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resemblance to a 'Willow' or a 'Willow'-leaf¹. If so, the sacred tree of Europe attained a scientific euthanasia in the text-books of Hellenistic astronomy, as did the bull of Zeus, which was likewise placed among the stars to be the constellation Taurus².

xx. The Bull and the Sun in Syria.

(a) Zeus *Ádados* and Iupiter *Heliopolitanus*.

The bull appears as a sacred animal in connexion with the sky-gods of Syria also. And here again the cults in question took on a solar character and were ultimately fused with that of Zeus or Iupiter.

This was the case with Adad or Hadad, 'king of the gods' and consort of Atargatis. Since a common designation of Adad describes him as a deity of the west or Amurru⁴, it has been conjectured that he was originally a god of the Amorites, imported into the Euphrates-valley by an Amoritish wave of migration. However that may be, his worship, widely spread in Palestine and Syria⁵, had reached Greece before the close of the second century B.C.—witness a series of inscriptions found by the French in Delos⁶. From these it appears that a certain Achaïos son of Apollonios, a native of Hieropolis resident among the Delians, dedicated a temple etc. 'to Adatos and Atargatis the gods of his fatherland' and was elected, presumably by his fellow-countrymen, to serve as priest thereof for the year 137–136 B.C.⁷. Repairs of the sanctuary

¹ The Chinese regard as a Willow-leaf the stars δ , ϵ , ξ , ω , θ , ρ , η , ς of the constellation Hydra (G. Schlegel *Uranographie chinoise* The Hague 1875 cited by A. de Gubernatis *La Mythologie des Plantes* Paris 1882 ii. 337–340).

² Eur. *Phrixus frag.* 820 Nauck² *ap.* pseudo-Eratosth. *catast.* 14, Hyg. *poet. astr.* 2. 21, cp. Io. Malal. *chron.* 2 p. 31 Dindorf, Nonn. *Dion.* 33. 287, German. *Arat.* 536 ff. Others took the constellation to be Pasiphae's bull or the Marathonian bull (schol. *Arat. phaen.* 167), or Io the cow (Hyg. *poet. astr.* 2. 21). It is probable too, though not certain, that the same constellation was sometimes regarded as the bull-form of Dionysos (A. W. Cartius *Das Stiersymbol des Dionysos* Köln 1892 p. 6 ff., Gruppe *Gr. Myth. Rel.* p. 825 n. 3 and p. 943 n. 2).

³ Philon Bybl. *frag.* 24 (*Frag. hist. Gr.* iii. 569 Müller) *ap.* Euseb. *praep. ev.* 1. 10. 31 "Αδωδος βασιλεὺς θεῶν.

⁴ *Mar-Tu*, the ideographic form of *Amurru*. See further A. T. Clay *Amurru, the Home of the Northern Semites* Philadelphia 1909 p. 77 ff.

⁵ W. Drexler in Roscher *Lex. Myth.* i. 1987 ff., ii. 1179 ff., A. Jeremias *ib.* iv. 19 ff., R. Dussaud in Pauly—Wissowa *Real-Enc.* vii. 2157 ff., M. Jastrow *The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria* Boston etc. 1898 p. 156 ff., *id.* *Aspects of Religious Belief and Practice in Babylonia and Assyria* New York and London 1911 p. 117 ff.

⁶ A. Hauvette-Besnault in the *Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1882 vi. 479 ff., G. Doublet *ib.* 1892 xvi. 161.

⁷ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1882 vi. 495 f. no. 12, 5 f. 'Αδάτωι καὶ Ἀταργάτει θεοῖς πατρίοις.