

Every Greek colony which had preserved any isolated traditions, began then with their own particular deluge, because each of them had some recol-

as well as of Deucalion and Pyrrha, as a commencement of the account of the great catastrophe, which, according to the priests of Sais, destroyed the Atalantis; but in this brief mention, he speaks of the deluge in the singular number, as if it was one only; and even expressly says, a little farther on, that the Greeks knew but of one. He places the name of Deucalion immediately after that of Phoronæus, the first man, without even adverting to Ogyges; thus, to the extent of his knowledge, it was a general event, a completely universal deluge, and the only one that occurred. He looked upon it as identical with that of Ogyges. Aristotle (*Meteor. i. 14.*) seems to have been the first who considered this deluge as only a partial inundation, which he placed near Dodona and the river Achelous, but this was the Achelous and Dodona of Thessaly.

Apollodorus (*Bibl. i. §7.*) gives to the deluge of Deucalion all its magnitude and mythological character: it happened at the epoch of the interval between the age of brass and the iron age. Deucalion is made the son of the Titan Prometheus, the fabricator of man: he recreates the human race with stones; and yet Atlas, his uncle, Phoroneus, who lived before him, and many other antecedent personages, leave large posterities.

The nearer we come down to more recent authors, the more facts and details do we meet with coinciding with the Mosaic account of the deluge. Thus Apollodorus gives Deucalion a chest as his means of safety; Plutarch mentions the pigeons by which he endeavoured to ascertain the abatement of the waters; and Lucian alludes to the animals of every species which he had embarked with him, &c.

As to the coincidences of traditions and hypotheses, by which it has recently been sought to prove that the rupture of the Thracian Bosphorus was the cause of the deluge of Deucalion, and even of the opening of the Pillars of Hercules, by causing the Euxine sea to discharge its waters into the Archipelago, which were, prior to this event, much higher and more extended than they have since been, it is needless to occupy ourselves in detailing; since it has been ascertained by the observations of M. Olivier, that if the Black sea had been as high as is supposed, there would have been many channels for its waters, by hills and plains not so high as the present shores of the Bosphorus; and by those of M. le Comte Andreossy, that had it fallen any day by this new