

cially the ancestors of the Welsh. But these names were never applied by their contemporaries to the Britons; nor can we by their use determine the problem of the early migrations into these islands. Strabo (Book IV.) indeed points out the physical resemblances which they manifest to the Celts, and notices some curious agreements in the habits of the two nations. The Cymri, as they now appear in Wales, have not the physical characters of the Cimbri, whose language may perhaps be reasonably admitted to have been of the Teutonic class, while the Cymri have preserved one branch of the Celtic tongue. All who spoke this tongue in Gaul were not *Celts*, in the discriminating pages of Cæsar; for he marks a special division of Celtic Gaul: nor were all the *Gauls* light-haired and tall, as some of them are described by Ammianus Marcellinus. The descendants of the true Celts of Gaul are described by Desmoulins as dark-haired, dark-eyed, and of the lower stature which Cæsar expressly assigns to them, in contrast with the Germanic tribes.

It appears from Herodotus that the westernmost parts of Europe were in his days inhabited by the 'Κέλτοι,' which, if a Celtic word, may mean Foresters or Woodlanders (from Coill, Gellt, &c., denoting wood). The *language* of these people has given names to mountains and streams through a considerable part of Western Europe, and can be well exemplified in all parts of Britain. But in Gaul and Britain, we are assured by the descriptions of Cæsar and Tacitus, that this language was spoken by at least two different races of men—the extremes of which are the Iberi and Germani of Tacitus—the black-eyed southern and the blue-eyed northern types—of the great western colonies of man. From both of them the Belgæ of the southern provinces seem to be distinguished as an association rather than as a race, for their language was the same.

Of these very ancient nations, the first great wave of migration seems to have carried the Celtic tongue and printed it on the natural features of the west of Europe; the peculiar dialects of successive settlers of different physical peculiarities were