

renown. The genealogy of the Trojan monarchy is found to tally in a wonderful manner with that of the Zerethites who are called Dardanians by the Greeks from their towns Zarthan and Zarstan. "Zereth is Dardanus, Jehaleleel is Ilus, Ziph, Jiria, and Asareel, Ziphah the sister's son Ganub are the Capys, Iros, Assaracus and Gamymede of classical story." It is certain that Ilium or Troja was in the land of Moab. Very interesting proofs are adduced to show that such a statement is correct. Job possesses a remarkable importance. As a Hittite word "Job is the Basque *auha*, the mouth ; but the common form is *ao* or *aho*, and the Iroquois is *osa*, but in Yeniseian which is Siberian Iroquois, the word for mouth is *hobii*, *chobir*." Paseach was the father of Job. It is surprising that the traditions of the Iroquois should represent Job as suffering from tyranny. Hiawatha, the man of peace and the chief of the Caniengas, is Job in the topographical form Oboth, the father of Hanoch, and son of Paseach.

In the preface to the Hittites, the remark is madeth at "the long genealogical record of the first Book of Chronicles, so far a mere Bible lumber room—the despair of commentators,—is in reality a mine of historic treasure." The ordinary reader must derive much instruction and gratification from perusing that part of the Hittites which deals with the Kenite scribes in Egypt. So valuable are those genealogies in Chronicles, owing to the light which Prof. Campbell has brought to bear on the correct interpretations of them, that there is no exaggeration in the averment : "Without the genealogies of the first Book of Chronicles, the Hittites inscriptions would not have been deciphered, and the history of the Hittites would be an impossibility." It is by means of clear and strong reasoning that Jabez is found to be identical with Aahpeti or Apophis whose minister Joseph was ; and that the archives of the greatest Empires in the world were doubtless in possession of the Kenite Scribes—to whom Moses was indebted for some of the genealogies that appear in Genesis. This review would extend to an undue length, were an attempt made to give even a slight account of the very learned and elaborate chapters which Prof. Campbell devotes to the history of the Hittites in Egypt ; in and around Palestine ; at the Tigres and Euphrates, in contact with the Assyrian Empire ; in India, Japan and elsewhere. The Hittites must be read and studied by every one who desires to know how powerful that people was, and over what extensive portions of the world its sway extended at some time or other.