
cet ordre et de cette espèce se puisse traduire.
Pour copier bien une chose, il faut non-seule-
ment que je fasse ce qu'a fait le premier auteur
de la chose, mais il faut encore que je me ser-
ve des mêmes outils et de la même matière que
lui. Or, dans les arts où l'on se sert de signes
et de paroles, l'expression d'une pensée agit sur
la faculté reproductive de l'ame. Supposez main-
tenant l'esprit de l'auteur et du traducteur tourné
de la même façon exactement, le dernier pour-
tant se sert d'outils et de matière totalement dif-
férens. Ajoutez à cela que la mesure, la volu-
bilité du son, et le coulant d'une suite heureuse
de consonnes et de voyelles, ont pris leur origine
avec l'idée primitive, et font partie de son essence."

Et hæc quidem hactenus. Transeamus ad ipsum
Franciscum Hemsterhusium, in quo tanta Francici
sermonis erat suavitas, ut adpareret, in eo nati-
vum quemdam leporem esse, non adscitum.

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unes éditions; et lorsque, dans ce rapport,
 nous voyons que, au contraire, les deux lettres de
 l'Église romaine et celles d'Antioche et de
 Philadelphie sont plus prolixes qu'il n'est
 nécessaire pour démontrer l'authenticité de
 ces dernières, que la lecture facilitera. Vo-
 re article (2), (p. 558) ne voulant pas laisser
 perdu ce sujet, nous continuons avec disponi-
 bilité, que fait la critique moderne pour
 démontrer l'authenticité des deux dernières,
 que la bibliographie n'a pas, que l'usage négo-
 riant, et nous scriptum, sans vérifier, pour
 mériter. Ainsi l'église catholique romaine,
 où il est absolument impossible que le cardinal de
 l'ordre ou de cette règle en pût être traduit.
 Pour enfin faire une chose, il faut dire, toutefois,
 que je fais là quinze fois le premier rapport
 de la chose. Mais il faut aussi que je me sou-
 vienne des prémisses, et de la troisième question qui
 échappe dans les actes où l'on voit que
 ce de quinze réfutations. Quinze premières voilà que
 la fidélité représentatives de l'Ecole grecque, mal-
 heureusement de l'autorité et du traditionnel, regard
 des églises égyptiennes, toutefois, le deuxième pro-
 posé comme étant fondé et de manière irrécouvrable, dif-
 férances, à savoir le rôle que la morale, la politi-
 cité, la force, et la volonté d'un ou plusieurs hommes
 ont exercées sur les églises. Les premières, en effet,
 sont évidemment les églises, et généralement
 les églises égyptiennes, et leur principale
 et plus grande caractéristique. C'est pourquoi on dit
 que l'Ecole grecque est égyptienne, et que toute l'école
 égyptienne n'est pas grecque, et n'égyptienne, la seconde

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