fallen son of Adam? This, then, accounts easily for the  
last fearful hosts of sin. At the close of the millennium there are thousands not renewed.  
 Amidst the nations, or as inclusive of them, two  
names are given, “Gog and Magog.”  
 Magog is mentioned as one of the sons of Japheth.  
Gen. x. 2. Gog is named, if we will trust the Septuagint,  
in Num. xxiv. 7. “His king shall be higher than  
Gog.” “Magog,” if I mistake not, is still found in our  
days, softened into “Mogul.”  
 Asia, north of the Oxus, was described by the Arabian  
writers as inhabited by Turks. “Turk with them is a  
widely-diffused term, applied as that of Scythians by  
the ancients, to designate all the nomadic tenants of  
those extensive regions. They seem already to have  
been viewed with no small portion of dread and horror.  
Bakoui describes them as living partly in tents and  
partly in villages; as brave, hardy, and having the air  
of wild beasts; their face broad, their nose flat: ‘they  
are furious, unjust, and live like beasts.’ The Tartars  
are mentioned as a race of Turks further to the north,  
and still more savage. ‘They resemble beasts, their  
heart is hard, their character bad, they are without  
faith or religion’” (*Murray's Discoveries in Asia*, i.  
56). Gog and Magog were by the Arabian writers considered to be located about those parts.  
 The writer observes that from the east of Asia,  
almost as far as the confines of Germany, is a wide  
expanse of level plain, resembling the ocean. This  
was called by the ancients Scythia. The moderns,  
severing the European part, call the residue Tartary.  
Fierce and wild were their manners; so that tribes  
by us considered barbarous, spoke with horror of a  
Scythian devastation. “The series of invasions, therefore, which have poured down from those regions, have  
always been numbered among the most dreadful calamities