

Rakem. Petenesca of the Helvetii answers to Bodencus, Betonsa, and other appellations of Bedan's descendants. In the south, the Volcæ or Arecomici, who have already been noticed as the progeny of Rakem, were found in close proximity to the Allobroges, whom I have identified with the Elamites of Ulam. Selampura, Selymbria, Salambria, exhibit the form of Ulam's name (Ulam-Buryas) out of which the term Allobroges was developed. A confirmation of this is found in a statement of Latham's that the termination in *neus* which appears in Bodencus is characteristic of the Allobroges.³³ After quoting examples, he cites also Habitancum as showing a British analogy, in apparent ignorance that the latter name is peculiarly Allobrogic.³⁹ Alamon, Bergusium, Bautæ, and Batiana were towns in the region of the Allobroges and Arecomici, setting forth Ulam, Rakem and Bedan. Before dismissing Gaul it is worth observing that the tribe of Celtic barbarians led by Brennus was that of the Prausi, who were the Persii, Prasii or Parisii of Peresh,⁴⁰ and that some of their posterity were known as the Bathanati or people of Bedan.⁴¹ In Bathanatus, the head of this family, we must find the Baton whom Strabo mentions as chief of the Pannonians.⁴² The Gileadites passed into Britain and named the Caledonia Silva, beginning at Carlisle. In that region also we find Calatum, preserving the same name. There also the Parisii appear, and with them the Brigantes, while Alauna, Elius, Alone and Habitancum help to

³³ *Ethnology of Europe*, 52.

³⁹ Habitancum in the north of Britain is a form uniting Apidanus or Aphaduna with Bodincus, and appears in a strongly marked Gileadite region. While the reminiscences of Bedan in the south of Britain exhibit no prosthetic letters, e. g. Badon, Boduni, Bedan-ford, those in the north are always preceded by a foreign vowel, as in Habitancum, Ebuda, Epidii. A similar phenomenon is observable in Mesopotamia, Galatia, Thessaly, Ætolia, Attica, Illyria, and Samnium. Some minor ethnic difference may account for the variation.

⁴⁰ Strab. iv. 1, 13.

⁴¹ Athenæus, vi. 25.

⁴² Strab. vii. 5, 3. Brennus entered Pannonia, Pausan. x. 19. Phæthon, well known in classical story, whom Pausanias and others connect with Liguria and the Padus or Eridanus, was probably Bedan himself; his father Helius being Ulam, whose name the Greeks being ignorant of and receiving under the form Eulæus, thus converted into a well known word. The original Eridanus was the Jordan of Palestine. The connection of amber with this story is that of the Gaelic Ambrones. These I have connected with Zimran, the son of Keturah. Zimran in Hebrew means "a song," and is identical with the Celtic "amhran," bearing the same meaning. Amber is itself a Celtic word, "omar, omra, ombra." The Greek elektron is derived from Electra, a form of El Keturah, or the name of Zimran's mother with the Arabic article. Sacal, the Coptic for amber, seems to point to Eshcol, who, in all probability, was the brother of Keturah. The amber stones of the Celts in England and elsewhere were sacred monuments, and from them probably, small things taking their name from great, amber, as a sacred substance, received its designation.