

43. *Ud*, "to appear," connected with the preceding.
 44. *Uppa*, "thus," "therefore"; Medic *uppe* or *huppe*.
 45. *Zi*, probably "to carry away," as in Akkadian. The word *an-zi* appears to be a verb. The preceding syllable forms the infinitive (cf. Medic *an-to*, "to go"; *in-paru*, "to arrive"; Akkadian *ni-gin*, "to enclose.") In each case the root is affixed.
 46. *Zi-in*, apparently "palace"; Akkadian *zi*, "building"; Medic *zi-yan*, "palace."

In addition to these words we have the personal name *Ir-sappa* for the Hittite messenger. Each of its constituents occurs in other Hittite names: *Ir* (in *Irkhulin*, the name of a King of Hamath) is apparently the common Turkic *er*, "man"; *Sappa* compares with *Sap-lel*, a Hittite Prince mentioned in an Egyptian papyrus.

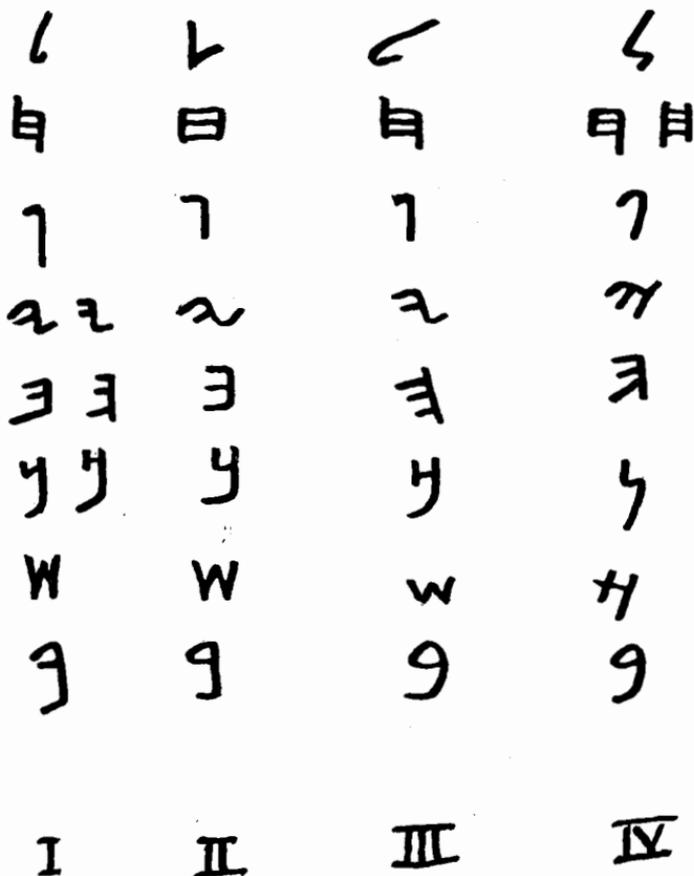
Several doubtful words have not been noticed in this enumeration. They are as follows: *am* and *ma*, "this one" (as in Akkadian); *makh* "great"; *kak-ti*, "says"; *da*, "my" (as in Medic); *du-ukka*, "again"; *dusi*, "he is" (Medic *duis*); *kue*, "putting" (as in Akkadian); *daas*, "they are" (as in Medic); *ki*, "place"; *khuudak*, "he may take"; *kidda*, "far" (Akkadian *gid*); *asmis*, "she has received"; *ga-as*, "she comes"; *tu*, "weight"; *shi*, "horn." The following words are also of unknown sound, "servant"? and "country." The words *raat*, *khu-uz* (perhaps "slave"), *Kak*, *Istu*, are difficult, but *guza* seems to mean "throne, and *khir*, *gis*, *pa-na*, "plants of the Pan tree," recalls the Hindi name for the betel. *Gismestu* can hardly mean "thy trees" because of its position in the sentence; as repeated (lines 7 and 10) it might mean "to continue." *Khu*, "he," "this" (as in Akkadian and Medic) seems to occur in line 14, and *da* in line 18 "to give" (as in Akkadian). The new letter not only appears to show clearly that the Hittite language was a Tartar dialect akin to Akkadian and Medic, but it also materially increases our stock of Hittite words, giving a present total of about 150 in all. The grammatical construction of the sentence is exactly that which has been discussed in my previous paper on the "Hittite Language" in the *Quarterly Statement* for 1888.

C. R. C.

THE SEAL OF HAGGAI.

THE attached comparison may be of value as showing on what grounds this seal is supposed to be ancient. Col. 1—The Haggai letters. Col. 2—The Jewish Early Coinage (2nd cent. B.C.) Col. 3—The Siloam Text (supposed 700 B.C.) Col. 4—Late Phœnician (2nd cent. B.C.) In the test letters, *Cheth Yod Shin*, the Haggai character is nearer to the Siloam Alphabet.

The assertion that the Siloam text presents older forms than the Moabite stone is as yet unproved ; on the contrary the forms of the *mim*, *nun*, and especially of the *aleph* are those found on texts of the 7th



century B.C. and later, and the text is only placed as early as 700 B.C. because some of its letters approach those of the older Moabite alphabet.
C. R. C.

BEZETHA.

THIS name applied to the new part of Jerusalem, north of the temple. Josephus speaks of Bezetha (Βεζηθά) "which is also called the New City" 2 Wars xix, 4) which by no means shows that the Hebrew name meant "New City." Dr. Neubauer (Geog. Tal. p. 139) says the word has been