

Amarna."* It was there that the Tablets were found which form the subject of Sayce's article in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology* for 1889. In examining the Inscriptions which were found on those Tablets, Prof. Campbell, of Montreal, discovered that Gaelic is the language of Tablet No. VII.; and that, accordingly, we have in it by far the oldest specimen of Gaelic of which the world has hitherto had any knowledge. By the publication of his "*Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*" in 1831, Prichard established the antiquity and extensive migration of the Celts. In his able and elaborate work on the Hittites, Prof. Campbell remarks that "there are good reasons for regarding the Sumerians as the ancestors of the later Zimri, Gimiri, Cimmerians and Cymry, and thus as Celts, in contact with Turanian people, to whom they lent, and from whom they borrowed, much in speech and oral traditions. The Sumerians were the Zimri of the Assyrian Inscriptions, the Gimiri of the Persians, the Cimmerians of the Greeks, and the Cymri of Wales. The name Kaldili is a form of Gilead, which denoted a region beyond Jordan long before the grandson of Manasseh bore it. Gilead, a purely Celtic word, is also the original of Galatea in Asia Minor, of Calydon in Grecian Ætolia, and of the classical appellations Galatæ and Celtæ."† Those citations claimed for the Celts a very ancient and important history.

I shall now proceed to insert, with very few alterations, the interpretation which Prof. Campbell has given of the Cuneiform Inscription in Tablet No. VII. :—

3. Kakti mi kuru-in emesmi dammesmi turmesmi
H-ugad mi chuirinn ai mas mo damh mas mo tuir mas mo
Unto thee I would place my good lands my good people
my excellent generals
4. Nitakmes galgal ina pirmsi kurramesmi
Nitheach mas galgadh in fir mas mo gearrain mas mo
Warriors good brave in my good men my good horses

* *Manual of the Ancient History of the East*, Vol. I., pp. 237, 238.

† *The Hittites*, Vol. I., pp. 161, 240, 273.