

only Bible proper name that etymologically agrees with Ulam.¹² Sura, Aracca, Brixia, Urzan, and Badaea, may represent Sheresh, Rakem, and Bedan. What is wanting in Susiana, however, Persis supplies. Persis, named after Peresh, and still, as Fars, denoting the horse, contained Elymaci, or the descendants of Ulam, the son of Peresh. The Rhogonis river is a well-marked trace of Rakem; and, still more remarkable, the rare word Bedan is represented by Bathina, situated upon a lake not far from Persepolis. The Mesembria Chersonesus, lying off the coast of this province, is no less a sign of original Celtic occupation than that which Humboldt found in the Thracian Mesembria.¹³ Media tells the same story. The Gelœa Mountains may or may not relate to Gilead, but Pharasias, Elymais, Rhagiana, and Batana, set forth Peresh, Ulam, Rakem, and Bedan. Rakem rises into independent existence in Hyrcania, the people of which, as I have already stated, were called Barcanii and Paricanii. As a mountainous country, we shall yet find it reproduced in many mountain tracts.¹⁴ Its district, Syracene, should indicate amicable relations between Rakem and his uncle Sheresh. There were Parsii in Gedrosia, and, although Ulam is unrepresented, Rakem appears to have left distinct traces in Rhogana, Rhagiana, and the Paricanii, while Bedan furnished Badis in the extreme west. In Aria, also, there were Calatii or Gileadites, with Parsii of Peresh and Arachoti, who may have been of Rakem. Parsii, Elamites, and Hyrcanians, with Syracenians, thus seem to have been the chief inhabitants of the Persian empire proper. The descendants of Bedan were not sufficiently removed from the centre to rise to the dignity of a nation, and the name of Gilead, except in Aria, was merged in those of his children.

It would accord with the notions of the Sanscritists to derive this and all other families of civilized men from the mountains of northern India.¹⁵ The Gileadites are found in India, but plainly as immigrants from Persia. They were the Calatii of the Ganges, of whom

¹² Dan. viii. 2. It is the classical Eulæus.

¹³ Anthon's Class. Dict., Art. Mesembria.

¹⁴ Such were Rhagiana in Media; Argæus and Arganthonius of A. Minor; Aracynthus of Etolia; Arachnaeus in Argolis; the region of the Hercuniates in Pannonia; Eryx in Sicily; and the Hercynian Wood in Germany.

¹⁵ Nothing can be more absurd than to derive populations from an extremity rather than from a centre. Sanscrit, valuable as it is for comparative purposes, affords the explanation of nothing. Its high development as a language makes it of as little value for such a purpose as the Greek and Latin tongues.