

Phœnicians a very mixed people, although it has been customary to call them pure Hamites, and to accept the statement of Augustine that they descended from Canaan,<sup>109</sup> because the evidence of Semitic, and especially of Indo-European elements, in their persons, language and civilization, is diametrically opposed to any such notion. As well might we conclude, because the inhabitants of England are called Britons, that their physical conformation, character, language, civilization, etc., are Celtic. The following passage from Lenormant and Chevalier's Manual must be read *cum grano salis*, the *granum* being a wholesome ignoring of all such ethnic terms as Canaanite, Cushite, Semitic, Japetic. It will then simply indicate that a people who once dwelt in the eastern part of Southern Palestine, at a subsequent period migrated to Phœnicia. "The traditions of the Phœnicians collected at Tyre itself by Herodotus, ever careful and intelligent in the choice of his sources of information, and also accepted by the judicious Trogus Pompeius; those of the inhabitants of Southern Arabia preserved by Strabo; and finally those still current in Babylonia during the first centuries of the Christian era, when the Syro-Chaldee original of the book of Nabathæan Agriculture was revised—all agree in stating that the Canaanites (Phœnicians) at first lived near the Cushites, on the banks of the Erythræan Sea or Persian Gulf, on that portion of the coast of Bahrein designated El Katif on our modern maps of Arabia. Pliny speaks of a land of Canaan, in this neighbourhood, in his time. Strabo speaks of the "Islands of Tyre and Aradus," the Bahrein Isles of our day, containing temples similar to those of the Phœnicians; "and," he adds, "if we may believe the inhabitants, the islands and the town of the same name in Phœnicia are their own colonies." According to Trogus Pompeius, the Canaanites (Phœnicians) were driven from their first settlements by earthquakes, and then journeyed (northwards) towards Southern Syria. The traditions preserved in "Nabathæan Agriculture" state, on the contrary, that they were violently expelled, in consequence of a quarrel with the Cushite (?) monarchs of Babylon of the dynasty of Nimrod; and this is also the account given by the Arabian historians, who have recorded very precisely the traditions as to the migration of the Canaanites, whom they term the original Amalekites, descendants of Ham, carefully distinguishing them from the second, the Biblical Amalekites, of Semitic race.<sup>110</sup> One branch of

<sup>109</sup> Lenormant and Chevalier, *ii.*, 144.

<sup>110</sup> *Id*