

guages of the same origin. The letters *f*, *v*, *b*, and *p*, are substituted one for the other; for instance, in the Persian, *peder*, father (pater); *burader*,* brother (frater); *behar*, spring (ver); in Greek, *φόρον* (forton), a burthen; *πούς* (pous) a foot, (fuss, Germ.). In the same manner, with the Americans, *f* and *b* become *p*; and *d* becomes *t*. The Chayma pronounces *patre*, *Tios*, *Atani*, *aracapucha*, for *padre*, *Dios*, *Adan*, and *arcabuz* (harquebuss).

In spite of the relations just pointed out, I do not think that the Chayma language can be regarded as a dialect of the Tamanac, as the Maitano, Cuchivero, and Crataima undoubtedly are. There are many essential differences; and between the two languages there appears to me to exist merely the same connection as is found in the German, the Swedish, and the English. They belong to the same subdivision of the great family of the Tamanac, Caribbean, and Arowak tongues. As there exists no absolute measure of resemblance between idioms, the degrees of parentage can be indicated only by examples taken from known tongues. We consider those as being of the same family, which bear affinity one to the other, as the Greek, the German, the Persian, and the Sanscrit.

Some philologists have imagined, on comparing languages, that they may all be divided into two classes, of which some, comparatively perfect in their organization, easy and rapid in their movements, indicate an interior development by inflexion; while others, more rude and less susceptible of improvement, present only a crude assemblage of small forms or agglutinated particles, each preserving the physiognomy peculiar to itself, when it is separately employed. This very ingenious view would be deficient in accuracy were it supposed that there exist polysyllabic idioms without any inflexion, or that those which are organically developed as by interior germs, admit no external increase by means of suffixes and affixes;† an increase which we have

* Whence the German *bruder*, with the same consonants.

† Even in the Sanscrit several tenses are formed by aggregation; for example, in the first future, the substantive verb 'to be' is added to the radical. In a similar manner we find in the Greek *mach-eso*, if the *s* be not the effect of inflexion, and in Latin *pot-ero* (Bopp, p. 26 and 66). These are examples of incorporation and agglutination in the gram-