

the Prasii, who occupied so much of northern India, were a great division.<sup>16</sup> The ancient Parisaria and the modern Calcutta near the mouths of the Ganges, represent also Peresh and Gilead. But the Ganges itself bears the name Padæi, and Herodotus mentions an important Indian tribe, so called, dwelling with the Calatii.<sup>17</sup> This is the posterity of Bedan rising into notice, and beginning that system of river-naming which Padus, Baetis, and other western streams exhibit. Baetana, or Patna on the Ganges, or Padæi, indicates Bedan's right to be considered its eponym; and Bhotan, the home of the ancient Badasæ, seems to perpetuate his memory in the East. The Budini generally relegated to Sarmatia, and who have been supposed Germanic or Celtic, were probably Bedanites.<sup>18</sup>

Returning to our point of departure, which was Susiana, and proceeding westward, we find in Chaldea, the land of the Gileadites, *par excellence*. A large class of its inhabitants were the Orcheni, who were doubtless the same as the Hyrcanians, or descendants of Rakem.<sup>19</sup> Ulam does not appear, but Pudna represents Bedan. In Babylonia, Peresh is represented by Bursia and Perisabora, Sheresh by Sura, and Rakem by Arsiana. Mesopotamia is more full. Gilead, Peresh, Sheresh, Ulam, and Bedan, are easily recognizable in the related Chalcitis, Persa, Porsica, Sarsica, Alamus, Alama, Batnae, Betonsa, and Aphadana. Armenia was the original home of the Chaldees or primitive Celts,<sup>20</sup> and there, accordingly, we discover Chaliat, Parisa, and Arsene, on which Patansana was situated, just as Arsacia is a lake of the Rhagianæ in Media, and Batthina lies on the lake of Persis. Arsiana and Arsene are softened forms of Hyrcania or Orchoene, representing Rakem. Strabo tells us of Chaldeans in Irak Arabi.<sup>21</sup> These were no doubt the Chaulothæi of Arabia Felix, near whom were found Saraceni, the descendants of Sheresh, and probably the Saracens of a later time. On the Red Sea, the family of Gilead left ineffaceable records in the country of the Elamitæ, with the maritime and inland towns Pudni (Badanatha ?) and Vodona. Palestine I pass over, as in it our sources are given.

<sup>16</sup> Herodot. iii. 38, 97. Strab. xv. 1, 36.

<sup>17</sup> Herodot. iii. 99. Wheeler, *Geography of Herodotus*, 310.

<sup>18</sup> Rawlinson's *Herodotus*. iv. 103 note.

<sup>19</sup> Vide Bryant, *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, i. 261. This ingenious writer connects the Orchoeni with the Hyrcanians of Persia, and the Germans of the Hercynia Silva.

<sup>20</sup> Rawlinson, in his *Herodotus*, i. 181 note, seems to look upon the Armenian Chaldeans as a colony, thus disagreeing with Michaelis, Adelung and Fuerst.

<sup>21</sup> xvi. 1, 6.