

temperature that destroyed the northern animals might be one of the predisposing causes of that event.*

Under the present head, the geographical distribution of our postdiluvian races of animals, the first thing to be considered is the means by which, after quitting the ark, they were conveyed to the other parts of the globe. The disembarkation of the venerable patriarch and his family, followed by all the animals preserved with him in the ark, a scene of universal jubilee to man and beast, such as the world till that day had never witnessed, took place on Mount Ararat: the stream of interpreters, ancient and modern, place this mountain in Armenia; but Shuckford, after Sir Walter Raleigh, seems to think that Ararat was further to the east, and belonged to the great range anciently called Caucasus and Imaus, which terminates in the Himmaleh mountains to the north of India. This opinion seems to receive some confirmation from Scripture, for it is said, "As they journeyed from the *east*, they found a plain in the land of Shinar." Now the Armenian Ararat is to the *north* of Babylonia, whereas the Indian is to the *east*. Again, as the ark rested upon Ararat more than *ten* weeks before the tops of the mountains were seen, it seems to follow that it must have been a much higher mountain than the generality of those of the old world. The modern Ararat (Agri-Dagh) is not *three* miles above the level of the sea, whereas the highest peak of the Himmaleh range, Dhawalagiri, is *five*, and the highest mountain in the known world: so that the tops of a great number of mountains would have appeared previously had the ark rested upon the former Ararat, but not so if upon the latter. The traditions also of various nations, given by Shuckford, add strength to this opinion. In addition to these, the following lines, quoted in a late article

* See Murchison's Geology of Russia, vol. i. p. 502. Mantell's Wonders, vol. i. p. 155.—T. R. J.