

thern Asia and Europe. The same forms that prevail over a great part of the American continent, somewhat disguised yet easily recognizable, are found in Japan and in Siberia, in the Caucasus and in Biscay.

Some time ago I alluded to a passage in the Paschal Chronicle in which the Dardanians of the Troad are referred to as Hittites, and since then Professor Sayce has seen reason for connecting the whole Trojan family with that ancient and illustrious people. Strabo tells us that at Hamaxitus in the Troad the Teuceri, near relations of the Dardani, consecrated a temple to Apollo Smintheus as a memorial of the destruction of their bow-strings and other leathern articles by an army of rats or mice. The same story is told by Herodotus of the Assyrian army, opposed by the Egyptian Sethos, whose name, being the equivalent of Sheth, is truly Hittite. This same story lives in America among the Utes of the Paduca or Shoshonese family, as related by Professor Powell, and among the Muskogees, as told by Dr. Brinton. Hamaxitus, the Trojan town where the legend was localized, was in all probability a transported Hittite Hamath, for in the form Hamaxia it occurs in the peculiarly Hittite country Cilicia, where Cetii dwelt in ancient times, and where Hittite kings held limited sway in the days of Rome's supremacy. The Scythic Hamaxoeci very probably bore no closer relation to the chariot or *Hamaxa* than the Muskogees do to *musk*. These words Hamaxitus, Hamaxia, and Hamaxoeci designated a tribe, sub-tribe or caste, which originally had its chief representatives in the Syrian Hamath. They were scribes, the most likely people to preserve and hand down traditions of the past, the Amoxoaquis of the Mexicans, and the Amantas of the Peruvians. Through them this legend, and many others which recall old world stories, have found a resting-place on the American continent. Many writers on comparative mythology have been led to connect American tribes with Aryans and Semites by failing to recognize what Accadian studies have fully established, that the Turanians were the instructors in mythology and in many other things of these more highly favoured divisions of the human race.

The decipherment of the Hittite and Siberian inscriptions by the Aztec is but the first step in the solution of problems relating to ancient Old World populations, which are supposed either to have been exterminated or to have lost their independent existence. And the superior purity of the Aztec language as preserved by a literary