

name Celt-Iberian, denoting the population of Spain, affirms the same fact. And even in Britain, Silures, Picts, and Tuatha de Danans, accompanied the Cymri and the Gael. The fusion of these two distinct stocks in many parts of Europe, with all the physical, intellectual and moral results produced thereby, is one of the most interesting subjects of ethnological study, a subject which has received little attention, owing largely to the entire disappearance of the Iberian as a distinct language from all its ancient European seats, with the exception of the Basque country in France and Spain. There are doubtless many who at the present day descant largely on the wrongs of the Keltic race, in whose veins Iberian blood predominates, and who, could they trace their pedigree, might have cause to curse on account of more ancient wrongs, the Celts that left their forefathers without a name.

There are two curious passages, in the poems of Taliesin, the Welsh bard, and in one by an anonymous author, which seem to point not only to an Iberian connection of the Welsh, but to the fact that the Iberians were their instructors in mythology and many things beside. In his *Angar Cyvyndawd*, Taliesin says :

“Traethator fyngofeg
Yn Efrai, yn Efroeg.”

Davies translates this : “My lore has been declared in Hebrew, in Hebraic.”¹²

The other poem, entitled *The Praise of Lludd the Great*, contains the following passage in a

¹² Davies, *Mythology of the British Druids*, p. 572.