

Various Spanish and French writers upon the origin of the Iberians and Basques have derived them from Armenia, to the north of which lay the ancient Iberia or present Georgia.⁷ The Georgian is regarded as the best modern representative of the Alarodian languages. In the Assyrian and Armenian inscriptions, the Alarodians are said to belong to the Nahri or Nairi, who are classed by Professor Sayce among the Hittite tribes.⁸ In thorough consistence with such a classification, I have shown that the Georgian, with other Caucasian languages, the Etruscan and the Basque, belong to the same Hittite or Khitan family, thus uniting the eastern and western Iberians in one category.⁹

Pritchard and other writers have established the eastern origin of the Celts. I think it can be proved that wherever in ancient history Celts are mentioned, Iberians are to be found conterminous with, or mingled among, them. That the Albanians, who inhabited the Caucasus side by side with the Iberians, were Celts, has not been determined, but in Asia Minor Galatians dwelt to the north of Hittite Cappadocians and Phrygians. According to Strabo, Celtic tribes were found mingled among the Thracians and Illyrians.¹⁰ The Iberian Etruscans of Italy bordered upon the Celtic Umbrians.¹¹ The

⁷ Francisque-Michel, *Le Pays Basque*, p. 13.

⁸ The Monuments of the Hittites. *Transactions Soc'y Bib. Archæol.*, Vol. VII., p. 253; also 269, 292, 293.

⁹ In my papers on *The Khitan Languages*, *Proceedings Canad. Inst.*

¹⁰ Strabo, VII., 5, 1.

¹¹ The Celtic origin of the Umbrians is proved by the translation of the Umbrian Eugubine tables as archaic Gaelic. It was first stated by Cornelius Bocchus, who is quoted by Solinus II., 11, and by Isidore, *Origines* VIII., 2.