

difference of opinion on matters of detail, and on such matters well-recognized authorities often disagree. I have tried to use the standard works of reference in the light of the best and latest etymological criticism at my command, and to distinguish with care between what is certain and what is mere conjecture. In the revision of the greater part of my manuscript for the press, I had the benefit of KLUGE's valuable dictionary.<sup>1</sup> His acceptance of the current comparisons has often given me assurance, and his sober judgment has often confirmed me in scepticism or silence on doubtful points. In the numerous cases where the undoubtedly allied words are too many to be given in full, I have usually selected those forms which were the simplest or the most interesting, or those whose kinship was clearest.<sup>2</sup>

These comparisons include only genuinely cognate words, as distinguished from borrowed words; the latter have as a rule been excluded, or, if given, have been characterized as borrowings.<sup>3</sup> Thus *žvos*, Latin *sen-ex*, and English *sen-green* are given on page 266, all as genuine cognates of *sana*; the words *senate*, *senator*, *senatorial*, *senescent*, *senile*, *senility*, *senior*, *sire*, *sir*, *seigniorage*, etc., are not mentioned, because they are not genuine English cognates, but only more or less ancient borrowings or more or less direct derivatives from the Latin.<sup>4</sup> So under the root *srp* (p. 276) are given Latin *serpens* and *reptilis*, and it would be superfluous to add the borrowed English *serpent* and *reptile*.

The accents of all words have been regularly marked in the headings of the articles, so far as the accents are known from the occurrence of the words in any accentuated texts of the literature.<sup>5</sup> But in addition to these words, the verb-forms immediately following the root have been uniformly accented, according to the rules, except in a few doubtful cases; and a number of compounds occurring on the pages of Nala have been accented,

<sup>1</sup> Entitled *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. Strassburg, Karl J. Trübner. 1883. Royal 8°. Price 10 Mark 50 Pfennige.

<sup>2</sup> Thus under *sana* (p. 266) might have been given, in addition to Latin *senex*, the words *senior*, *senectus*, *senilis*, *senesco*, *senātor*, *senātus*, etc.; but these are readily suggested by *senex*.

<sup>3</sup> Thus the interesting compound *sene-schal* is added under *sana*, not as a genuine English cognate, but as a borrowing through the French from Continental Germanic, where its first member is indeed a genuine cognate.

<sup>4</sup> Compare note <sup>2</sup>, above.

<sup>5</sup> For these accents I have relied on BOEHTLINGK's *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in Kürzerer Fassung* as far as it has appeared, i.e. to the end of *bh*, and for the rest of the alphabet, on the great thesaurus of BOEHTLINGK AND ROTH. There are many words accented in more than one way (e.g., *rājyá*, *rājyà*, *rājya*, *āsana*, *āsaná*, *dáridra*, *darídra*, *dāíva*, *dāivá*, *bhūti*, *bhūti*, *vṛṣṭi*, *vṛṣṭi*, *venú*, *vénu*); such have generally been left unmarked; but of a few common words like *mānu*, *dvipád*, *paçú*, *pāpá*, and *matí*, the prevailing accent is given, especially, if (as in the case of *bhṛtí* or *pātrí*) the other accent is rare, or (as in the case of *çúṣka*) not authenticated.