

the Ahban or Achban, who is given as the eldest son of Abishur, and who is the same as the Egyptian Aubn-ra found at Nineveh. The Irish Gobhan, with which Sir Henry Rawlinson compares the name of Ninip or Bar, is almost identical in form with the Hebrew Achban. The Alexandrian Chronicle mentions Thutas as a descendant of Ninus, and he, I can hardly doubt, is Jadag, the same as Diodas or Adodus, who is connected with Astarte, as Anu is found to be on some Babylonian monuments. The name of the wife of Anu, which is Anata, would lead one to suppose that in Babylonia as well as in Egypt, Onam and his grandson Jonathan were sometimes confounded. Sir Henry Rawlinson has suggested some relationship between the Anu or Dis of Urchoe and the Dis, Hades, Orcus, Pluto or Plutus of Classical Mythology.<sup>91</sup> Urchoe I have already associated with Jerach-meel; Anu gives us Onam; Hades and Dis are two forms of the name Jadag; and Pluto or Plutus, the Indian Paulastya, is Peleth of the same line. Reminiscences of the latter are I think to be found in the name or epithet Baladan; in Belochus, the last of the Dercetides or family of Atargatis; and in the mythic Polydemon a descendant of Semiramis, who was a warrior in the army of Phineus.<sup>92</sup>

I can hardly imagine that Shammai, Sem or Semempses ruled or lived in Babylonia, and would be disposed, therefore, to suppose that Zames and Shamas appear in the traditional and monumental records of the Chaldeans merely as ancestors; yet Ishmi-Dagon, with his sons Shamas-Iva and Ibil-anuduma, must relate to the god Shamas and to Iva, son of Anu, who is called Misharu, a name not unlike Amchura or Abishur.<sup>93</sup> As for the later Shamshu, who follows Hammurabi or Khammurabi, he is, I have little doubt, Shema, the son of Hebron or Chebron, who married into the line of Onam.<sup>94</sup> Hebron we shall yet meet with, like his father Mareshah, as the eponym of many rivers, such as the Chaboras, Hebrus, Tiber and Severn, his father naming the Arish, Marsyas, and several others, and superseding the ancient Hebrus of his son by the more modern Maritza. Mareshah himself is the Merodach who first appears in the reign of Hammurabi.<sup>95</sup> It is also worthy of note that Ham-

<sup>91</sup> *Id.*

<sup>92</sup> Du Pin, *Bibliothèque Universelle des Historiens*, Amsterdam, 1708, p. 211. Ovidii *Metamorph.* v. 85.

<sup>93</sup> Rawlinson's *Herodotus*, App. Book i. Essay x. Anu-duma must be Jonathan.

<sup>94</sup> 1 Chron. ii. 43

<sup>95</sup> Mr. George Smith's *Early History of Babylonia*, Trans. Soc. Bib. Archæol., Vol. i. Part 1.