

and Carmi, and Hur, and Shobal ;" and proceeds at once to give part of the genealogy of Shobal. Now Pharez was undoubtedly a son of Judah, and Hezron and Carmi were two of his descendants, but while Hur, the father of Uri, belonged to the same family, we have no evidence that a patriarch so named had a son called Shobal. The name Shobal is not Jewish, and I have proved, in my essay on the Horites and elsewhere, that this Shobal, who is also mentioned in chapter ii. of the same book, is Shobal the Horite, whose line is set forth in the 36th chapter of Genesis. These are the Auritae, or earliest rulers of Egypt, according to the Old Chronicle, the Hor-shesu of the monuments: and some of those mentioned in Chronicles and Genesis must be of great antiquity, as they are the very ancestral gods of the ancient Egyptian line. In Shob-al we recognize Seb-ra, the father of the solar family; in his sons Reaiah, Manahath, and Onam, the deities Ra, Month-ra (a name which Mr. Osburn in his *Monumental Egypt* identified with that of Manahath), and An-ra; while his descendants Ahumai and Etam appear as Ahom-ra and Re-Athom. Passing to the line of Asshur, the father of Tekoa, in the 5th verse, we find ourselves among Hittites. Zohar, wrongly called Jezoar in our English version, by the error of substituting a *yod* for a *vav*, is the father of Ephron, the contemporary of Abraham, whose name occurs in the 23d chapter of Genesis. Zereth left his memorial in the geographical term, Zereth Hashachar, commemorating his name in conjunction with that of his father Ashchur, which was a city in the neighbourhood of Moab that fell to the lot of Reuben. Another Ashchurite here mentioned is Haachashtari or Achashtari, a word that has no connection with the Semitic languages, and which Gesenius derives from the Persian. He is Ashtar, the great deity of the Hittite enemies of the Egyptians, and, at the same time, the Hasisadra or Xisuthrus of the Accadians of Babylonia, who have recently been connected with the Hittite family by Assyriologists.

Passing over the immediate predecessors of Jabez, we are introduced in the 11th verse to the family of Chelub, the brother of Shuah. The name of Chelub is significant in Hebrew, but those of his descendants are foreign, such terms as Beth-Rapha, the family of the physicians, and Ir-nahash,