

a king of the Elymii related to Butes, set forth Rakem. Syracuse seems to indicate that Sheresh had the chief representation in the island,³⁷ but, Gilead, Peresh, and Bedan were worthily commemorated in Galata, Pergusa, Bidis and Pittineo. Corsica had a Pitanus.

The western peninsula of Europe contained a large Celtic or Gileadite population. Gallia Cisalpina and northern India live again geographically in Bætica, for the Bætis, with its town Bæton, is the counterpart of the Padus with Padinum and the Padæi with Patna. Ulam accompanies Bedan in the two different forms Uliā and Selambina, while Regina and Urgaon, which should connect with the more northern province, show that the descendants of Rakem dwelt in harmony with those of his brother. In Lusitania there were Celtici. Arucei is a Spanish Eryx, and Brigantum indicates a western extension of the Brigantes. Elmantica or Salamanca doubtless arose from the presence of Ulam's descendants, which the Vettones or people of Bedan so plainly confirm. The very name of Tarraconensis, if its modern equivalent Aragón did not recall Rakem, would do so by its resemblance to Tricciana, Trichonis, and similar words already connected with him. The Callæi and Caladunum, Bergusia and Betunia link with his the names of Gilead, Peresh, and Bedan, while other memorials of himself are found in Barcina and Brigeicum. In Gaul the Caletæ of Normandy preserve intact the Gileadite name. Not far from them dwelt the Parisii, whose city Paris was a western version of Persepolis and Parisaria of the Persii and Prasii, or a northern Perusia. Bibrax, Bibracte, and similar names exhibit a reduplication of the initial letter of the same word, such as we have found in Bebrycia and Buprasium. The Betasii bordering on Batavia were Bedanites of the same stock. In the west of Gaul, Alauna, Arægenus and Rignæa were memorials of Ulam and

³⁷ As Sheresh is mentioned alone in the genealogy, it is difficult to trace his line, save by such analogies of form as Syracuse and Pergusa present. It is not impossible that the Serica of North-Eastern India, whence the Serici or Emodi Montes took their name, as well as the Serus river of what is now Siam which flowed through a region Chalcitis, indicate ancient seats of the family of Sheresh. With these, Sariga in Margiana should connect, as well as Suragina in Bactriana. The Bautes and Bautisus rivers of the Seres seem to unite them with the stock that named the Padæi, Padus, &c. These Seres, or workers in silk, seem fully identified with the Chinese. Bryant, in his *Analysis*, v. 227, represents them as belonging to the Scythic family. In the third volume of the same work (p. 425) he explains the fable of Arachne as arising from the skill in weaving of the Orchæni of Chaldea. Itakem, the inventor of tartan, may thus have been of the same stock as the silk workers of the far east. It is worthy of note that the Celtic for silk is *sirig*, *seiric*, and for the silkworm *seiricean*. The Saracens were silk workers, as our English word *saracen* proves. It would be not a little remarkable to find the Chinese and the Celts of Europe so closely connected.