

at basis Hittite or Khitan. Already at the commencement of my Hittite studies I had noted the agreement of many characters in the Corean alphabet with those of Hamath and Jerabis on the one hand, and, on the other, with those on our mound tablets. The Rev. John Edwards of Atoka with great kindness procured for me, from a member of the Japanese Imperial Household at Tokio, a work on the ancient writing of the Japanese. One of the forms of writing exhibited in this work and occupying much space is very similar to the Corean, and is undeniably of the same origin. I have not yet had time to investigate the volumes thoroughly, but as they appear to contain samples of ancient alphabets with guesses at their signification rather than complete inscriptions, little progress may be anticipated by means of them. Nevertheless the existence in Japan of a syllabary of so Hittite a type as the Corean in ancient times is confirmatory of the Khitan origin of the Japanese. As for the relations of American civilizations, such as those of the Mexicans, Muyscas, and Peruvians, with that of Japan, I need only refer to the writings of so accurate and judicious an observer as Humboldt.

Returning to the Hittites of Syria, who figure so largely in the victorious annals of the Egyptian Pharaohs and Assyrian kings, and whose empire came to an end towards the close of the 8th century B.C., we find that, although apart from my own conclusions no definite opinion has been reached regarding their language beyond the mere fact that it was Turanian, guesses have been made by scholars whose hypotheses even are worthy of consideration. Professor Sayce believes the Hittite language to have been akin to that furnished by the ancient Vannic inscriptions of Armenia. The Vannic language, according to Lenormant, belongs to the Alarodian family, of which the best known living example is the Georgian of the Caucasus. Now it is the Caucasus that I have made the starting point of Hittite migration, which terminated at Biscay in the west, and in the east, reaching the utmost bounds of Northern Asia, overflowed into America. Not only the Georgians, I unhesitatingly assert, but most of the other Caucasian families, the Circassians, Lesghians, and Mizjeji at least, should be classed as Alarodians, or better still as Khitan. So far I have found no evidence from ancient Caucasian inscriptions, though such I believe have been discovered; but an evidence as conclusive is furnished by the languages of the Caucasian families I have named as compared with those which are presum-