

still delight to call themselves Madiari (written Magyari); and the "Segani" still exist in the modern "tsigani," the clever minstrels of the country, holding aloof from other people and intermarrying only among themselves.

During two visits to Buda-Pesth in 1880 and 1881, I had much intercourse with them, and all decidedly proclaimed their origin to be Hebrew, and were proud of it, and that they came from Persia. A part of Switzerland was named by ancient geographers, Hiberia. The Persian historian, Megasthenes, says that Xerxes marched through North Africa and entered Spain. The most warlike of his troops were probably those same Iberians of the Caucasus who were warriors by nature, lending themselves as mercenaries to the armies of both the Eastern and Western Roman Empire, and in later times to both Turkey and Russia; and who have maintained their freedom in their mountain fastness for nearly 2000 years. It is certain that the Spanish Iberian and the Caucasian Iberian have the same characteristic appearance though the traces that remain of a similar language are few.

Herodotus, a Greek writer, describing the invasion of Europe by Xerxes, speaks of "a strange people speaking the unknown Phenician tongue. They dwelt in the hills of Solymus near a large lake" (probably Jerusalem and the Dead Sea.)

Herodotus Bk. VII.: "The Syrians, among whom were the Chaldees, were armed like Egyptians."

Josephus plainly declares that a vast number of Hebrews as warriors followed

Xerxes. The terms in which Josephus quotes Megasthenes (Book IV. on India) are as follows: "Nebochodonosor caused Jerusalem to be burnt, a city afterwards rebuilt by Cyrus. He conquered also the chief cities of Libya and the greater part of Spain."

Wherever Medes (Madai) or Chaldees are found in Europe there also those of the Hebrew stock will be found. There is abundant historical evidence of the identity of Chaldees with Kelts, Galatians, and their homonyms, and the so called Keltiberian peninsula is an instance.

It is impossible to do justice in a short article to the abundant testimony of ancient history to the progress of Israel into Europe. I have here treated of it shortly as during their lapsed and pagan period when they "served gods, wood and stone, which your fathers knew not." We shall trace them in a future article under their revival under Christian influences, but again under quite another remarkable appellation, under which they influenced the destiny of all Europe.

As to the term Anglo-Saxon to express the British race, it is high time to give it up. "Norman and Saxon and Dane are we," and don't let us forget the Hiberian or Hibernian amongst us. The Angle and Saxon are the hindermost. The Norman, Dane and Hiberian element it is that has made Britain great and respected; and they are all probably of Hebrew race and origin, but not to the exclusion of other modern races and empires—a multitude of nations!

C. H. ANDRAS.