

wife. The likelihood altogether is that he was unsuccessful in his endeavour.

The conjecture has been made that Arzapi is the Razappa of the Assyrian Inscriptions and the Rezepf which is mentioned in 2 Kings xix., 12. The land of Igaid is supposed to be North of Aleppo, and, consequently, near the sea, so that the ship to which reference is made in the Inscription could easily sail from Igaid to Egypt.

The pronouns which occur in the Inscription are *mi, tu, si, uppa, ie, ibh, duibh, a, pi, or ibh*. Those pronouns are purely Gaelic, and plainly show that when the Inscription was written, the Gaelic language was in an early stage of its development, inasmuch as possessive pronouns are not employed, and could not, therefore, have been then in existence; and because the pronouns *mi, tu*, etc., though denoting possession, follow the nouns which they qualify instead of preceding them, as is the case with modern Irish and Gaelic.

These prepositional or compound pronouns occur in the Inscription:—

	<i>Irish.</i>	<i>Gaelic.</i>
kakti	chugad	h-ugad
kakta	chuca	h-uca
anzi	Ionnise	a h-ionnsuidh
anta	ionnas	annad
atta	asad	asad
asta	asta	asda
istū	aiste	aiste
ubhiista	{ ibh aista asaibh	{ asaibh
sade	asad	asad

Pictet virtually maintains, that the points of difference between the Celtic languages and the other members of the Indo-European family of languages are confined to the permutation of initial consonants and to the composition of personal pronouns with prepositions. In his *Grammatica Celtica* (p. 324), Zeuss writes: "Pronominum in utraque lingua, tam Hibernica quam Britannica ea proprietates est, ut