

wars, sometimes one and sometimes the other being uppermost; but generally the race of Atri was dominant. The races intermarried; gradually the race of Seth became as corrupt as that of Cain, and became worthy to be destroyed with them in the Flood. The name of the city, or country, where Cain lived in his banishment was Dravira in Chaldæa; that of Seth, to which Cain returned, was Casi (the splendid city), the capital of Cush-andweep, where Adam reigned; from which Seth was expelled, and retired to the Mandara Hills, called the Holy Mount.\*

Out of these four ages was formed the theory or tradition of the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron ages. In the third, the Dwapara age, the vices and virtues of mankind are said to have been equal. In the Iron age we know the earth was filled with violence, and they were slaughtering one another; and there is one great war parti-

succession to Alorus (Adam) till the flood. At his return, and in consequence of the drought, he established the worship of the sun: which idolatry was called, the stealing of the Vedas. But afterwards he deposed the sun and moon—the Solar and the Lunar dynasties—and appointed other gods in their stead (pp. 185-7). According to Sanchoniatho, a new kind of fire (of religion) was created: men began to consecrate their ancestors (p. 188).

That Cain came back to the place, the valley, where Abel was killed, and that the race of Seth retired to the mountain on which Adam was buried, is related by Rabbi Gidalier, by Elmachinus, and by Euty chius (1.308).

\* Vol. i. p. 185.