

moving the initial *yod*, a common practice even in the recurrence of Hebrew names in the Bible, Jezreel takes the form of Zergul, and leads us into the early geography and history of Babylonia.<sup>55</sup> Zergul, or Zirgulla, was a very old place, and, although the most famous of the kings named Kur-galzu, or Durrigalzu, occurs late and seems to be Acharchel, the son of Harum, there was an early monarch so designated, who preceded Shamas, and who must be the Thyrillus of Eratosthenes, and the Jezreel of Chronicles.<sup>56</sup> In strict accordance with these facts is the so-called mythological record, that Osiris made Sem—who, in my paper on the Shepherd Kings, I unnecessarily supposed to be Achuzam—governor of part of his dominions, leaving him to share his authority with Antæus and Busiris.<sup>57</sup> Similar hasty conclusions marked my treatment of these latter names—Antæus being made identical with Menes and the Nechaoth of Theophilus, and Busiris with Ashchur, his contemporary.<sup>58</sup> I am now disposed to regard Antæus and Busiris—seeing that mythologists place them in a Libyan or western region of Egypt, and give them a tragical end, making them also the subordinates of Jezreel and Sem—as the two sons of Shammai, who are given in Chronicles as Nadab (Entef) and Abishur (Busiris of Aboo-Seir). Nadab, I can hardly doubt, is the head of the Entef line, who, whether they named Antæopolis or not, ruled for a time at Thebes and Hermonthis.<sup>59</sup> Now, Hermonthis is the southern An, so that nothing could be more appropriate than to find the senior line of the family of Onam exercising sovereignty there. I would be disposed to find in the ancient Taphium, near Hermonthis, a reminiscence of Appaim, with the local prefix T, he being the only son of Nadab who had posterity, Seled, his elder brother, dying without children. A desire to make known as soon as possible the facts already possessed by me, is the only reason which has prevented my entering more fully into the consideration of the twenty generations which the book of Chronicles furnishes of the descendants of Onam, in the line of Nadab.

Abishur, Busiris or Am-chura seems to have had a tragical fate,

<sup>55</sup> See App. Book 1, Essays vi. and x. of Rawlinson's Herodotus, and Mr. George Smith's Early History of Babylonia in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Vol. i. Part 1.

<sup>56</sup> *Ib.*

<sup>57</sup> *Vide* authorities in Guignaut, i. 433.

<sup>58</sup> There is no doubt that the legendary Busiris occasionally represents Ashchur.

<sup>59</sup> Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Essay in Rawlinson's Herodotus, App. Book ii. Chapter 5.