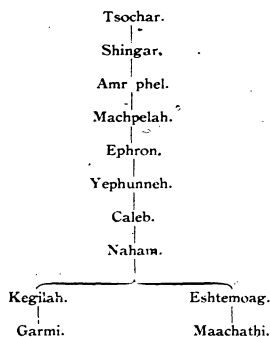


of Siounia, relates that there came to Georgia from China a noble family called by him Ouhrebelean, to which he belonged. These Orpeliens were Huns, and their supposed mythic ancestor is the Olbale or Odelbale of the Dénés, a winged deity like the eagle headed men of the Assyrian sculptures. His original was Amraphel, king of Shinar, the contemporary of Abraham; and his Shinar or Shingar gave name to Sangura of the Assyrians, the Sangarius of the Trojans, Sangala of India where dwelt the Cathaei, and the Sungari-ula of the Mantchus.

The genealogy of the Tungus family is given, in a scattered form, in the genealogies of first Chronicles, and is as follows:



Zohar or Tsochar gave the ancestral name Teucer, Tokari, Zagros, Tuchara, Tochari, Taxila, Tsekeline, and was Tigil, the god of the Kamtchadales. In Shingar we find Sangura, Sangarius, Sangala, and Sungaria. Amraphel furnishes Orbelus, the Orpelian name, Arbela, and Olbale. Machpelah is the original of the Davenport Maka-Wala and of the early Mexican hero, Mixcohuatl or Mixco-watl. Ephron gives name to Apolloniatis at the Zagros mountains, to Strabo's Aparni, and to the Faraons of Mexico. Yephunneh's name is the root of Yavana, Evenki, Hun, Japan, and Henagi. Caleb probably survives in Arivaipa and similar terms. But Naham was the ancestor of the Biblical Naamathites, of the African Nasamonés, as well as of the Tungus Neyen, and the Déné Nehane. He was very likely the ancestral dog of the Dénés, for in Tungus a dog is *ninakin*. After him the family divided into at least two branches. The elder in Kegilah gives the division of the Hans or Huns who peopled Corea, called Kaoli and Kaokiuli. From his son Garmi came the name Ghirin, and