

the son of the Maachathite; but he of Chronicles gives his name as Eliphal, the son of Ur. Here is Olbale appearing in ancient history. After this the Tokkari made their way eastward, to appear, at different times, about the Zagros range east of the Tigris, where Apolloniatis and the Garamaei marked their presence; at Singara on the Chaboras in Mesopotamia, with Zagora near at hand; and at Van in Armenia. Men of their race may have sat on Assyria's throne, for Tiglath as a name was their original property. From the time of Assur-nasir-pal, in the beginning of the ninth century till that of Sargon, in the end of the eighth, when the Hittite power was broken, they warred not altogether unsuccessfully against the greatest monarchs of their day. One of their race, to judge by his name Sangara, became lord paramount over all the tribes of the Hittite confederacy, and measured his strength with Shalmanezar II. (860-825), who received his daughter and the treasures of Carchemish, when the war ended disastrously for the Hittite army.

After their final overthrow by Sargon, they scattered. As the Teucri they made their way into Asia Minor, and, whenever the siege of Troy took place, they had part in its defence, as they had in the great Indian wars celebrated in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. But the Greek and the Indian epics related to times far more remote than those which followed Sargon, and to lands nearer the primitive seats of population than Asia Minor and India. Still, the Teucri of the first named region were Tsochari, and they crossed the narrow channel into Thrace and Macedonia, where later they met the Persian Darius in the regions of Paeonia, Orbelus, and the Odomantes. In the east they probably paid little regard to the Babylonian and Persian kings. Indeed, Herodotus informs us that the great Cyrus was slain by the Massagetae, oriental Maachathites of their race. Slipping away from the restraints of despotic power, they moved northwards to the Caspian, and further east into India, where Sangala and Taxila and Massaga, with many other memorials of theirs, existed long before Alexander the Great found Taxiles and the Cathaei of Sangala there. As the Tochari and Aparni, they wrested Bactria from Alexander's Greek successors in 150 B.C.; and the former in 124 B.C., defeated and killed Artabanus, king of Parthia, their kinsman or fellow Hittite. Their next appearance is as the conquering Hans or Hiung-nou of Chinese history, the chronology of which is entirely at fault. Then, in the west, in the fifth Christian century, under Attila, his predecessors and successors, they ravaged Europe, and disappeared into Asia. Under various names they governed the Chinese empire, as they do to-day; caused great displace-