

consonne R comme initiale des mots a pour cause certaines difficultés que son articulation semble offrir d'abord." Humboldt says: "No word in Basque commences with R. The Basques always place an *e* before foreign words of this category, and then double the R. And in certain cases, as in the words *elastea* and *erastea*, there is a dialectic change of *d* and *r*. But they always say *erregue*—roi." M. Blabé, the most competent authority, says: "Je conviens que le Basque n'a point en propre de mots commençants par *r* et que lorsqu'il donne l'hospitalité dans son glossaire a des mots ou *r* est en tête, il a soin de les faire précéder d'une voyelle. Sur le versant Nord des Pyrénées occidentales cette voyelle est un *a*—*arraya* la race, *arrichina* resine. De l'autre côté des Pyrénées les Basques disent aussi *arrocher*—rocher. Cependant ils préfixent plus volontiers l'*e*—*errisina*, resine, *errabia*, rage. Peut-être en bien cherchant trouvera-t-on quelques mots où ces préfixes *a* et *e* seraient remplacés par *i*. Aussi selon les pays, viz.: se dit *arrosa* ou *irrisa*." We do not see how we can reconcile Prof. Campbell's constant use of the *R* with the plain testimony of these eminent Basque scholars.

From the first page to the last of "Etruria Capta." any affinity between languages is based on mere similarity of sound. Prof. Campbell never once points to any similarity in grammatical forms; yet it is on this alone that any such affinity can be proved. Nay, he even makes a virtue of his rejection of grammatical forms, and he says: "I have set forth the fact that, various as are the grammatical forms of Basque, Caucasian, Yeniseian, Japanese, Corean, Iroquois, Chocktaw, and Aztec, they are one in vocabulary, and constitute with many other members a linguistic family of no small importance. The parent speech belongs to Syria. West of Syria, in Asia Minor, Italy, Spain, and Britain, the inscriptions yield Basque." We think we have shown how far Prof. Campbell is competent to speak of this. He continues: "East of Syria, in India, Siberia and on this continent, the Japanese at first, and afterwards the Aztec, are the languages set forth." And again: "The threefold Tyrseni, Tuscer, Naharcer, Japuscer, carry us back to Mesopotamia, the land of Nairi or Nahirina, and to the region of Khupuscai, as well as forward to Navarre and Guipuscoa. The former even takes us to this continent, where the Aztecs or Citin also called themselves Nahuatl or Navetl. Who the Tuscer were it is harder to say, for the final *er* is a termination; otherwise the great Basque name *Euskara* would at once suggest itself