

# ILLUSTRATED BIBLE GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS



JERUSALEM  
FROM MOUNT SCOPUS

---

---

---

ILLUSTRATED  
**BIBLE GEOGRAPHY**  
and Atlas

by

**MAJOR C. R. CONDER**

D.C.L., LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

**Collins' Clear-Type Press**

GLASGOW TORONTO SYDNEY

AUCKLAND

---

---

---



## INTRODUCTION

**P**ALESTINE to-day has a definite place in world politics. She is—once more—a country with a future as well as an incomparable past. For this the Great War (1914-1918) is largely responsible. During the struggle Palestine became an important military base, whence her Turkish rulers threatened the Suez Canal and Egypt. The British, under General Allenby, carried out a series of operations which resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the ultimate conquest of Palestine, followed by a period of military occupation during which the devastated country was once more set on the high road to recovery.

Meanwhile an important point in British policy had been formulated in the famous Balfour Declaration of November, 1917 (afterwards incorporated in the Treaty of Sevres), which favoured the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, without prejudice to the rights of other races in Palestine or the status of Jews in other countries. When later, under a Mandate granted to Britain by the League of Nations, a civil administration was set up, the Balfour Declaration became a part of its policy, maintained in spite of serious rioting among the mutually hostile Arabs and Jews.

The Jewish settlements, numbering about 130, are in Judea, Samaria, Upper and Lower Galilee, and the Jewish community is, within certain limits, self-governing. The direct agent in the establishment of the Jewish national home is the Jewish Agency, recognised by the British and the local governments.

Physically Palestine is a country of many contrasts—of gardens, orchards and orange groves, and of salt desert and stony wilderness; of dreary fastnesses where the leopard, wolf and hyena still have their dens, and of breezy hill-slopes where flowers blow in profusion in the warm west wind from the Mediterranean.

The products of the country accord in each case with the type of the region. The lowlands—especially the great plain of Esdraelon, prophetic scene of the battle of Armageddon—are generally fertile, and wheat, barley, durra and lentils flourish here, as well as tobacco and fruit, including vines, figs and olives. Behind Jaffa, again, and generally on the Mediterranean littoral, Jaffa oranges and grapefruit are grown and are largely exported

to Europe. In the rift valley of the Jordan the climate is hot and dry and the vegetation sub-tropical. Here an effort to grow bananas has proved successful. The pastoral branch of agriculture is not neglected, and cattle, sheep and goats are kept, as well as horses, asses and camels.

Trade and industry are governed by the natural products of the country. In the fruit-growing areas wine-making is a considerable industry, as are soap-boiling and the production of olive oil. Oranges and grapefruit are among the chief exports, with wine, soap and the potash obtained from the Dead Sea. The imports include cereals, sugars, textiles, motor-cars and timber (for orange cases). Meanwhile tree-planting on a large scale is a feature of Palestinian reconstruction, and both timber and fruit trees are being planted at the rate of several millions a year.

The larger part of Palestine's population of 1,200,000 is composed of Moslems. Jews number about 350,000 and Christians about 100,000. Jerusalem, a holy city to Jews, Moslems and Christians alike, has a population of about 90,000. Other important towns are Jaffa, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Nablus, Hebron and Gaza. Jaffa, Haifa and Acre are the chief ports; at Haifa a modern harbour was completed in 1933.

Of native shipping Palestine has practically none, but her ports are well served by various steamship lines. Her railway mileage touches 300, while Imperial Airways have an aerodrome at Gaza, whence is a weekly service to Egypt and Iraq.

General cultural progress, e.g., in education, has also been considerable. There are now over 800 schools (Arab, Jew and Christian), and a Hebrew University, opened in 1925. Hebrew is one of the three official languages; the others are English and Arabic.

Despite these changes, Palestine is still securely bound to the past, not only by the great and unforgettable traditions of religious faith, but also by her archæological interest.

Momentous "finds" of recent years are the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and the ancient city of Kirjath-Sepher, whose very site had been forgotten. Even now, the archæologists of many nations are at work making excavations at Jerusalem, Jericho, Nablus, Gaza, and indeed nearly all over Palestine, while a new Museum of Antiquities is (in 1936) in process of construction.

**JOHN R. CROSSLAND**  
F.R.G.S.

# GEOGRAPHY OF THE BIBLE

By MAJOR C. R. CONDER

D.C.L., LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E.

THE BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY is mainly concerned with the Holy Land, although it refers to countries from Italy to Persia, and from the Caucasus to the extreme South of Arabia.

## LIMITS.

The range of mountains which runs parallel to the Mediterranean, southwards from the Taurus to the tongue of the Sinaitic peninsula, is bounded by the valleys of the Orontes and the Jordan, and extends 600 miles, with a mean breadth of 40 miles, having on the west a narrow plain, which gradually broadens into the plateau of the desert of Beersheba. This region includes three districts: (1) the **Lebanon**, extending 200 miles south to Hermon; (2) **Western Palestine**, from Dan under Hermon (143 miles) to Beersheba at the foot of the Hebron Hills, with an area of 6000 square miles; (3) the **Sinaitic desert**, descending in steps from the Beersheba plateau to the granitic group of the Sinai mountains. East of the rivers mentioned, the shorter chain of the Anti-Lebanon, the plateau of Bashan, and the hills of Gilead, extend east towards the broad Syrian desert. Further south, in Moab, a flat plateau extends to the cliffs above the Dead Sea, and south of this again, the chain of Edom separates the desert from the broad valley of the Arabah (Ha Arabah, Josh. 18. 18), which runs from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akabah. The chain of **Lebanon** rises to 10,000 feet above the Mediterranean, and **Hermon**, which is an outlier of the Anti-Lebanon, is 9200 feet high—an isolated summit. In Palestine the watershed rises to 4000 feet in Northern Galilee, and sinks to 250 feet in the plain near Jezreel. In Samaria and Judea the greatest heights are about 3000 feet above the Mediterranean, gradually decreasing towards Beersheba, where the plateau is about 1000 feet above the same level. The summit of Sinai is 7363 feet above the sea. The **Jordan Valley** sinks, at the surface of the Dead Sea, to 1292 feet below the sea level, and the highest point in the Arabah is 660 feet above the Mediterranean. Further east the **Anti-Lebanon** rises to 8000 feet, and the plains of Bashan are about 2000 feet. **Jebel Osha**, the highest point in Gilead, is 3600 feet, and the Moab plateau averages about 2500 feet. **Mt. Hor**, in the Edom chain, is about 4580 feet above the sea. Petra itself is about 3000 feet. The hills in Gilead are, however, only some 500 feet higher than the plateau of the Syrian desert to their east.

## MOUNTAINS.

The **Lebanon** (*Jebel Libnan*, Josh. 13. 6; 1 Ki. 5. 6; Ezra 3. 7; Ps. 29. 5; Isaiah

14. 8) is a very narrow, rugged range of hard limestone, well watered, and with good soil near its feet. "Lebanon towards the sun-rising" (*Jebel esh Sherki*, Josh. 13. 5; Judith 1-7), is the Anti-Libanus—an arid and desert chain, ending in white peaks of chalk on the north near Palmyra. **Mt. Hermon**, also called **Sirion** (Deut. 3. 9), **Shenir** (the later *Sanir*), and **Sion** (*Jebel esh Sheikh*, Deut. 4. 48), is a dome-shaped, rugged mountain, which is a main feature in Palestine scenery as far south as Shechem and Jericho. It commands a very fine view on all sides, and is still covered with vineyards. **Carmel** (*Jebel Kurmul*) is a long ridge rising on the S.E. to 1700 feet, and running fifteen miles to the promontory above Haifa; on the north it is very steep, but extends in long ridges on the west and south. The soil is fertile, and the whole mountain is covered with copse. The site of Elijah's sacrifice appears to have been at the south end, overlooking the plain of Esdraelon. **Tabor** (*Jebel et Tor*) is an isolated hill, an outlier of the chain of upper Galilee, with an oak glade on its N.W. slopes, and a dome-shaped summit (Josh. 19. 22; Jud. 4. 6; 8. 18, 19); its height is only 1800 feet above the sea, or 1500 above the plain. **Gilboa** (*Jebel Jebon*) is a very barren chain between the Jordan Valley and the plain of Esdraelon, rising 1600 feet above the sea, or 1200 above the plain (1 Sam. 31. 1); on the south is an open copse wood. **Ebal** and **Gerizim** (3077 feet and 2850 feet respectively) are lofty summits on the watershed (*Jebel Eslamiyeh* and *Jebel et Tor*), divided by the Vale of Shechem; Gerizim, on the south, is the sacred mountain of the Samaritans, whose "Holy Rock" is on its summit. The reading of the Law occurred in the valley between them (Deut. 11. 26-30; John 4. 20). **Baal Hazor** is a remarkable summit (*Jebel Asur*) south of Shiloh, rising 3300 feet above the sea (2 Sam. 13. 23). **Olivet** (*Jebel ez Zeit*), a long range of white chalky limestone, dotted with olives, rises 2600 feet above the sea, east of Jerusalem: it commands a fine view over the Jordan Valley (2 Sam. 15. 30; 1 Ki. 11. 7; Ezek. 11. 23; Zech. 14. 4; Mk. 13. 3); it is also called the "Mount of Corruption" (2 Ki. 23. 13) or, perhaps more correctly, "of Anointing." **Moriah**, the Temple Hill (2 Chr. 3. 1), is identified by Josephus (*Ant. I. xiii. 2*) with the mountain of Abraham's sacrifice (Gen. 22. 2). **Sion**, a name which appears to have been applied generally, in poetic writing, to Jerusalem, is, if a single hill (cf. Ps. 133. 3), to be placed on the S.W. side of the city, where was the original fortress of David; this flat summit is about 2500 feet above the sea. **Horeb** or **Sinai**, "the Mount of God,"

appears in all ancient writings to be placed at the site now generally indicated (*Jebel Musa* block), and Mt. Hor is placed by Josephus (*Ant. IV. iv. 7*) near Petra, where the isolated summit of *Jebel Harun*—"Aaron's Mountain"—is shown (*Num. 20. 22, 23, 28*). East of Jordan, "the Hill of Bashan" (*Ps. 68. 15* only) refers to the remarkable isolated block south-east of Damascus, which rises from the plateau to about 5700 feet above the sea. The mountains of the *Abarim*, or "places beyond" Jordan (*Num. 27. 12; Deut. 32. 49; 34. 1.*) are those on the edge of the Moabite plateau, north of which is the higher chain of *Mount Gilead*; the former are entirely barren, but the western slopes of Gilead are covered with ancient woods of pine and oak. *Mount Seir*—"the rugged"—is the Edomite chain, and the name Edom ("red") appears to be connected with the colour of the granite and sandstone, which appears in this desert chain.

#### RIVERS.

The *Orontes* is not mentioned in the Bible. It rises from deep springs in the plain of Cœle Syria, east of Lebanon, and flows north to the artificial lake of Kadesh, and thence along the whole range of Mons Bargylus (the northern Lebanon) till it joins the united waters of the *Afrin* and *Kara-Su*, which join in the lake of Antioch and issue as a single stream. The *Orontes* then runs west and enters a deep valley, dividing Amanus (part of Lebanon) from the Taurus, and flowing by Antioch to Seleucia (*Acts 13. 4.*) at its mouth. The *Eleutherus* (*1 Macc. 12. 30*) is a stream rising in the swampy, hollow plain west of Emesa, and flowing to the sea north of Tripoli; it divides the Lebanon chain into two ranges, north and south. *Abana* and *Pharpar*, the "rivers of Damascus," flow eastwards from the Anti-Lebanon and from Hermon respectively (*2 Ki. 5. 12*); the former rises in a deep pool, and is a very rapid stream, passing by Abila of Lysanias (*Lk. 3. 1.*) and through Damascus itself, and being lost, about twenty miles to the east, in the swampy lake (*Bahret el Ateibeh*) at the edge of the desert (it is now called *Nahr Barada*, "cold river"); the *Pharpar* is less certainly identified, but appears to have been the parallel stream on the south, which flows from the eastern slopes of Hermon to a group of two lakes in the desert (*Baheiret el Hijaneh*), south of the preceding lake. The *Leontes* is usually supposed to be the river called *Lantah* by Edrisi, now the *Kasimiyeh*, which forms the natural division of Syria and Palestine; it rises not far from the source of the *Orontes*, and runs south-west of Hermon, entering a deep gorge, and turning west to reach the sea north of Tyre. The *Kishon* drains the whole plain of Esdraelon, and reaches the sea north of Carmel. Its true source is in the swampy springs west of Tabor, but it receives a large affluent from springs on the west side of the plain; these join at the narrow pass between Carmel and the Wood of Harosheth (*Jud. 4. 13-16*). The river is very swampy and danger-

ous. One of the few palm groves in Palestine exists by the lagoons on the sands at the mouth; it is now called *Nahr el Mukatta*. The *Jabbok* is the only affluent of Jordan, from the east, mentioned in the Bible (*Deut. 3. 16; Gen. 32. 22; cf. 33. 14.*) and the most important. It rises as a clear stream at Rabbath Ammon, and flows north, partly underground, to other springs at Kalat Zerka; then, turning west, it enters an open, picturesque valley, south of Gerasa, and descends to the Jordan Valley (*Nahr ez Zerka*). The *Arnon* (*Num. 21. 13; Josh. 13. 16.*) was in early times the north border of Moab, while in later books of the Old Testament Moab extends to Heshbon. It is the largest of the perennial streams which enter the Dead Sea on the east, and the descent through a very deep gorge is very rapid, but like the other streams in this part of the desert, it is shallow, with a rocky bed, and only at times swollen to a dangerous torrent (*Wady el Mojeb*). The *Brook Zered*, the north border of Edom (*Deut. 2. 14, 15.*) is believed to be the present *Wady el Hesi*, which flows into the south end of the Dead Sea; it is similar to the *Arnon*, but less important. The *River of Egypt* (*Nakhal*, *Num. 34. 5; 1 Ki. 8. 65; Is. 27. 12*) is to be distinguished from the Nile (*Gen. 15. 18; Josh. 13. 3; Jer. 2. 18.*) and is the great torrent which bounds the Holy Land on the south, rising near Beersheba, from the junction of three valley beds, and reaching the sea south of Gaza. Gerar stood on the north bank, and the wells, or "pits," dug by the Hebrew Patriarchs (*Gen. 20. 1; 26. 20.*) no doubt resembled those still dug along its course to water the flocks.

#### THE JORDAN.

The historic springs of *Jordan* are at Banias (Cæsarea Philippi, *Matt. 16. 13; Mark 8. 27.*) at the foot of Hermon, about 600 feet above sea level; geographically a longer stream (*Nahr Hesbany*) forms the real source on the west slopes of the same mountain, 1700 feet above sea level. The fall of the river is at first very rapid (70 feet per mile); but at its furthest end it is less so, though still presenting a formidable current (6 feet per mile of fall). The evaporation in the valley, 1000 feet below sea level, is so great, that, in spite of important affluents, the river at its mouth is not much larger than at its source: at the Jericho ford it is about 30 yards across in its ordinary condition. The main spring—from the cave at Banias—rushes forth in foaming cascades to the *Huleh* Lake (waters of Merom, *Josh. 11. 7.*) which is a swampy expanse, with beds of papyrus. Thence it falls 682 feet in 10 miles to the sea of Galilee; and the Jordan has formed a delta at the north end, which appears to have increased about a mile in length since the Christian era, when Bethsaida Julias (near *et Tell*) was at the river mouth. Leaving the lake at the site of Taricheæ (*Kerak*), the Jordan flows in a shallow bed, within the sunken channel, about one mile across, called the *Zor*; there are several cascades in this

part, and some twenty fords, of which the most important—north-east of Bethshean—is called *Abarah*, apparently the true site of Bethabara (John 1. 28). Entering the plains of Jericho and Shittim, which lie west and east of the stream, two more affluents join—the waters of Beth Nimrah (Num. 32. 36) on the east, and the torrent of the *Kelt* on the west. The whole length of the Jordan is about 100 miles, and the fall nearly 2000 feet. In early times (Roman and Mediæval) there were three bridges, now ruined, one north and one south of the Sea of Galilee, and one near the mouth of the Jabbok, at the site of the city Adam (Josh. 3. 16), now called *Ed Damieh*. The clay lands of Succoth (Gen. 33. 17; 1 Ki. 7. 46), to the east at this point lay near *Tell Deralah*, which preserves the later name (Tarala) of Succoth, noticed in the Talmud. The Jordan is a very turbid river, and contains some coarse fish of large size. In winter it is swollen by the heavy rains, and often fills the whole *Zor*, to a width of about a mile. The melting of snow on Hermon causes floods also in early spring, which is the harvest time in this hot valley (Josh. 3. 15). The river is liable to be dammed by the crumbling in of the high banks of marl, and this is said to have occurred in the Middle Ages. Bones of the lion are said to have been found in the gravel beds, which are exhibited in the Munich Museum (Jer. 49. 19). The modern name of the river is *Esh Sheriah* ("the watering-place"): the name Jordan means "descent."

#### LAKES.

The principal lakes in Palestine are the **Sea of Galilee** (of Gennesaret or of Tiberias) and the **Dead Sea**. The former is a pear-shaped basin, 12 miles north and south by 8 miles east and west at its broadest, and which has a depth of 160 feet. On the east the Golan plateau falls, in steep slopes and cliffs, to the water; on the west the plateau east of Tabor has equally steep crags; on the north a long slope descends from the Safed mountains to the shore, which has here many little creeks and bays, and the hard limestone is here strewn with basalt. There are two small plains—one on the north-east, now called the *Batihah*, which is very swampy; one on the west (Gennesaret), which is watered by several springs, and has a fertile soil. The papyrus grows on the border of the lake in this part, and the *Coracinus* fish is found, with numerous shoals of other species, in the waters. The chief places round the lake were: **Gamala** and **Hippos** in the hills to the east; **Bethsaida** on the north; **Chorazin** on the slopes further west; **Capbar Ahim** (probably *Tell Hum*); **Capernaum**, of which the site is disputed, but which was probably at Minieh, in the plain of Gennesaret; **Magdala**, a poor village at the south end of the same plain; **Tiberias** (ancient *Rakkath*, Josh. 19. 35); **Emmaus**, at the famous hot baths south of the preceding; and finally, **Taicheæ**, mentioned in Egyptian records as early as 1350 B.C., at the south end of the lake. The waters of the lake are

sweet, but somewhat turbid near the Jordan. The basin is subject to sudden storms, such as are mentioned in the New Testament (Matt. 8. 24; 14. 24; Mk. 4. 37; Lk. 8. 23).

The **Dead Sea** extends 40 miles in length by 10 in breadth, and its level is kept down entirely by evaporation, which makes a difference of 15 feet in the winter and summer water mark. The saltiness is greater than that of any known body of water, twenty-five per cent. of various chlorides having been found in the analysis of specimens. No fish can live in the waters, which are extremely buoyant. The greatest depth near the east shore is about 1300 feet. The scenery is wild and magnificent, entirely bare of trees, except some palm groves in the eastern gorges. The formation is of limestone, with sandstones on the east. The Sea of Galilee presents a much quieter and less savage scenery, with more cultivation. No traces of the "**Cities of the Plain**" (Gen. 14. 8; 18. 20; *Josephus' Wars*, IV. viii. 4) have been discovered; but the balance of opinion is in favour of their having been at the north end of the Dead Sea, where **Zoar** (*Tell Shaghur*) has been identified.

#### SPRINGS.

Syria and Palestine are well supplied with water in most parts, but where the surface is of porous chalk the rain soaks down, and in such parts the supply is from cisterns. The only quite waterless parts are the deserts mentioned below. Gilead and Galilee are specially rich in springs, and the hills of Samaria and Hebron are well watered. The most famous springs noticed in the Bible are five in all: The spring of **Jezeel** (1 Sam. 29. 1) is probably the large pool (*'A in Jalud*) under the north cliff of Gilboa; **Harod** (Jud. 7. 1), in the same valley, west of Bethshean, the site of which is uncertain; the waters of **Enon** (John 3. 23), probably the fine brook of *Wady Farah*, between Salem (*Salim*) on the south, and **Enon** (*Ainun*) on the north; the spring of **Gibeon** (2 Sam. 2. 13), which rises in an artificial cavern, reached by a tunnel from above—where the ancient city stood—as well as by steps on the east; **En Rogel** or **Gihon**, the only spring now existing at Jerusalem (1 Ki. 1. 9, etc.), which may also be the "sheep pool" (John 5. 2) or **Bethesda** ("house of the stream") which is remarkable for the sudden, intermittent flow of its waters, in the cave which now communicates, by an aqueduct, with the pool of Siloam. It is visited by the Jews for the healing of disease. Many of the names of places in the Bible denote towns near springs, which still exist. The sites of **Jacob's Well** at Shechem (John 4. 6), and of the well of **Sirah**, north of Hebron (2 Sam. 3. 26), are also well known. The name **Hammath** (Josh. 19. 35) denotes the hot springs south of Tiberias (140° Fahr.), and other hot springs occur, both east and west of Jordan, of which the most famous are those of **Callirhæ** (*Josephus' Ant.* XVII. vi. 5), which rise in the great gorge of the **Zerka Main** in Moab, and run by palm groves, in brooks

crusted with yellow sulphur-deposits, to join the cold brook in the torrent bed hard by.

### SEA COAST.

The Palestine coast has only one natural harbour—the open roadstead under Carmel, at the south end of the Bay of Acco. The small ports of Gaza, Jabneel, Joppa, and Cæsarea, are formed by dangerous reefs. Tyre possessed two ports, still extant, but both small, and formed by reefs. Sidon had a larger port of the same character. The other Phœnician cities had also unimportant harbours, except Tripoli, which is said to be the best on the coast. This disadvantage may account for the small maritime power of the Hebrews, as compared with the Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks.

### PLAINS.

Lower Galilee includes the large plain of Jezreel or Esdraelon (14 miles by 10 miles), of triangular shape. The seaside plains of Sharon and Philistia are remarkable for the fertility of the soil. The Plains of Bashan are remarkable for rich volcanic soil, suitable for corn land. The plain or valley of Jericho and Shittim is less naturally fertile, owing to the saltiness of the soil, and is only tilled towards the north, while on the south it is scattered with acacias, and near the Dead Sea grows only the alkali plant. Corn is still grown in the upper part of the Jordan valley, where a few stunted palms represent the remains of former palm gardens. The plateau of Beersheba is entirely pastoral, and still sustains large flocks watered at deep wells. The corn plains cease on the south near Gaza.

### DESERTS.

The desert parts of Palestine include Moab, and the south-east part of Gilead, with Edom. West of the Jordan the desert of Judea (Matt. 3. 1) is one of the most desolate regions in the world, growing only a little scanty grass in early spring. It is shut out from the west breezes by the high ridge of the Hebron Hills, and is entirely waterless, consisting of white chalk ridges, reaching to the tremendous cliffs—"the rocks of the wild goats" (1 Sam. 24. 2), by the Dead Sea. Even this region, however, supports an Arab population. The Beersheba deserts, and those of the Arabah, become more desolate towards the south, with a white, chalky soil, and scattered broom bushes (juniper, 1 Ki. 19. 4, 5, etc.), gradually descending towards the true desert of the Sinaitic peninsula, which consists of hard rocks, having only here and there an oasis with palms, beside the stream of Wady Feiran (Paran) and elsewhere. The proportion of desert to cultivated land in Palestine is, however, perhaps not greater than in England.

### CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS.

The climate of Syria is not unlike that of Italy, and its seasons are the same. In summer, when the west wind blows, beginning about 10 a.m., the heat is

rarely above 90° Fahr.; but in May, with the east wind from the Syrian Desert, it ranges to 104° Fahr. In the Jordan Valley, in summer, it is as high as 120° Fahr., or even higher, in the shade. The summits of Lebanon and Hermon are, however, annually covered with snow, which sometimes is not altogether melted even in autumn. Snow also falls, at times, on the hills of Samaria and Judea. The palm, which is killed by frost, is found only in the plains or lower hills. The grapes, which are swelled by the mists on the mountains, flourish not only on the Lebanon and Hermon, but in all parts as far south as Hebron. In April the temperature is very pleasant, and the fields covered with flowers. An occasional thunderstorm occurs in June during harvest (1 Sam. 12. 17), but it is not till November that the rains begin, as a rule. After the first thunder showers ("former rains," Deut. 11. 14), the ploughing begins, the harvest operations being then finished. In December and January there is much cold and wet weather, with hail and snow; this continues till March, which is the time of the spring showers or "latter rains." The average rainfall—20 to 25 inches—is similar to that of other Mediterranean countries, and is quite sufficient for the fertility of the country, except that the storage of rain-water is most deficient, and the Roman aqueducts in the plains of Sharon and Jericho are entirely ruined. The desolation of the country has, however, been overstated. The hills are covered with scrub of mastic, laurestinus, dwarf oak, and styrax, with other plants; and the dryer chalk, with thyme, mint, and other shrubs. The various woodlands have been already noticed. The oak grows freely, and the pine on higher ground, while cedars still flourish on Lebanon, in spite of the general disforestation by natives and by their herds of goats. The terebinth and the carob also appear in groups, or as single trees of good size. The fauna of the country differs only in two respects from that of the Bible. The lion, which is mentioned by an Egyptian traveller in Lebanon about 1350 B.C., is now extinct, and the wild bull (*Reem*), which was hunted in 1120 B.C. by Tiglath-Pileser I. in Lebanon, is also extinct, though its bones have been found in bone caves: this is the "unicorn" of the English version. The roebuck (Deut. 14. 5; 1 Ki. 4. 23) was discovered still to exist on Carmel in 1872, and is found also in Gilead and Lebanon. The fallow deer (now called *Rim*, perhaps the "hart" of the Bible) also inhabits the oak glades of Tabor; and the wild goat (*Ibex*) occurs in droves in the desert of Judah. The ostrich (Job 39. 13, etc.) is not quite extinct in the eastern desert, where also the wild ass (Job 39. 5-8) is yet found. The bear is found on Hermon, and the leopard (Hebrew, *Namer*) in the Jordan Valley. The productions of the country are still the same as of old: corn (mainly barley), wine and oil from rich vineyards and large olive groves, figs, pomegranates, and the various vegetables noticed in the Bible are still grown. There are, how-

ever, no known mines, or traces of former mines, in Palestine (Deut. 8. 9); but the Egyptians obtained copper in the **Sinaitic mines** (Job 28. 1-11) as early as 2500 B.C., and their shafts remain. The Phœnicians also found metals in Lebanon, though not as plentifully as in Cyprus and other islands.

#### DIVISIONS OF THE HOLY LAND.

Syria and Palestine were early occupied by Canaanite tribes (Gen. 10. 15), which were of the same stock with the early inhabitants of Mesopotamia (verse 6), and not of the Semitic race to which Assyrians, Hebrews, Phœnicians, and Arabs belonged. The invasion of Syria, about 2500 B.C., by the Akkadian prince, Gudea, as found recorded at Tell Loh, agrees with the Biblical account: He cut cedars in the northern Lebanon, and even brought diorite for statues from Sinai. The **Canaanite tribes** were probably related to the Akkadians, and included in the north the Hittites, a powerful race, ruling from Carchemish on the Euphrates to Hermon (Josh. 1. 4), to which stock belonged probably the six divisions of Arkites (at Arca, near Tripoli), Sinites (at Sinna, of Strabo), Arvadites (on the island of Arvad, 30 miles north of Tripoli), Zemarites (inland of Arvad), Hivites, and Hamathites (in Hamath, on the Orontes). The early inhabitants of Sidon, and of the Phœnician coast, appear to have been related to the Canaanites. In Palestine itself the Canaanites proper, or people of the "lowlands," were found in the plains of Gaza, and in the Jordan Valley (Gen. 10. 19; Josh. 11. 3). The **Amorites** were a tribe who are represented on Egyptian monuments as civilised inhabitants of the Hebron Mountains, where also a **Hittite** tribe dwelt (Gen. 23. 3-20), the **Perizzites**, who were "rustics" in the centre of Palestine (Gen. 34. 30), and in Lower Galilee (Josh. 17. 15). Hivites also lived in the hills north of Jerusalem, and as far as Shechem (Gen. 34. 2; Josh. 9. 1-7), as well as in Lebanon (Jud. 3. 3); the Jebusites inhabited Jerusalem, and the Girgashites some region unknown. The **Horim**, or "cave men," were early aborigines of Edom (Deut. 2. 12), and the **Avim** dwelt in "enclosures" (Deut. 2. 23), and were conquered by the Philistines, who, as we are expressly told (Gen. 10. 13-14), were a tribe of Mizraimite or Egyptian origin. The **Amalekites** inhabited the Sinaitic deserts (Gen. 14. 7); these tribes appear to have been all of distinct race and "language" (Gen. 10. 20) from the Semitic peoples.

That the appearance of Semitic tribes in Syria occurred before 1600 B.C., is proved by the names of about 119 cities conquered by Thothmes III. in 1600 B.C.: many of these are the same mentioned in the book of Joshua. The **Phœnicians** were a Semitic race, whose traditions (Strabo XVI. iii. 4) derived them from the Persian Gulf, and whose civilisation was similar to that of the Babylonians, and their language very close to the Hebrew. Their great cities, Tyre, Sidon, etc., are mentioned in monumental texts as early

as the seventeenth century, B.C., bearing Semitic names. They probably migrated to the Syrian coast about the same time with the Hebrews, whose ancestors finally settled in the plains of Beersheba (Gen. 21. 14, etc.); about the same time also the kindred **Moabites and Ammonites** (Gen. 19. 37) began to spread over Moab and Gilead, and the Ishmaelites (Gen. 25. 16-18) over the Sinaitic desert, and the region east of the Gulf of Akabah. A half-Hebrew, half-Hittite race then conquered the aborigines of **Edom** (Gen. 36. 1-43), and to the same stock perhaps belonged the **Kenites** (Gen. 15. 19), who may have been named from Cain, "the nest of the Kenite" (Num. 24. 21; Josh. 15. 57), and who remained in the same region south of Hebron in David's time (1 Sam. 30. 29), but from whom the family of Hobab (cf. Jud. 1. 16) separated to dwell on the plains of Tabor (Jud. 4. 11). The **Kenizzites** (see Gen. 15. 19) were also probably Semitic, with the **Kadmonites** or "southerners," who also dwell in the south (Gen. 15. 19; cf. 1 Sam. 30. 29). The language of the whole of Palestine appears to have been similar to that of Assyria, during the period immediately preceding and following the Exodus.

The Egyptian conquest of Palestine and Syria began in 1700 B.C. with the attack by Ahmes on Sharuh (Josh. 19. 6), east of Gaza, and about 1630 B.C. Thothmes I. penetrated to Northern Syria, and to Carchemish on the Euphrates. Thothmes III. conquered all the maritime plains, the whole of Galilee and Bashan to Damascus, and all Phœnicia and the Hittite country, and penetrated far into Assyria after a great battle at Megiddo (now probably *Mujedda*), near the fords of Jordan at Bethshean, in which he defeated a great league of the northern Canaanites. The hills of Judea and Hebron, the mounts of Samaria, and the regions beyond Jordan remained, however, independent. The rest of the country was ruled, for more than a century, while the Hebrews were in Egypt, by the Egyptians. Late in the reign of Amenophis IV. the Canaanites rebelled, and sought alliance with the Babylonians. The Amorites invaded Palestine, and the Hittites rebelled against the Egyptians in the north. About 1480 B.C. the Hebrews descended from the Judean mountains and conquered Keilah, Ajalon, Lachish, and others places in the Philistine plain, and in the hills to the east. At this time the Hittites are frequently noticed as the ruling tribe in Syria (cf. Josh. 9. 1; 1 Ki. 10. 29; 11. 1; 2 Ki. 7. 6) and the Canaanites having been almost annihilated by the Hebrews, their power was confined to the regions north of Hermon. Under the earlier judges Seti I. attacked the Beersheba tribes and the Hebronites; and somewhat later (1350 B.C.) the great conqueror Rameses II. took Ascalon and reduced the fortresses of Tabor, and of Kalopu—now *Shelabun*, in Upper Galilee—conquered Kadesh (*Tell Neby Mendeh*) on the Orontes, and subdued all Phœnicia, and Lebanon to the Euphrates, advancing to the vicinity of

Ephesus, and leaving his monuments at the Dog River, near Beirut, in Phœnicia. He formed a league with the Hittites, which endured till 1200 B.C.; but he ruled over no part of Palestine except Galilee and the Philistine plain. The decaying power of Egypt was then succeeded by that of the first kings of Israel, after their defeat of the Philistines, who were of Egyptian origin.

The first division of the country into districts appears to have occurred on the division of the land among the victorious Hebrew tribes (Josh. 12. 1 to 19. 51). It can be traced by the aid of modern exploration, and, as described in the topographical chapters of the book of Joshua, with great exactitude; and the density of population (see Num. 26.) appears to accord very closely with the comparative fertility of the various regions so assigned; it ranges from 60 souls per square mile in the desert regions, to 700 souls per square mile in the fertile lowlands and plains, not including the surviving Canaanite population. The mean is thus smaller than that of Great Britain. The lot of **Simeon** (Josh. 19. 1-9) included the Beersheba deserts from Gaza to Arad (*Tell Arad*) as the northern limit. **Judah**, **Benjamin**, and **Joseph** appear, according to one passage (Josh. 16. 1-3) to have held all Central and Southern Palestine, but in the subsequent arrangement the lot of Dan is taken out of this territory. The north border of **Judah** ran from the Jordan (Josh. 15. 1-12) along the *Kelt* valley by Gilgal (*Tell Jiljulieh*) to Jerusalem, and, passing south of the town, went southwards to Bethlehem (cf. 1 Sam. 10. 2) and to Nephtoah (*Ain Atan*), near the so-called "Solomon's Pools": thence it passed westwards to the vicinity of Kirjath Jearim (now *Erma*) and Chesalon (*Kesla*), and by Bethshemesh (*Ain Shems*) and Timnah (*Tibneh*) to Ekron (*Aker*) and the Mediterranean near Jabneel (*Yebnah*). The north border of **Benjamin** (Josh. 18. 11-20) ran east from the Jordan valley to the vicinity of Baal Hazor, thence south to near Bethel, and by Bethhoron (*Beit 'Ur*) westwards to Ataroth Adar (*Ed Darieh*), where it turned south, reaching to Kirjath Jearim. The border of **Dan** is not described, but the towns lay in the low hills west of Ephraim and Benjamin, as far as Joppa, Rakkon (*Tell er Rekkieit*), north of the preceding, and Mi ha Jarkon, the "yellow water" (the *Aujeh*), north of Joppa. The lot of **Ephraim** is also not described in detail, but it marched with **Manasseh**, to which tribe Shechem belonged (Josh. 17. 2), and whose south boundary was the Brook Kanah, south of Gerizim, and Taanath-Shiloh with Janohah. The north border of **Manasseh** is also not detailed, but seems to have included Carmel (Josh. 17. 18). **Issachar**, is known by its towns, which lay in the Plain of Esdraelon and the hills to the south and east. The south border of **Zebulon** is given in detail, from Tabor to Carmel at Jokneam (*Tell Keimun*), following the foot of the Nazareth hills, and not including the Tabor plateau to the east. The north boundary of this tribe was from Hannathon (now *Kefr*

*Anan*) to Dabbasheth (*Dabsheh*), in the hills north-east of Accho. Thence it ran south towards Cabul (*Kabul*) and Beth Dagon (*Tell Dauk*), on the river called Shihor Libnath. Some suppose the sea shore to have belonged to **Asher**, identifying Dor (Josh. 17. 11) with *Tanturah*, south of Carmel, and laying stress on the words (Josh. 19. 26) "to Carmel westwards." In the blessing of Jacob, however (Gen. 49. 13), **Zebulon** is connected with a haven of the sea coast. The territory of **Naphtali** included Upper Galilee, the plains of Tabor, and the Sea of Galilee, as clearly shown by the identification of fourteen towns. The western border, by the same evidence, seems to have run from Dabbasheth northwards along the crests of the hills, leaving the lower hills and the coast, as far as Tyre and the Leontes, in the lot of **Asher**, as shown by the names of seven towns, all now known. East of Jordan the borders are less particularly described. **Reuben** possessed the Moabite plateau to Elealah (*el Al*), north of Heshbon; and *Gad* appears to have held all Gilead and the Jordan Valley to the Sea of Galilee, leaving to the half tribe of **Manasseh** the plains of Bashan and Golan to Hermon (see Josh. 13. 29-31). The six cities of refuge, three east and three west of Jordan, were (Josh. 20. 7-9) Bezer, near the Arnon, Ramoth Gilead, north of the Jabbok, and Golan, east of the Sea of Galilee, with Hebron, Shechem, and Kadesh Naphtali or *Kades*, in Upper Galilee.

The kingdom, which in Saul's time embraced only the hills of Hebron and of Central Palestine, as far, perhaps, as Gilboa (1 Sam. 29. 1), was extended by David to include all the Holy Land, with Edom on the south, and Bashan on the north-east. The border, with the Hittite princes of Kadesh was perhaps at Baal Gad, north of Hermon (Josh. 11. 17; 12. 7; 13. 5), now *el Jedeideh*, at the south end of the plain of Coele Syria. Phœnicia was also independent (1 Ki. 9. 11-14), and had a friendly population. **Solomon's kingdom** is, however, stated (1 Ki. 9. 26) to have reached from Ezion-geber, near the Gulf of Akabah, even to the Euphrates (1 Ki. 4. 24; 2 Chr. 9. 26), including the Hittite city of Hamath. The same king established the trading city of **Tadmor**. This famous depot, by the stream of an oasis in the desert east of the Anti-Lebanon, was the half-way station on the caravan route, from Damascus to Tiphshah on the Euphrates, the limit of Solomon's kingdom. **Gezer**, with the lands adjacent, was the dowry of Solomon's Egyptian wife (1 Ki. 9. 15); but it appears that the kingdom included the Philistine plain to Gaza even earlier (1 Ki. 4. 24). The Holy Land was divided into twelve provinces, which corresponded closely with the twelve lots of the tribes above described, except that the capital of the sixth province was at Ramoth Gilead, so that the northern half of Gad appears to have been joined with the territory of **Manasseh** in Bashan. The total extent of Solomon's kingdom was about 30,000 sq. miles, including the tributary regions (2 Chr. 8. 7-8).

On the division of the kingdom, the border between Judah and Israel was in the territory of Benjamin and Dan. It differed under various kings. Under Abijah, according to the book of Chronicles, the whole of Benjamin belonged to Judah (2 Chr. 13. 19); but under Baasha of Israel, and later under Josiah of Judah, the Michmash Valley in the centre of the lot of Benjamin was the border. The loss of power was constant. In Ahab's time (as we learn from the Bible and from the Moabite stone) Gilead was conquered by the Syrians of Damascus, and Moab rebelled. **Ezion-geber**, the southern port of Judah, was finally lost by Ahaz (2 Chr. 26. 2; cf. 2 Ki. 16. 6), and in the same reign the incursions of Philistines and Edomites reduced the kingdom of Judah to an area of 300 sq. miles. Sennacherib claims to have "diminished" Hezekiah's kingdom, and made Moab and Philistia independent, but the destruction of Samaria increased the power of the kings of Judah west of Jordan, under Josiah. The next period of independence, under the **Hasmoneans**, developed a kingdom which extended over the whole of the Holy Land, in the time of John Hyrcanus and Alexander Jannæus; and the rule of Herod the Great extended over the whole area. Herod's sons ruled separate provinces. Archelaus had Idumæa, Judea, and Samaria; Galilee was ruled by Antipas, with Peræa or Moab and Gilead; Philip ruled over the Bashan plains and Abilene, or the region north of Hermon: the three provinces being thus about of equal area. The border between **Judea and Samaria** followed the 'Aujeh river to Antipatris (*Ras el Ain*), and ran up the valley to Beth Rima and Lebonah, Borceos, and Acrabi. It included Sartaba, east of Shechem in Judæa, and followed the line of the waters of *Enon (Wady Farah)* to Jordan. The north border of Samaria ran along the west side of the plain of Esdraelon to Ginza (*Jenin*) and along Gilboa to Scythopolis (*Beisan*). Samaria appears to have extended to the sea on the west, since Cæsarea, Caphar, Saba, and other places in the plain, were not reckoned as in the Holy Land. Philistia was also excluded south of Ascalon, but Bashan, Peræa, and Galilee were included. The border between Galilee and Phœnicia is described in detail. It ran from south of Ecdippa (*Ez Zib*), on the sea coast, by Gatin (*Jathun*), Beth Zanita (*Zueinita*), Melloth (*Maha*), Gelil (*Jelil*), to near Kanah (*Kana*), and thence along the centre of the country northwards to the Leontes, and so to Banias.

**Bashan** was at this time divided into five districts, which are still distinguishable:—**Ituræa** (*Jedur*), near Hermon; **Gaulanitis** (the *Jaulan*, volcanic plateau east of Jordan); **Auranitis** (the *Hauran*, corn plains); **Trachonitis** (the volcanic desert of the *Lejja*); and **Batanæa**, apparently the present region, *El Butein*, in northern Gilead. The **Decapolis**, or "ten city" region, was a sort of confederation of cities, similar to those which existed in other parts of the Roman Empire, and including Bethshean,

Gadara, Gerasa, Canatha, Abila, Raphana, Susitha, Dion, Capitolias, all situated in Bashan and Bathania, except the first, in the Jordan Valley west of the river. That a Greek population dwelt in this region is shown by the Greek texts of the temple, in honour of Herod the Great, still standing in ruins at *Siah* in Bashan.

**Jerusalem**.—Though ill-supplied with water, Jerusalem was the natural capital for a Hebrew kingdom. Hebron was too far south, and the site insecure from attack: Shechem was not defensible: Samaria was close to the main line of advance of armies from north or south. The Jerusalem hills were always the most difficult part of Palestine for an invader to attack (even down to the thirteenth century, A.D.), and the capital was nevertheless nearer than other cities to the seaport of Joppa. Gibeon alone seems to present similar, though not superior advantages. Jerusalem, therefore (which had before existed as a fortress of the Jebusites), appears in history on the consolidation of the kingdom under David. The original fortress, or "Castle of Zion" (2 Sam. 5. 7-9), defended by a ditch, appears to have occupied the flat hill now partly covered by the south-west quarter of the city. It was defended by steep slopes and cliffs, and deep valleys on all sides, except the north-west; and the walls were strengthened, or rebuilt, by David and Solomon (*Josephus' Wars*, V. iv. 1). Remains of the fortifications, consisting of a rocky scarp, with projecting rock buttresses with stairs, forming the base of the towers now destroyed, still exist at what was the south-west corner of the town. There was, however, even in David's time, a suburb to the north, where, beyond the broad and deep valley called afterwards Tyropœon, a small knoll rose from the flat ground, close to where the present Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built in 335 A.D. This appears to have been called *Millo* (2 Chr. 32. 5), and formed part of the "City of David" or Jerusalem, as it existed in David's time. East of this site a valley, gradually deepening, ran south and joined the Tyropœon, running east. It passed under the eastern cliffs of the upper city, or "Castle of Zion," and enclosed between itself and the Kidron (which was nearly parallel farther east) a shelving spur, which was afterwards the Temple Hill. The south part of the spur was called Ophel, and is narrower and lower than the small natural plateau on the spur, which formed the Temple court. From the west side of the upper city another valley—that of Ben Hinnom—ran round to the south limit of the original fortress, and joined the before-mentioned valleys at Siloam, whence the united course extended from Tophet towards the desert of Judah. These valleys are all from 100 to 300 feet deep, forming natural fortifications. North of the Temple, the eastern spur expands into a plateau higher than the Temple site. This was afterwards the site of a later suburb, called Bezetha, so-called from the "cutting," or rock-cut fosse, across the ridge, which was

made to defend the Temple on the north, at the citadel of Antonia. The only known natural supply of water for the ancient city was the pool of En Rogel or Gihon, in the Kidron south of the Temple, which has already been noticed; but other ancient cities (such as Shiloh) are often more distant than was the fort of Jebus from any spring, and it is possible that the rock-cut pool north of the upper city may be as old as David's time. The temple which Solomon built was outside the city of David (1 Ki. 8. 1), but Millo was early surrounded by a wall.

The foundation of the Temple naturally led to an easterly extension of the city, and Ophel became the quarter of the priests; on its lower slopes were royal gardens (Neh. 3. 15; Zech. 14. 10), in which some of the later kings of Judah were buried, though the tombs of David and Solomon were in the city of David. It therefore became necessary to extend the circuit of the walls, to embrace the Temple hill, and to defend Ophel and the royal palace south of the Temple which Solomon built. The execution of these new walls is mentioned in the second book of Chronicles (26. 9; 32. 3-5; 33. 14), beginning a century and a half after Solomon, and being completed a century later yet. A very remarkable change in the water supply was also effected by Hezekiah (2 Chr. 32. 30), who stopped the "outlet" of Gihon, and brought it "by an underground way, westwards to the city of David" (cf. 2 Ki. 20. 20; Neh. 3. 16; Is. 22. 11). The "conduit of the Upper Pool," by the "Fuller's Field" (Is. 7. 3; 36. 2), was probably the western pool (Amygdalon), with its rock-cut aqueduct, which still brings water into the city; for Rabshakeh, coming from Lachish, would naturally arrive on the north-west side of Jerusalem, where the "camp of the Assyrians" is mentioned later by Josephus (*Wars*, V. xii. 2). It appears, therefore, that originally the Gihon spring flowed out into the Kidron, but that Hezekiah made the aqueduct still existing, and brought down the waters to the Siloam pool, where a new reservoir was made, to replace an older reservoir, still traceable, called "Solomon's" or the "Old" Pool. In this aqueduct, a Hebrew text which, from the forms of the letters, was written about 700 B.C., was accidentally discovered in 1880, and copied by the present writer. It has now been broken and removed, but described the "method of excavation" from either end of the tunnel, the workmen meeting in the midst, at a point which was determined also by the writer's exploration in 1881. This unique inscription confirms the Hebrew account of Hezekiah's work.

The city, as it existed in Hezekiah's time, remained unchanged to the time when Nehemiah restored the old walls, without altering their course. It occupied about 200 acres of ground, covering the tree spurs of the upper city, Akra, and Moriah, and is described as "large" for its later population (Neh. 4. 19); the walls which then existed remained also unchanged till after the Christian era.

Josephus describes three northern fortifications on the weaker side of the town, which, though the two first were strengthened by the Herodians, were on the old sites, except the third, which was added to include new northern suburbs. The north face of the first wall represented the north fortress wall of David's time. The "second wall," which started near the north-west angle of the first, was on the line that had existed since Uzziah's time, and the Ophel wall was that of Jotham. In the time of the Crucifixion, suburbs no doubt existed on the north, beyond the walls, since they were enclosed a generation later; but these seem to have been less crowded and interspersed with gardens.

Nehemiah's wall began on the east side of the Temple hill, on the line afterwards occupied by the east cloister of Herod's Temple (see Neh. 3. 1-32), and Hananeel, the north-east corner tower (cf. Neh. 3. 1; Zech. 14. 10) appears to have been on the site of the later Antonia. Thence the wall curved round to enclose Akra and the "Upper Pool"—the site of the "Old Gate" being perhaps where an ancient rock-cut roadway has quite recently been discovered, and the Fish Gate farther east on the line of the present north road to Bethhoron. The Valley Gate was opposite the Dragon Spring (Neh. 2. 13), apparently Birket Mamilla, at the head of the Ben Hinnom Valley—called later the Gehennah or Gennath Gate; and 1000 cubits farther south, on the west wall, was the Dung Gate. The wall ran along the south slope of the upper city, eastwards to the Gate of the Fountain, by the valley so called (*Josephus' Wars*, V. xii. 2), where were the "stairs to the city of David"; and leaving Siloam apparently outside the fortress, but within bowshot, the wall skirted the east side of the Ophel spur, by the Water Gate (above Gihon), where a gallery led down to the cave of the spring, which could be entered from within the city. North of this gate was the "projecting tower" on Ophel, and here at the Horse Gate the circuit closed. The remains of this ancient rampart were quite recently disclosed, west of the upper or Amygdalon pool; and the foundations of the Ophel wall and outlying tower were excavated by Sir C. Warren, who found them not to stand on the rock, but on red earth, and to be composed of rough masonry. It has thus been made fairly certain that the present sites of Calvary and of the Holy Sepulchre, which were fixed upon by Constantine in the fourth century, after destroying a Pagan temple on the Akra knoll, cannot represent the true sites, since Christ suffered "without the gate" (Heb. 13. 12), and not within the walls of the city, while the sepulchre was also "nigh at hand" (John 19. 42), and in a garden beyond the walls. The course of the third wall—that of Agrippa—started from the Royal Towers, at the north-west corner of the first wall, by Herod's palace, and extended to high ground farther north-west, where the tower Psephinus commanded a view to Edom. Thence it ran east to within three furlongs of the Monument of

Helena of Adiabene (now called the "Tombs of the Kings"), where it turned south, and joined the line now occupied by the modern wall, which here stands on ancient rock scarps. Running eastwards, over the "Royal Caverns," it occupied the same line as the present fortifications throughout its further extent.

The public buildings of Jerusalem, in the time of Christ, included, in addition to the Temple and to Herod's Palace on the west, the Prætorium of the Roman Governor—apparently in Antonia—the Palace of the Hasmoneans—near the great bridge to the Temple, on the east brow of the Upper City hill—also a theatre in an unknown position, and a gymnasium under the west wall of the Temple, an archive house in the lower city, and a Palace of the Kings of Adiabene, near Siloam. The tomb of David (Acts 2. 29) was still known about 30 A.D.—perhaps the ancient Jewish tomb now enclosed in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and called the "Tomb of Nicodemus."

The probable site of **Calvary** is a remarkable knoll, outside the third wall, on the north of the city. It is now commonly known by Christians as "Jeremiah's Grotto"—a fit spot for a public spectacle, with a natural amphitheatre of slopes around it, and in full view of the Temple and the Second Wall. Near to this, on the west, is a single Jewish tomb, in a knoll of rock which afterwards formed the base of the "Women's Towers" of the third wall. This site has become generally accepted as the true site of Golgotha—that is, Calvary.

**The Temple.**—No remains exist which can be safely supposed to be as old as the time of Solomon's building of the Temple. Josephus informs us that Herod "took away the old foundations, and laid others" (*Ant.*, XV. ii. 3); and it appears probable that the single court of Solomon's smaller fane (1 Ki. 6. 36) occupied a smaller area than the three courts of Herod's Temple, especially if the Royal Palace of Solomon stood where the Royal Cloister of Herod was built. It is only of the third Temple, that which was standing in the time of Christ, that any definite description is possible. The remains of the outer walls—of huge masonry finished in the Greek style, with a drafted margin—just like that of the Palace of Hyrcanus in Gilead (173 B.C.), or of the Baalbek Temple (second century, A.D.), cannot well be attributed to any other age than that of Herod the Great. The position of the existing gates, with subterranean passages leading from them, agrees with that of the gates described by Josephus and in the Mishna. The rock of Antonia still occupies the old position on the north-west of the Temple Court. The discovery of the Ophel wall proves that the present south-east corner of the *Haram*, or "Sanctuary," coincides with the south-east corner of Herod's outer wall, since the city wall joined the "East Cloister of the Temple," and only on the north-east is the limit of the enclosure now uncertain. The lengths of the walls are, however, in reality even greater than Josephus

calculated them to be; and the size of the stones and of the existing pillar in the sub-structures is quite equal to his description. As regards the position of the Holy House itself, Josephus states that it was on the "topmost plateau" of the hill, and the only position in which it can be placed, so as to make the levels of the various courts agree with those of the rock as now determined, is such that the floor of the Holy of Holies should be located on the Sakhrâh rock, now visible in the beautiful Arab Dome of the Rock (668 A.D.); which rock appears to be the "Stone of Foundation" in the Holy of Holies mentioned in the Mishna (*Yoma* v. 2), and the "Pierced Stone," which the Jews used to anoint in the fourth century A.D., before any mosque had been built, and while Hadrian's statues were still visible on the site of the House of Jehovah, of which not one stone is now left upon another.

The area of the outer Enceinte, measuring roughly 1000 feet either way, contained nearly 24 English acres, not including Antonia. On the north, east, and west was a double cloister roofed with cedar. On the south the "Royal Cloister" had three walks, and pillars about 6 feet in diameter. The walls were adorned with slightly projecting buttresses (as still visible on the north-west), like those of the similar Haram at Hebron. On the south were two subterranean gates, with galleries leading up to the inner area, and on the west two subterranean entrances, and two reached by bridges, one on the south-west, the other in the centre of the west wall. In the open court of the Gentiles was a stone balustrade, 500 cubits by 500 (or about 250 yards square), with a Greek inscription on the piers (which has been recovered) warning the non-Jew to keep without the sacred area. The Holy House was 100 cubits long, and its facade on the east 100 cubits broad and high, with a lofty gate with double veils, and a golden vine attached to the stonework. The interior included the Holy Place, where was the Golden Altar and Table of Shewbread, and the Holy of Holies on the west (20 cubits square), with three stories of small surrounding chambers. The Priests' Court, surrounding this, was widest on the east, where stood the great altar (of rubble and cement work), and tables for the skinning of sacrifices, together with the great ewer or reservoir for washing the priests' hands and feet. On each side of this court was a single cloister and six gates (3 to north and 3 to south), with side chambers. The largest of them—Moked on the north—had an underground gallery, leading out to Tadi, the north entrance to the Temple, and communicating with a rock-cut bathhouse and lavatories. This passage, and the bathhouse, still exist, under the present platform, which occupies the site of the inner courts. East of the priests' court was a narrow cloister, or platform, for the "standing men" or representative congregation, and a pulpit for reading the Law. Here the gate Nicanor communicated, by a flight of 15 semi-circular stairs, with the Square Court of Israel

generally (called "Women's Court"), which was 135 cubits square, having cloisters, and a gallery for women on the east. Outside of this again 12 steps led down to the outer level. The steps were all half a cubit high: the cubit, as described by Maimonides, measured 16 inches, and many of the dimensions of the existing Haram masonry, and of the Galilean synagogues, are multiples of this unit. These indications of level agree exactly with those of the actual rock surface, if the Temple is placed on the "topmost part of the plateau." The Temple was supplied with water by huge rock-cut tanks and caves, and by the aqueduct of Pontius Pilate, which came from Etham, south of Bethlehem, and entered the enclosure by the northern bridge. Antonia, on the north-east, occupied a scarped rock, where are now the barracks, rising 50 feet above the inner court, and protected on the north by the great fosse, already mentioned, which was 40 feet deep, and which divided the citadel from the suburb of Bezetha. It is possible that the aqueduct, leading to Antonia from this fosse, is of very great antiquity.

**Cities of Palestine.**—About 600 places are mentioned in the Bible. More than 400 of these are now known, of which some 140 were fixed by the present author during the survey of the country. Only the more important are described.

**Hebron**, a very ancient city (Num. 13. 22), stood beside an open valley of vineyards. It now has a population of 10,000 souls, Jewish and Moslem. An ancient enclosure, probably Herodian, surrounds the probable site of the cave of Machpelah (Gen. 23. 9) in the town. In the desert to the east, **Engedi** possessed a spring on the cliffs of the Dead Sea, and once possessed vineyards (in the thirteenth century, A.D.). **Masada**, built by Herod, is a remarkable desert fortress, on an isolated lozenge-shaped plateau, with crags 1500 feet high, near the Dead Sea. In the plains to the south, **Beersheba** presents Christian ruins, and three great wells (one now dry); and **Rehoboth**, farther south (Gen. 26. 11), the ruins of a Christian town; **Debir** (Jud. 1. 11, etc.), an important city, is now a village (*Daheriyeh*) on the ridge south-east of Hebron. In Philistia, **Gaza** is still one of the chief towns of Palestine, with 18,000 inhabitants, and ruined walls. It has fine gardens and olive groves, and a twelfth-century church of St. John. **Lachish** (*Tell el Hesiy*) is a large mound with springs, where ruins, including Hebrew and Greek remains, have been recently excavated. **Ashdod** is a mud village with cactus hedges, beside a red sand hill. **Ascalon** by the sea, but without harbour, was beautified by Herod, who was born there. A large Roman statue and other remains have been found here, and the walls, built by Richard Lion-Heart, are still traceable. **Ekron** is also a mud village (*Aker*), on a low ridge. **Jamnia** is a small town with a mosque; it was once famous as the seat of the Sanhedrin (about 140 A.D.). **Joppa** (*Yafa*) is a town of 7000 inhabitants, with walls and fine orange groves. On the east is a Jewish

cemetery. **Lydda** is a large village, with a ruined church of St. George at the foot of the hills. **Antipatris** (Acts 23. 31), further north, is a mound with ruins of a crusading castle. The site of **Gath** is doubtful, but probably it stood at *Tell es Safi*, south-east of Ekron, a remarkable cliff at the mouth of the valley of Elah.

**Bethlehem** is a thriving Christian town of 5000 inhabitants, on a chalky ridge, with olive groves. The Church of the Nativity, which contains the cave and manger mentioned as early as the second century A.D., in the Basilica of Constantine, is one of the oldest Christian churches. **Herodium**, where Herod was buried, is a conical knoll, with a circular fortress upon it, east of Bethlehem. **Jericho** stood first at *Ras el Ain*, near the foot of the hills, but in the time of Christ the Herodian city appears to have been rather farther south, near the *Kelt* torrent. The site of **Mizpeh** is uncertain. **Bethel**, a village of 400 inhabitants, stands on a very barren stony ridge;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the east. **Ai** (*Hayan*) commands from its vicinity a view of the Jordan Valley. The two **Bethhorons**, celebrated for the victories of Joshua and Judas Maccabæus (Josh. 10. 10; 1 Macc. 3. 16), are small villages, one below the other, on the slopes of a rugged pass, 500 feet high. **Geba**, or **Gibeah**, is a village on a knoll south of the Michmash valley. **Shiloh** is a desolate ruin, surrounded by barren mountains, but with vineyards (see Jud. 21. 19, 20) to the south; remains of what may be a synagogue exist; and on the north a flat space, thought by some to have been the site of the "Temple of Jehovah" (1 Sam. 3. 3). **Timnath Heres** (*Kefr Haris*), the burial-place of Joshua, in the mountains south of Gerizim, is a village where the tombs of Joshua, Nun, and Caleb are still shown, while those of the sons of Aaron are venerated by the Samaritans at Gibeah Phinehas (*Awertah*), in the plain east of Shechem.

**Shechem**, always celebrated for its fertility (Gen. 49. 22), is still a town of 15,000 inhabitants, including some 140 Samaritans, with a large church, now a mosque, and a ruined hospice of St. John, now the home of the lepers. The ancient Samaritan MS. of the Pentateuch is kept in their synagogue here. **Sychar** (*Askar*) is a small village east of Shechem, near Jacob's Well (John 4. 6). The vale of Shechem is full of orchards, and watered by many springs. **Samaria** to the west (*Sebastieh*), is a small village, on a long, isolated hill of white chalk, with terraces of olives. It has springs to the east, and ruins of the colonnade of Herod's temple to Augustus remain. The tombs of the kings of Israel are perhaps the ancient Hebrew tombs in the ruined church of St. John, east of the hamlet, on the hill brow. **Tirzah**, also once the capital of Israel (1 Ki. 14. 17, etc.), appears to be the small village *Teiasir*, in the plateau north of the Waters of Enon, north-east of Shechem. **Cæsarea**, the second capital of Palestine, is now a ruin, with a few colonists' cottages. The port is flanked on the south by

the ruins of a crusading tower. The ruins of the Roman city extend to the east; and two fine Roman aqueducts used to bring water from near Carmel. **Dothan**, in the upland plain of Dothan, is a mound with a deep spring well. **Engannim** is a large village (Josh. 19. 21) at the end of the Plain of Esdraelon, with palms, olives, and water, and 3000 inhabitants.

**Megiddo** is probably the large ruined mound, with fine springs, south of *Beisan* (now *Mujedda*). **Bethshean** is a small hamlet, but important ruins of walls, a theatre, a hippodrome, and an acropolis, show that in the later Roman times (when it was called Scythopolis) it was a large town. **Jezebel** is a village of some 500 inhabitants, on a spur of Gilboa, with springs close by, and ruined wine presses to the east, where Naboth's vineyards may have been. **Nazareth** is now a Christian and Moslem town of 6000 inhabitants, on a mountain plateau, with many modern buildings (a Protestant church and orphanage) and two ancient churches—Greek and Latin. The true site of the attempted precipitation of Christ (Luke 4. 29) is probably the low cliff above the town, with ancient Jewish tombs in its sides. The capital of Lower Galilee in the time of Christ was **Sepphoris**, four miles farther north, now a village with a ruined twelfth-century Church of St. Anne, and Roman tombs. **Cana** (John 2. 1-11) is probably *Kefr Kenna*, a Christian village of 400 inhabitants, with gardens, lying three miles east of the preceding. **Tiberias** (John 6. 1-23; 21. 1), on the shores of the lake, is a town of 2000 inhabitants, including many Jews, and with walls of recent date, and a solitary palm. The tombs of several famous Rabbis are shown.

In Phœnicia **Accho** (*Akka*) is a walled town of 8000 inhabitants, near the gardens of the Belus River, at the north end of the bay. It contains mediæval ruins of churches and of a hospice, and a curious reservoir of sacred fishes near a mosque, probably the old Bath of Venus. **Tyre** is a town of 3000 inhabitants, not occupying the whole of the ancient site, which covered 100 acres on an island, with two ports of twelve acres each. The mole of Alexander is now a sandy isthmus. **Palæ Tyrus** to the south-east has fine springs in masonry reservoirs, and a ruined aqueduct, partly Roman, partly Phœnician. At the Ladder of Tyre, to the north, the site of **Hammon** (Josh. 19. 28) produced several Phœnician inscriptions of the third century B.C. **Sidon**, a walled town of 10,000 inhabitants, with fine gardens, has a port of twenty acres. Here very important Phœnician tombs have been found. **Kadesh Naphtali**, in Upper Galilee, is a small village with remains of a Roman temple and many tombs. **Cæsarea Philippi** (*Banias*) has mediæval walls by the river, and at the cave are Greek texts of the year 222 A.D. **Kanah** (*Kana*) in the hills above Tyre (Josh. 19. 28) is a stone village with olive groves: some remarkable sculptures near it are probably Roman work of the second and third centuries A.D.

East of Jordan, **Ashtaroth Karnaim** (Gen. 14. 5, etc.), is a ruined mound, east of the Sea of Galilee; and **Edrei** is a Roman ruined town with large caves. **Gadara** is near the Jordan valley, with hot baths (110° Fahr.) and Roman remains, including two theatres and a street of Corinthian columns with numerous Roman sarcophagi. **Gerasa** was also a great city of the second century, on the Gilead uplands, with walls, baths, and two great temples, two theatres, a triumphal arch, and two churches. **Jabesh Gilead** (1 Sam. 11. 1, etc.) was in *Wady Yabis*, but the exact site is doubtful. Mizpeh is now a small village on the hills with remarkable groups of dolmens. **Ramoth Gilead** (*Reimun*) is a little village on a steep hill with ancient tombs. **Mahanaim** (Gen. 32. 2, etc.) appears to be the ruin of *Mukhhmah*, near springs on the west of the curious hollow plain in the Gilead uplands called *El Bukah*. The wood of **Ephraim** (see 2 Sam. 18. 6) was one of the oak woods to the south-west. **Rabbath Ammon**, at the source of the Jabbok, was a strong site above the stream. Hebrew tombs exist here, but the ruins are Roman and Arab. **Heshbon** is also a ruined Roman town, with a fine brook beneath it to the west, and a large group of dolmens. **Medeba** (Num. 21. 30, etc.) presents similar ruins, including foundations of a cathedral. **Dibon** shows the site of an important town, also Roman, on the north side of the Arnon. The Moabite stone was found here in 1868 A.D., recording the victories of King Mesha (2 Ki. 1. 1). **Petra** (supposed to be the Selah of 2 Ki. 14. 7) is a Roman city of the second century, in the hill amphitheatre by a stream, accessible from the west by a narrow gorge. It was the capital of the Nabatheans, probably as early as the seventh century B.C. Its rock-cut tombs are remarkable for their semi-classic style.

**Cities of Syria.**—**Damascus**, the modern capital of Syria, a very ancient city (Gen. 15. 2, etc.), has now a population of some 250,000 souls, chiefly Moslems. It is celebrated for its streams and gardens, and contains the remains of an ancient Christian basilica, now a mosque. **Baalbek**, no doubt an ancient site, is celebrated for its great temple, built by Julia Domna (circa 150 A.D.); it is not mentioned in the Bible. **Kadesh of the Hittites** is a large mound between the Orontes and a smaller western stream. **Emesa** (*Homs*), a town of 20,000 inhabitants, with black basalt walls, is twenty miles to the north; the mosque is on the site of the old Sun Temple, changed later into a Christian church. **Hamath**, a celebrated city, now contains 13,000 inhabitants; it is in a gorge of the Orontes, and here the first known Hittite texts were found in 1812 by Burckhardt. **Aleppo**, the capital of the province, is a walled city of 100,000 inhabitants, mentioned as early as 1350 B.C.; a Hittite text was also found here. **Antioch** is a small town of 6000 inhabitants, on the north slopes of Mt. Silpius, The great ruined walls of Justinian's time run south up the mountain. The spring

of Daphne, celebrated for its groves and oracle, is to the west. **Seleucia** (Acts 13. 4) was an artificial port at the Orontes mouth.

Of the other Phœnician cities, one of the oldest was **Gebal** (Josh. 13. 5), south of Tripoli, a small town with columns still erect, in a shallow bay near the Adonis River.

**Palestine Ruins.**—The oldest are Hebrew tombs and rock cuttings, similar to those of Phœnicia, and about the Christian era to Greek tombs. The oldest inscriptions known are the Siloam text and the Moabite stone. There are also a good many Jewish funerary texts. The first great building epoch was the peaceful time of the Antonines (140–180 A.D.), when all Syria was covered with towns, like those above described, and of which period there are numerous Greek and some Latin inscriptions—the latter mainly on the roads, then made and marked with milestones. The ruins of the Byzantine age (fourth to seventh century A.D.) are the most numerous in Palestine, with monasteries, churches, fortresses, and many inscriptions, especially in Bashan and in Syria. The buildings of the Arab Khalifs are less numerous, but the Crusaders (1100 to 1290 A.D.) filled the country with castles, walled towns, and numerous beautiful churches; the later Saracens added many mosques and minarets. The really ancient ruins in Palestine are few compared with those of the later epochs.

**Foreign Geography of the Bible.**—The Garden of Eden (or "delight") is generally placed (Gen. 2. 14) at the sources of the Tigris and of the Euphrates, in the healthy uplands of Armenia, near Mt. Ararat (Gen. 8. 4), but the course of the other rivers is matter of controversy. The geography of Gen. 10. includes all western Asia. The sons of Japhet ("the fair")—perhaps early Aryans, since Aryans appear to have been known to the Egyptians in Asia Minor in the fourteenth century B.C.—include well-known tribes of Armenia, and farther west, such as Gomer (Cimmerians), Riphath (Riphœans), Togarmah (Armenians), Madai (Medes), Javan (Ionians), Elishah, the Alasiya of the Tell Amarna letters, perhaps in Lycia (cf. Ezek. 27. 7, where it appears as a "shore land," as we know Alasiya to have been), Tarshish (*Tarsus*), Kittim (Cyprus), Dodanim (Rodanum, LXX. and Samaritan versions of 1 Chr. 1. 7), the people of Rhodes, Tubal (the Tuplai of the monuments of Assyria), and Meshech (the Moschi of the same monuments). The sons of Ham ("the black") included Cush (the Cosseans or Kassites), with other tribes near the Persian Gulf, Mizraim (or Egypt), including Libyans, Philistines, and others, Phut (apparently in Asia), and the Canaanites already detailed. The sons of Shem ("the dark") included Elam (Persians), Asshur (Assyrians), Lud (either Lydia or Luden, that is, Syria), and Aram, the "highlands" of Syria and Assyria, with Joktan, under whose name are enumerated tribes of Yemen, including such well-known names as Sheba (the Sabeans), Ophir, and Hazarmaveth (Hadramaut in south-east Arabia). The children of

Keturah (Gen. 25. 1–6) include Arab tribes, of the country east of the Gulf of Akabah, and farther south. The Ishmaelites (Gen. 25. 13–15) give names which have been identified in some cases in the same region. The early Chaldeans are reckoned (Gen. 10. 8) not as sons of Shem, but of Cush (Kassites or Cosseans), who were thus apparently related to the Akkadians by language. As early as 1500 B.C. the states of Babylon and Nineveh existed, as shown by the Tell Amarna letters, with a boundary dividing them; their antagonism lasted till the fall of Nineveh in the seventh century B.C. To the west of Assyria, in Commagene, lived at this time the Minyans in Mitani, a race apparently akin to the Hittites (Jer. 51. 27), from whose name that of Armenia is by some said to be derived (see *Josephus' Ant.*, I. iii. 6). They are often mentioned on monuments.

The topography of the Exodus has been elucidated by the discovery of inscriptions at Succoth, and the identification of Zoan (*San*), which render it clear that Goshen was the country east of the main Nile mouths; and it is now generally believed that the route of the Exodus led to the old head of the Red Sea, near the modern Ismailia, and thence to Sinai. Few places in the Sinaitic peninsula have, however, been identified, the most certain, perhaps, being Hazeroth, at *Ain Hudeirah*.

**Tarshish** is always connected with places in Asia Minor and farther east, and was the emporium for silver, iron, tin, and lead, which were known at a very early period to the Akkadians. It has been wrongly placed at Tartessus in Spain, being more probably the later *Tarsus* (*Tarsus*), a Phœnician trading city on the Cydnus. *Tarsus* was still a port in about 30 B.C., and Asia Minor is rich in minerals. Iron was brought from the Chalybes in Georgia, and tin apparently from the Caucasus. Silver mines still exist not far from *Tarsus*, and copper is commonly found in these regions. **Ophir**, another region concerning which much as been written, is clearly placed in southern Arabia in Genesis (10. 29). The Phœnician trade, according to Ezekiel's account (27. 5–25), included all Syria and Arabia, Asia Minor and Cyprus, with Persia, Lud (perhaps Lydia), and Phut. **Sinim** (Is. 49. 12) may be China, but this is disputed on linguistic grounds, and is perhaps incapable of settlement. Recent writers have argued in favour of the Shina tribes on the slopes of the Hindu Kush, whose name appears to be ancient. The most southern place mentioned in Africa is Syene (Assouan), the limit of Egypt (Ezek. 29. 10; 30. 9), and some regard Sinim as connected with Syene. In Persia Shushan (Neh. 1. 1) is the old capital of Susa (east of the Tigris, due east of Babylon), but the "cities of the Medes" (2 Ki. 18. 11) are unknown.

**Foreign Topography of the N.T.** is most easily treated in an alphabetical enumeration. **Achaia** (Acts 18. 12) included the Peloponnesus and part of Hellas on the mainland of Greece. **Amphipolis** (Acts 17. 1)

was on the Strymon in Macedonia, three miles from the sea. **Antioch** in Pisidia (Acts 13. 14) is now *Yalovatch*—see below. **Apollonia** (now *Pollena*, Acts 17. 1) is in Macedonia, thirty miles from Amphilopis. **Appii Forum** (Acts 28. 15) was at Tre Ponti, on the Appian Way near Rome. **Asia** is the Roman province which had Ephesus for its capital, in south-west Asia Minor (Acts 2. 9, etc.). **Assos**, now *Behram Keui*, was a seaport of Mysia—see below (Acts 20. 13, 14). **Attalia**, now *Adali* (Acts 14. 25), is on the south coast of Pisidia. **Berea** (Acts 17. 10-13) is *Verrea*, in Roumelia. **Bithynia** (Acts 16. 7) was the northern province of Asia Minor, and **Cappadocia** (Acts 2. 9, etc.) was the south-east province. **Cenchrea** (Acts 18. 18) is now *Kikries*, nine miles from Corinth. **Chios** is the island of *Scio*, near Smyrna (Acts 20. 15). **Cilicia** (Acts 6. 9) was the south-eastern shore of Asia Minor. **Clauda** (now *Gozzo*, Acts 27. 16) is an island off the south-west part of Crete (now *Candia*). **Colosse** (Col. 1. 2) was on the river Lycus in Phrygia. **Corinth** (Acts 18. 1), on the isthmus of the Morea. **Coos** or *Cos* (Acts 21. 1) is now *Stanchio*, an island north-west of Rhodes. In **Cyprus** are mentioned Paphos (now *Bafo*) on the extreme west, and Salamis, the eastern port of the island (Acts 13. 5, 6). **Cyrene** (Matt. 27. 32; Acts 2. 10) is *El Kerenna* (now Tripoli), east of Carthage in Africa. **Dalmatia** (2 Tim. 4. 10) was a district of Illyricum (Rom. 15. 19), on the east shore of the Adriatic. **Hierapolis** (Col. 4. 13) is now *Pambuk Kalesi*. **Iconium** (now *Konieh*) was the capital of Galatia, north-west of Tarsus (Acts 13. 51), on the desert plateau north of the Taurus. **Laodicea** was near *Denislu*, on the Meander, in south-west Asia Minor (Col. 4. 13, etc.). **Lasea** retains its name as a ruin in Crete (Acts 27. 8). **Lycaonia** (Acts 14. 6) was part of Galatia, not far from Tarsus. **Lycia** was the shore region near Rhodes, on the north-east. **Lystra** is now *Khatan Serai*, in the east part of Lycaonia, near Derbe. **Macedonia** (Acts 16. 9, 10) was the mainland west of the *Egean Sea*. **Melita** is Malta. **Miletus**

was a coast city south of Ephesus. **Mitylene** is the capital of a large island north of Smyrna (Lesbos) now *Castro* (Acts 20. 14). **Myra** (now *Dembra*) is in the extreme south of Lycia near the sea (Acts 27. 5). **Mysia** was near Troas, the region east of Lesbos (Acts 16. 7). **Neapolis** is supposed to be *Palæo Prevesa*, west of the bay of Actium (Acts 16. 11). **Pamphylia** was the coast near Attalia, which see (Acts 2. 10). **Patmos** (now *Patmo*) is a rocky island south of Samos in the *Egean Sea* (Rev. 1. 9). **Perga** (now *Eski Kalesi*), was near Attalia, on the Cestus river (Acts 13. 13). **Pergamos** (*Bergama*) was opposite Lesbos in Mysia. **Philadelphia** (Rev. 1. 11), east of Smyrna, is now *Alla Shehr*, on the west border of Phrygia (Acts 2. 10) which was east of the Lydian coasts. **Philippi**, and its port **Neapolis** (Acts 16. 11, 12) are now *Bereketli* and *Cavalla*, on the Strymon, which divided Thrace and Macedon. **Pisidia** (Acts 13. 14) is the region including, and inland of, Lycia and Pamphylia. **Puteoli** (now *Pozzuoli*) is north of Naples, on the shore, with a famous temple of *Esculapius* (Acts 28. 13). **Rhegium** (*Reggio*) is on the Italian coast at the south end of the straits of Messina. **Rhodes** (Acts 21. 1) is the capital of the island on the north. **Salmonè** is the east end of Crete (Acts 27. 7). **Samos** is a lofty island south of Smyrna (Acts 20. 15). **Samothracia** (Acts 16. 11) is an island near Thrace, now *Samothraki*. **Sardis** in Lydia, the old capital, is now *Sert Kalesi* (Rev. 1. 11). **Smyrna** is still important from its fine gulf and harbour (Rev. 1. 11). **Syracuse** is in the south-east corner of Sicily (Acts 28. 12). **Tarsus**, on the Cydnus (Acts 9. 11), has been noticed as Tarshish. It was the capital of Cilicia. **Thessalonica** is the large seaport town of Salonica, in Macedonia (Acts 17. 1). **Thyatira** now *Ak Hissar* (Acts 16. 14), was north-west of Sardis. **Troas** is now *Eski Stambul* (Acts 16. 8), near the Dardanelles, and **Trogyllium** (omitted in the R.V. of Acts 20. 15, on authority of the four oldest MSS.), is the south end of the ridge of Mycaë, east of Samos and south of Ephesus.

# BIBLICAL GAZETEER

AND

## INDEX TO SCRIPTURE ATLAS

This concise Gazetteer and Index is intended to assist the Biblical student in determining the geographical position of the various places, and to give a practical knowledge of the incidents connected with each place mentioned in the Bible. It is impossible, however, to minutely describe all the places of minor importance, but an explanation of certain of the terms and contractions used may be found of service. Thus—

Ain or En before a place means *fountain of*.  
 Beit " " " *house of*.  
 Bir " " " *well of*.  
 Birket " " " *lake of*.  
 Deir " " " *convent of*.  
 J., Jeb, or Jehel " " " *a mountain*.

Kefr before a place means *a small village*.  
 Kh. or Khan " " " *a caravansary*.  
 Khirbet " " " *ruin of*.  
 N. or Nahr " " " *a river*.  
 Tall " " " *a mound or hill*.  
 W. or Wady " " " *a valley and brook*.

The references to the Maps immediately follow the names within parentheses, the figures and letters indicating the situation of the places on the respective Maps; thus, **Abana** (7 E a; 17 E a) appears on Map 7, in the square E a; and on Map 17, in the square E n.

**ABANA** (7 E a; 17 E a), a river of Damascus, 2 Kl. 5, 12.

**Abarus** (5 D e), a range of high hills north-east of Salt Sea, Num. 27, 12; 33, 47, 48; Deut. 32, 49.

**Abdon** (5 C b; 16 C b), a town of Asher, now called *Abdeh*, Josh. 21, 30; 1 Chr. 6, 74.

**Abel-beth-maacah** (5 D b; 8 C c; 7 D b; 16 D b), a city of the tribe of Naphtali, at foot of Mount Hermon, now called *Abi*, 2 Sam. 20, 14, 15; 1 Kl. 15, 20; 2 Kl. 13, 29.

**Abel-meholah** (7 C d), a city west of the Jordan; birth-place of Elisha, 1 Kl. 4, 12; 19, 16.

**Abel-shittim** (5 D e), a city east of the Jordan, Num. 33, 49; Josh. 2, 1.

**Abila** (7 D c; 13 D c; 16 D c), a town on the borders of Bashan and Gilead, now called *Abil*. [Lk. 3, 1.]

**Abiene** (13 E a), a small canton in Syria. **Abimeel** (1 G e), descendants of Joktan, Gen. 10, 26.

**Acead** (1 G c; 2 D c; 8 E c), a city in Shinar, built by Nimrod, Gen. 10, 8, 10.

**Achoo or Akka** (2 C c; 6 C c; 7 C c; 16 C c; 17 C c), a seaport town of Canaan, now called *Acre*, Jud. 1, 31.

**Acedaima** (11 B e; 12 B d), field of blood, Matt. 27, 6-8.

**Achaia** (15 C b), Roman province, of which Corinth was the capital. See Acts 18, 12.

**Acre, Bay of** (15 B c; 17 B c).

**Achziv** (5 C b; 13 C b), a city of the tribe of Asher, on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, Josh. 19, 29; Mic. 1, 14.

**Adad** (16 C f), city west of the Dead Sea. **Adana** (15 F b), a town near Tarsus.

**Adian** (16 C b), a village, famous for its caves and tombs.

**Adoraim** (5 C e), one of the fortified cities built in Judah by Rehoboam, 2 Chr. 11, 9.

**Adrametium** (15 D b), a town on coast of Mysia, Acts 27, 2.

**Adria** (15 B b), sea between Italy and Greece. See Acts 27, 27.

**Adullam** (7 B e), an ancient city of Judah; in a cave near it David hid from Saul, 1 Sam. 22, 1.

**Asolian Islets** (15 A b), off coast of Sicily. **Agines or Ahwaz** (8 G d), a city of Susiana. **Agrippa's Wall** (9).

**Ahava, Ivah** (2 D c; 8 D c). See Ezra 8, 15. **Ahma** (12 A a), a valley and brook near Jerusalem.

**AI** (3 D f; 5 C e), a city near Bethel; scene of Joshua's defeat and signal victory, Josh. 8, 1-29.

**Ain Shems** (16 B e), the modern name for *Beth-Shean*.

**Ajalon** (5 C e), a city of the tribe of Dan, Jud. 1, 35; in vicinity was valley memorable for Joshua's miracle, Josh. 10, 12, 13.

**Ajlan** (16 B e), an ancient *Elyon*. **Akaba, Gulf of** (4 F d), an arm of Red Sea.

**Akir** (16 B e), the modern name for *Eron*. **Akka** (16 C c), a division of modern Palestine.

**Akra** (10 A c), a summit in Jerusalem.

**Akrabeh** (16 C d), a city in Nablus.

**Alameh or Almon** (12 C b), a city of the tribe of Benjamin, Josh. 21, 18; 1 Chr. 8, 60.

**Alexandria** (16 D c), a celebrated city of Egypt, Acts 18, 24-28.

**Alnah** (4 E d), a place in neighbourhood of Red Sea, Num. 33, 13.

**Amalekites** (3 C g), a powerful people residing in desert of Paran, Ex. 17, 8; 1 Sam. 14, 48; 15, 7.

**Amardus** (8 F b), a river of Media.

**Amasia** (15 F a), a town in Pontus.

**Amastris** (15 E a), a town in Bithynia.

**Amathus** (13 D d; 16 D d), a city east of the Jordan, now called *Amath*.

**Amman** (16 D e), the modern name for *Rabbath Ammon*.

**Amorites** (3 D f), a tribe of idolatrous Canaanites, Gen. 10, 16; Deut. 20, 17; Jer. 3, 3; Acts 17, 1.

**Amphipolis** (15 C a), a city of Macedonia.

**Amwas** (16 B e), thought by some to be Emmaus, but most improbable.

**Amysgdalon, Pool of** (10 A c).

**Anab** (5 C f), a town of Judah, Josh. 15, 50.

**Ananiah** (102 B b), a Benjaminite city, Neh. 11, 32.

**Ananus, Tomb of** (10 B e).

**Anata** (16 C e), the ancient *Anathota*.

**Anathe** (8 C b), a town in Syria.

**Anathoth** (5 C e; 7 C e; 13 C b), a city of Benjamin, birth-place of Jeremiah, Jer. 1, 1.

**Anoira** (15 E b), a town in Galatia.

**Anti-Libanus** (5 F b; 6 D c; 7 E a), eastern range of Lebanon.

**Antioch** (2 C b; 15 F b), the capital of Syria, Acts 11, 26.

**Antioch** (15 E b) of Pisidia, a city of Asia Minor, Acts 13, 14.

**Antipatris** (13 B d), a town near Joppa, Acts 23, 31.

**Antonia** (9), a castle in Jerusalem.

**Aphex** (5 D c), a royal city of the Canaanites, 1 Sam. 4, 1; 29, 1; 1 Kl. 20, 26.

**Apollonia** (15 C a), a city of Macedonia, Acts 17, 1. [Samaria.]

**Apollonia** (13 B d), a seaport town of Appii Forum (15 A a), or market-place of Appius, where Paul, on his way a prisoner to Rome, met company of Christians, Acts 28, 15.

**Aqueduct** (10 B d), in Jerusalem.

**Ar Moab** (7 D f), the capital of Moab, Num. 21, 28.

**Arabia** (4 G e; 2 C c; 15 F c), an extensive country of Asia, comprising three divisions.

**Arabian Sea or the Red Sea** (1 F e), part of the Indian Ocean, situated between India on the east and Arabia on the west.

**Arad** (5 a; 5 C f; 7 C f; 16 C d), a royal city of the Canaanites, Num. 21, 1.

**Arar** (16 D f), the modern name for *Aroer* on the Arnon.

**Arad Sea** (1 H c), an inland sea in Tartary.

**Arara** (1 F d; 2 C b; 5 E a), country north-east of Palestine, usually called *Syria*, Num. 23, 7.

**Aram Naharaim** (2 D b), district between rivers Tigris and Euphrates, usually called *Mesopotamia*.

**Ararah** (15 B f), modern name for *Aroer*.

**Ararat** (2 D b), mountainous region in Armenia, resting-place of the ark, Gen. 8, 4.

**Araxes or Gihon** (2 E b), a river in Armenia, Gen. 4.

**Arbela** (8 E a), a town in Assyria.

**Archelais** (15 E b), a city in Asia Minor, east of Antioch.

**Arimatea** (13 B b), home of Joseph, who buried Jesus in his own tomb, Matt. 27, 57-60.

**Arnon** (5 D f; 7 D f; 16 D f), a river which formed the north boundary of Moab, Num. 21, 13; 22, 36.

**Aroer** (4 D f), a city situated on river Arnon, Jos. 13, 16; Jud. 11, 26.

**Aroer** (5 B f), a city of Simeon. See 1 Sam. 30, 28.

**Arpad** (2 C b), a city of Syria. **Arphaxad** (1 G d), territory of descendants of Shem, Gen. 10, 22.

**Arabee or Arraby** (15 C d), a village in mountains of Nablus.

**Arsum** (16 B d), possibly Apollonia.

**Arvad** (2 C c; 6 C b), a city of Phoenicia, situated on a small island, Gen. 10, 18; Ezek. 27, 8.

**Asealon or Ashalan** (13 B e; 15 B e; 17 B e), a Philistine town, formerly called *Askelon*.

**Ashdod** (5 B e; 7 B e), a fortified town in plain of Philistia, 1 Sam. 5, 1.

**Asher** (5 C b), allotment of, Josh. 19, 24.

**Ashkenaz** (1 F c; 2 D b), territory of Ashkenaz, son of Gomer, Gen. 10, 3.

**Ashtara** (2 D c; 8 E c), inland sea, called the *Black Sea*.

**Ashtaroth Karnaïm** (5 E c; 7 E c; 13 E c; 16 E c), a ruined mound, now called *Tell Ashara*. See Gen. 14, 3.

**Asia** (15 B b), Roman province, within which the seven churches were situated, Rev. 1, 4.

**Asia Minor** (2 B b; 15 E b), division of Asia.

**Assonean Valley** (10 B c).

**Assur** (1 G d), Hebrew form of Assyria, Hos. 14, 3.

**Asshur** (8 D b), ancient city of Assyria.

**Assos** (13 D b), a seaport town of Mysia, Acts 20, 13, 14.

**Assyria** (2 D b; 8 E e), an ancient kingdom, so named from Asshur, Gen. 2, 14; 2 Kl. 15, 29; Is. 11, 11.

**Assyrians, Camp of** (10 A c).

**Athens** (15 C b), the capital of Attica in Greece, visited by Paul, Acts 17, 16-22.

**Atthit** (16 C c), Phoenician ruins at.

**Atropatens** (8 F a). See *Media Minor*.

**Attala** (15 E b), a town on coast of Pamphylia, Acts 14. 28.

**Avims** or **Avites** (S C a), a tribe of the Sannunites from Avah or Ivah, 2 Ki. 17. 31; 18. 37, 13.

**Azekah** (12 C a), a town of Judah, Josh. 15. 35. (Saleim, Neh. 12. 29.)

**Arzareth** (12 C a), a village near Jeruzolot (S B c), on the borders of the Mediterranean, Acts 8. 40, identical with Ashdod.

**Azza** (S C f), another form of *Gazo*.

**BAALBEK** (6 D c), a Syrian town north of Damascus.

**Baal Hazor** (5 C c; 16 C e), a city near Bethel, now called *Tell Asur*, 2 Sam. 13. 23. (Ites, Num. 32. 38.)

**Baal-meon** (5 D e) a town of the Reubenites, Tower of (6 C e). See Gen. 11. 9.

**Babylon** (1 G d; 2 D c; S E c), the capital of Chaldea, built by Nimrod, Gen. 10. 10; Dan. 1. 1.

**Babylonia** (2 E c; S E c), called the land of Shinar, Gen. 10. 10.

**Baghdad** (S E c), an important town on river Tigris.

**Bagistand** (S F b), a city of Elam.

**Bahsan** (2 C c; 7 E b), a large fertile region east of the Jordan, Num. 21. 33.

**Barna** (S F d), a city of the Tigris.

**Beer-lahai-roi** (4 F b), a well near Kadesh Barnea, Gen. 16. 14.

**Beeroth** (5 C e; 16 C e), a city near Bethel, now called *Birah*, Josh. 9. 17.

**Beersheba** (3 C c; 4 F a; 5 B f; 7 B f; 16 B f), city and site of a well in the south of Canaan, Gen. 21. 33; 1 Ki. 19. 3; now called *Bir-es-Seba*.

**Behistun** (2 E c), a city of Elam. (Estne.)

**Behistun** (16 C b), a division of modern Persia, 16 C b, identical with Bethshan.

**Beit Jenn** (16 D b), a village close to Mount Hermon.

**Beit Jibrin** (16 B e), site of the ancient *Elikeropolis*.

**Beit Rims** (16 C d), the ancient *Beit Rimsin*, [14. 8.]

**Bela** (3 E f), a town of Reuben, Gen. Benjamin (5 C e), allotment of, Josh. 18. 11.

**Beres** (15 C a), a town of Macedonia, Acts 17. 10.

**Berthah** or **Beiruth** (3 D b; 6 C c), seaport on the Mediterranean.

**Bethabara** (13 D c), one of the principal fords of the Jordan; place where John baptised, John 1. 28.

**Bethany** (12 C d; 13 C e), a village near Jerusalem; the home of Lazarus and his sisters, Matt. 21. 17.

**Beth-arbel** (5 C c), a town of Zebulun, Hos. 10. 14.

**Beth Dagon** (5 B d; 16 D a), a city of Judah, now called *Beit Dajan*, Josh. 15. 41.

**Bethel** (3 D f; 5 C e; 6 C e; 7 C e; 13 C e; 16 C c; 17 C e), a city twelve miles north of Jerusalem, Gen. 28. 19; 1 Sam. 7. 16; 1 Ki. 12. 29-33.

**Beth Horon** (5 D e; 7 C e; 13 C e), two towns of Ephraim, upper and nether.

**Beth Jalmoth** (5 D e), a city of the Reubenites, Josh. 13. 20.

**Bethlehem** (3 D f; 5 C e; 6 C e; 7 C e; 12 C c; 6 C e; 17 C e), birth-place of our Lord, as foretold, Mic. 5. 2; Matt. 2. 1. 6. [32. 36.]

**Beth Nimrah** (5 D e), a city of Gad, Num. 32. 36.

**Bethsaida** (13 D c; 14 A a), a city of Galilee, birth-place of Andrew, Peter, and Philip, John 1. 44.

**Bethshan** (5 C d; 6 C d; 7 C d), a city west of the Jordan, Josh. 17. 11; 1 Sam. 13. 10.

**Beth Shemesh** (5 B e), a city of Judah, Josh. 15. 10; 21. 15. [Josh. 15. 63.]

**Beth Tappuah** (5 C e), a city of Judah.

**Beth-zur** (5 C e; 7 C e; 16 C c), a city of Judah, now called *Beit Zur*, Josh. 15. 58.

**Bezetha** (16 B b), a quarter of Jerusalem.

**Bithynia** (2 B b; 15 E a), a province of Asia Minor, to the Christians of which Peter addressed his first epistle, 1 Pet. 1. 1.

**Black Sea** or **Euxine** (2 C a; 15 E a), an inland sea, forming part of the south boundary of Europe.

**Bonrah** (4 G b; 6 D d; 7 E c), a city of Moab, Jer. 48. 24.

**British Isles** (1 B b), of which Great Britain is the principal island.

**Brundisium** (16 B a), a seaport town of Italy. [Istantinople.]

**Byzantium** (15 D a), the modern Constantinople.

**CABUL** (5 C c; 7 C c; 16 C c), one of the cities that Solomon gave to Hiram, king of Tyre, 1 Ki. 9. 13.

**Caesal** (1 G d; 8 D b), a town near Nincereh.

**Caesarea** (13 A d; 15 E b; 16 B d; 17 B d), the capital of Palestine, Acts 6. 40.

**Caesarea Philippi** (13 D b; 15 F b), a city now called *Banias*, Mk. 8. 27.

**Calah** (3 D b; 8 D a), one of the most ancient cities of Assyria, Gen. 10. 11, 12.

**Calneh** (2 E c), a city of Assyria, built by Nimrod, Gen. 10. 10. [122. 35.]

**Calvary** (10 B b), the place of a skull, Lk. Cana (5 C c), town of Galilee, where our Lord performed His first miracle, John 2. 1-11.

**Canaan** (1 F d; 2 C c; 4 F a), the country so named from Canaan, the son of Hani, Gen. 10. 15.

**Canaanites** (3 D d), the descendants of Canaan, Gen. 15. 21; Num. 21. 3.

**Capernaum** (13 D c; 14 A a), a city on west shore of Sea of Galilee, the scene of many of our Lord's miracles, Matt. 4. 5-15; Mk. 2. 1-12; John 4. 46-53.

**Caphor** or **Rahab** (4 B a), in Upper Egypt, Amos 9. 7. [223; Jer. 47. 4.]

**Caphthorim** (1 E d), see Gen. 10. 14; Deut. Capitania (13 D c; 16 D c), a small town of Cappadocia, now called *Beit er Senu*.

**Cappadocia** (2 C b; 15 F b), a province of Asia Minor, Acts 2. 9.

**Caprus** (8 E b), a river in Assyria.

**Carchemish** (2 C c), a city on the Euphrates, 2 Chr. 35. 20. [Asia.]

**Carthage** (5 C c), a maritime province of Carmel (3 C d; 5 C e; 6 C d; 7 C c; 13 C c; 16 C c; 17 C c), a famous mountain in Palestine, 1 Ki. 18. 19; Is. 32. 9; 35. 2; Jer. 50. 19; Amos 1. 2.

**Carnal** (16 D d; 7 C d; 16 C d), a city of Judah, now called *Ei Kurnul*, 1 Sam. 15. 12; 25. 5.

**Carpethos** (15 D b), an island south-west of Rhodes.

**Caspian Sea** (1 H c; 8 H a; 2 F b), an inland sea of Western Asia.

**Caucasus Mount** (2 E a), an extensive and lofty range of mountains between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

**Cedron** or **Eldron** (5 C e; 12 C d; 13 C e), a brook between Jerusalem and Mount of Olives, 2 Sam. 15. 23; John 18. 1.

**Cenchrea** (15 C b), a seaport of Corinth, Acts 18. 18. [Ionian islands.]

**Cephalonia** (15 C b), the largest of the *Chios* (5 E c; 6 F b), southern province of Babylonia, Jer. 50. 10; Ezek. 23. 15, 16.

**Charax** (8 G d), a city of Susiana.

**Charran** (8 B a), same as *Haras*.

**Chobar** (8 C b), a river in the land of the Chaldeans, scene of Ezekiel's visions, Ezek. 1. 1; 3. 15. [Lyca.]

**Chelidonis Islets** (15 E b), off the coast of Chianereth Sea (3 E d; 5 D c; 6 C d; 7 D c; 14 B b), now called *Sea of Galilee*, or *Sea of Tiberias*, [120. 15.]

**Chios** (15 D b), an island off Smyrna, Acts Chisloth Tabor (5 C c), a city of Zebulun, Josh. 19. 12. [Elymas.]

**Chosapes** (8 F c), a river in Media, near Chosthrus Mountains (8 E a), a range in north of Media.

**Chorazin** (13 D c), a city on shore of Sea of Galilee, near to Capernaum, Matt. 11. 21; Lk. 10. 13.

**Cilios** (2 B b; 16 E b), a maritime Roman province in south-east of Asia Minor, its capital being Tarsus, the birth-place of Paul, Acts 22. 3.

**Cleuda** (15 C c), a small island south-west of Crete, Acts 27. 16.

**Cnidus** (15 D b), a city standing on a promontory in Caria, Acts 27. 7.

**Colea Syria** (3 E b).

**Colossae** (2 A b; 15 D b), a city of Phrygia in Asia Minor, Col. 1. 2.

**Coos** or **Coro** (15 B b), a small island off the coast of Caria, Acts 21. 1.

**Coprates** (8 G c), a river of Elam.

**Coroyn** (16 B a), an island in the Adriatic Sea, [Acts 18. 1.]

**Corinth** (15 C b), the capital of Achaia.

**Crete** (15 C b), a large island in the Mediterranean, Acts 27. 12, 13; Tit. 1. 5.

**Ctesiphon** (8 E c), a city on the Tigris.

**Cush** (1 F f; 1 G d; 2 E c), generally called *Ethiopia*, an extensive country of Africa, Gen. 10. 8, 7. [17. 24.]

**Cuthah** (8 F c), a district of Assyria, 2 Ki. Cymr (1 B b), i.e. *Wales*.

**Cyprus** (2 B c; 6 A a; 16 E b), a large island in the Mediterranean, situated between Cilicia and Syria.

**Cyrus** (2 E a), a river of Armenia.

**DABBABETH** (5 C b; 16 C b), a city of Zebulun, now called *Dabsheth*, Josh. 10. 11.

**Daberath** (5 C c), a town near the foot of Mount Tabor, Josh. 19. 12; 1 Chr. 6. 72.

**Damascus** (2 C c; 3 F b; 6 E a; 6 D c; 7 E a; 13 E a; 16 F c; 16 E a; 17 E a), an ancient celebrated city of Syria, Gen. 14. 15; Acts 9. 2.

**Dan** (5 B e), allotment of, Josh. 19. 40.

**Dan** or **Laiah** (5 D b; 6 C c; 7 D b; 16 D b), a city east of the Jordan, Gen. 14. 14; Job. 18. 29.

**Danub** (11 E e), second river of Europe.

**David's Tomb** (10 A c; 11 A d), in Jerusalem.

**Dead Sea** (2 C c; 7 C f; 15 F c; 17 C f), called also *Salt Sea*, *Sea of the Plain*, a lake of South Palestine.

**Debir** (5 B f), a city of the tribe of Judah, Josh. 11. 21; 21. 16.

**Dedan** (1 G f), the modern *Aden*, a seaport of Arabia, Ezek. 27. 16.

**Derbe** (15 E b), a city of Lycaonia, Acts 14. 6.

**Dibon**, or **Dihban**, or **Dibaa** (3 E g; 5 D f; 7 D f; 16 D f), a town of Moab assigned to Reuben, Josh. 13. 9, 17, Dikhin (16 D d), a city east of the Jordan, Dikhin (1 F e), territory of a son of Joktan, Gen. 10. 27.

**Dion** (13 D d), a town of Decapolis.

**Dophkah** (4 E d), an encampment of the Israelites, Num. 33. 12.

**Dor** (5 B c; 7 B c; 13 C c), a city on shore of the Mediterranean, Jud. 1. 27; Kl. 4. 11.

**Dorak** (8 G d), a river of Susiana.

**Dothan** (3 D e; 7 C d; 16 C d), a town in the plain north of Samaria, memorable as the place where Joseph was sold by his brethren, Gen. 37. 17.

**Duma** (1 G e), country so named from a son of Ishmael, Is. 21. 11.

**Dura** (16 D b), a city in a province of Babylon, where Nebuchadnezzar set up the golden image, Dan. 3. 1.

**Dura** (16 C e), a city south-west of Hebron, the ancient *Adairim*.

**Dyrrachium** (15 D a), a town on coast of Illyricum.

**EBAL** (3 D e; 6 C d; 13 C d; 16 C d; 17 C d), a hill near Shechem, from which curses were to be pronounced, Deut. 12. 28; 27. 13.

**Eber** (1 F d), territory of children of Eber, Gen. 10. 25.

**Eobatans** (2 E c; 8 G b), a town in Media.

**Eobotans**, North (2 E b; 8 F a), a town in Media Minor.

**Ed** (16 D d), probably *Jabesh Gilead*.

**Edom** (2 C c; 4 G b), land inhabited by descendants of Edom, Gen. 32. 3; 36. 8.

**Edrei** (6 E c; 10 E c), the capital of kingdom of Bashan, now called *Ed Derah*, Num. 21. 35.

**Eglon** (1 F e; 2 B d), a city of Judah, Josh. 15. 39.

**Egypt** (1 F e; 2 B d; 4 B b), a country in north-east of Africa, frequently mentioned in Scripture.

**Egypt**, River of (3 A h; 4 E b; 6 B d), to be distinguished from the Nile.

**Eidan** (10 D d). Identical with *Dion*.

**Ekron** (5 B e; 6 B e; 7 B e), a principal city of the Philistines, 1 Sam. 5, 10; 2 Ki. 1, 2. [Palestine.]

**El Balqa** (10 D e), a division of modern Palestine.

**El Eshran** (10 D b), a division of modern Palestine. [Palestine.]

**El Kuds** (10 e), a division of modern Elam (1 0 d; 2 E e; 8 G e), a country of Persia, Dan. 5, 2.

**Elath** (4 G c), a town at the head of the Arabian Gulf, on the route of the Israelites, Deut. 2, 8.

**Elaiah** (5 D e), a city near Heshbon, Num. 32, 37; Is. 15, 4. [18, 28.]

**Eliab** (12 A c), a city of Benjamin, Josh. 11, 11.

**Eliam** (4 E c), encampment of the Israelites after crossing the Red Sea, Ex. 15, 27.

**Elihu** (15 C b), a town of Achah, 1 Elisha (1 E d), also Sea of Elisha. See Ezek. 27, 7.

**El Mejdal** (16 B e), a village near Askalan.

**Elmusa** (8 G c), a district of Elam.

**Elymas** (13 B e), a village near Jerusalem, memorable for Christ's interview with two disciples on their way thither, Lk. 24, 13.

**Endor** (5 C c; 6 C d), a city south of Mount Tabor, memorable for the account given of the witch of 1 Sam. 28, 7.

**Engannim** (5 C d), a town in vicinity of Mount Gilboa, Josh. 15, 24; 19, 21; 21, 29.

**En-gedi** (5 C f; 7 C f; 13 C d), a town in wilderness of Judah, Josh. 15, 62.

**En-Rimmon** (5 B f; 16 B f), a town of Simeon, now called *K. Umri er Hamunata*.

**Ephesus** (2 A b; 15 D b), a celebrated city of Asia Minor, scene of Paul's labours for three years, Acts 19, 20. See Rev. 2, 1.

**Ephraim** (5 C d), allotment of, Josh. 16, 5.

**Ephraim** (5 C d), a mountain, Josh. 17, 15; Jud. 9, 7; 24.

**Ephraim** (13 C e), a city eight miles from Jerusalem, John 11, 54.

**Ephraim** (3 D f), the ancient name of *Beitlehem*, Gen. 35, 16-19.

**Ephraim** (15 C b), Grecian territory lying between Macedonia and Achah.

**Erech** (2 E c; 8 E d), a city in Shinar, founded by Nimrod, Gen. 10, 10.

**Esdraelon**, Plain of (13 C e; 17 C c), an extensive valley in which many battles were fought. [Ahdod.]

**Eshdud** (16 B e), the modern name for *Eshelmos* (5 C f; 16 C f), a city of tribe of Judah, assigned to the priests, Josh. 16, 60; 21, 14, now called *Es Semuz*.

**Es Saft**, Tell (16 B e), the site of an ancient city, probably *Gath*.

**Es Salt** (16 D d), a city north-east of the Dead Sea.

**Es Samrah** (14 B c), a town on the shore of Sea of Galilee.

**Etam** (5 C e), a city of Judah, 2 Chr. 11, 6. See Jud. 15, 8.

**Etham**, Desert of (4 D c). See Ex. 13, 20. Et-Tell (16 D d), probably the site of the ancient *Beitahata*.

**Euboea** (15 C b), an island of Greece.

**Euphrates** (2 C b; 6 F a; 8 C b), the largest and most important river of Western Asia, Gen. 2, 14; Deut. 11, 24; Rev. 8, 14.

**Evil Counsel**, Hill of (11 A e), in Jerusalem.

**Ezion-gaber** (2 B d; 4 F c; 6 B g), site of Israelite encampment, Num. 33, 35; here, too, Solomon equipped his fleet, 1 Ki. 9, 26.

**FAIR HAVENS** (15 D c), a harbour on south coast of Crete, near Lasea. Acts 27, 8. [Europe.]

**France** (1 C c), a country of Western

**Galatia** (2 B h; 15 E b), Roman province of Asia Minor, scene of Paul's labours during his second and third missionary tours, Acts 16, 8; 18, 23.

**Galilee** (6 C d; 7 C c; 13 C e), scene of the greater part of our Lord's life and labours, Matt. 2, 22; 4, 23; 28, 7.

**Galilee**, Sea of (13 D c; 14 B a; 16 D c; 17 D c), called also the *Sea of Chinnereth*, Num. 34, 11, the *Sea of Thiberias*, John 6, 1, and the *Sea of Gennesaret*, Lk. 5, 1.

**Gallim** (12 A e), a place near Jerusalem, 1 Sam. 25, 44; Is. 10, 30.

**Gamaia** (13 D c; 14 B b), a city on the east coast of Sea of Galilee.

**Gath** (5 B e; 6 B e), a celebrated city of the Philistines, 1 Sam. 5, 8; 2 Chr. 26, 6. [Melita.]

**Gaulus** (15 A b), a small island beside *Gaza* (2 E c; 13 B 3; 16 A e; 17 A e), a border city of the Philistines, Jud. 16.

**Geba** (7 C e), a town of Benjamin assigned to the priests, Josh. 18, 24; 21, 17.

**Geba** (7 C d), a town near Samaria.

**Gebel** (13 E, 6 C b), a city of the Gileadites on coast of Phoenicia, famous for its masonry and shipbuilding, 1 Ki. 5, 13; Ezek. 27, 9.

**Gedor** (5 C e; 16 C e), a town in mountains of Judah, now called *Jedur*, Josh. 15, 68.

**Gennesaret**, Lake of. See *Galilee*, Sea of.

**Gerar** (3 B e; 4 F a; 7 A f; 16 A f), a royal city of the Philistines, Gen. 10, 19; 20, 1, 26, 8; now called *K. m. Terrar*.

**Gerasa** (13 D d; 16 D d), a Syrian city, now called *Jerash*. [Gadara.]

**Gerisenes** (14 B b), the inhabitants of *Gerisim* (3 D e; 5 C d; 13 C d; 16 C d; 17 C d), a mountain of Samaria, near Shechem, from which the blessings were to be pronounced, Deut. 27, 12; Josh. 8, 33.

**Geshurites** (5 D b), people dwelling east of the Jordan, 1 Sam. 4, 3; 19, 37, 38.

**Getsemane** (11 C c), a place in the vicinity of Jerusalem, near to which was the garden where Christ endured His agony, Matt. 26, 36; Mk. 14, 32; John 18, 1, 2. [33; 1 Ki. 9, 15.]

**Gezar** (6 B e), a city of Ephraim, Josh. 10, 33.

**Ghuztah** (16 A e). See *Gaza*.

**Gibeah** (12 C a), a city of Benjamin, 1 Sam. 10, 26; Is. 10, 29.

**Gibeon** (5 C e; 6 C e; 7 C e; 12 A a; 16 C e), a city north of Jerusalem, now called *El-Jib*, Josh. 9, 3-27; 10, 1-14.

**Gilgames** (6 C b), inhabitants of Gebal, Josh. 13, 5. [Armenia, Gen. 2, 13.]

**Gihon** or *Araxes* (2 E b), a river in Gibeon (12 B c), pools and valley of, near Jerusalem, 1 Ki. 1, 45; 2 Chr. 32, 30.

**Gilboa** (3 D e; 5 C d; 16 C d; 17 C d), a mountain west of the Jordan, noted for the slaughter of Saul and his three sons by the Philistines, 1 Sam. 31, 1-6; 2 Sam. 1, 21.

**Gilead** (5 D d; 16 D d; 17 D d), a range of mountains in the vicinity of river *Jabbok*, which abounded with trees producing a valuable gum called the "balm of Gilead," Gen. 37, 25; Jer. 2, 22.

**Gilgal** (5 C e; 7 B d), site of first Israelite encampment after crossing the river Jordan, Josh. 4, 19.

**Gimzo** (5 B e), a town of Dan.

**Girgathites** (3 B e), a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, Gen. 10, 16; 15, 21; Josh. 24, 11.

**Golan** (6 D c; 7 D c; 13 D c), a city of Manasseh, appointed to be a city of refuge, Deut. 4, 43; Josh. 21, 27.

**Gomer** Gad (11 B c) of Jerusalem.

**Gomsar** (1 F c; 2 D a), district of Asia Minor inhabited by descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japheth, Gen. 10, 2; Ezek. 38, 6.

**Goshen** (2 B e; 4 C b), a province in Egypt, which Joseph procured for his father and brethren to settle in, Gen. 45, 10; 47, 1-6.

**Gozan** (6 B a), a river of Assyria, 2 Ki. 17, 6; 1 Chr. 5, 26; Is. 37, 12.

**Great Sea** (3 B 4; 5 B 4; 4 C a; 6 B d; 7 B d), the Mediterranean, Num. 34, 6; Josh. 1, 4; 15, 12; Ezek. 47, 10; Dan. 7, 2.

**HABOR** (8 C b), i.e. river *Chabar*.

**Hadad Rimmon** (5 C c), a city in valley of *Meqiloth*, Josh. 12, 11. [Hittor.]

**Hadrhe** (16 C b), probably the ancient *Hadrom* (1 G d), land occupied by the descendants of Hadrom, son of Joktan, 1 Chr. 1, 27 f.

**Halah** (8 C; 8 F b), place mentioned 2 Ki. 17, 8, its situation being doubtful.

**Hahai** (5 C e), a town in mountains of Judah, Josh. 15, 58.

**Hali** (7 C b), a border town of Asher, Josh. 19, 25.

**Ham** (1 K f; 4 C a), descendants and land.

**Hamath** (1 F d; 2 C b; 8 D a), a city and province of Syria, in valley of the Orontes, Num. 13, 21; Jud. 3, 3; Ezek. 31.

**Hammath** (5 D c; 14 A b; 16 D c), a fenced city of Naphtali, now called *Hammam*, Josh. 19, 35.

**Hannathon** (6 C c; 16 C c), a city of Naphtali, now called *K. F. Anan*.

**Hara** or *Zarnah* (8 F e), a city of Assyria, 1 Chr. 5, 26.

**Haran** (2 C b; 8 B a), a town of Padanaram, Gen. 11, 31.

**Hasbany** (7 C b; 17 D b), name given to Upper Jordan River.

**Hasbaya** (16 D b), a town on river *Hasbany*.

**Havilah** (1 G e; 1 G f), land inhabited by descendants of Havilah, son of Cush, Gen. 2, 11, 10, 7; 25, 13; 1 Sam. 15, 7; Ezek. 39, 1.

**Hazaraveth** (1 B e), land occupied by descendants of Hazaraveth, son of Joktan, 1 Chr. 1, 20.

**Hazereth** (4 F d), a place where the Israelites encamped in the wilderness, Num. 11, 35; 12, 16.

**Hazezon Tamar** (3 D g), ancient name of Engedi, on the west of the Salt Sea, Gen. 14, 7; 2 Chr. 20, 2.

**Hazor** (3 C b; 8 D b; 12 A b), principal royal Capital of Syria, near Lake Merom, Josh. 11, 10.

**Hebron** (3 D f; 5 C e; 6 C e; 7 C e; 13 C e; 16 C e; 17 C e), one of the oldest cities in the world, Gen. 13, 18; Jud. 1, 10.

**Helbon** (7 E a), a city of Syria, famed for its excellent wine, Ezek. 27, 13.

**Heliopolis** (6 D c). See *Baalbek*.

**Hemata** (2 D c), a city on the river Euphrates, 2 Ki. 19, 13.

**Hermon** (3 E e; 5 D b; 6 D c; 7 D b; 13 D e; 16 D e; 17 D b), a mountain in the north-eastern boundary of Palestine, Deut. 3, 8; Josh. 12, 5; Ps. 89, 12; 133, 3.

**Heshbon** (3 E f; 4 G a; 5 D e; 6 C e; 7 D e; 13 D e; 16 D e; 17 D e), a city of the Reubenites, Num. 32, 37; Josh. 13, 17.

**Hiddkel** (8 F c), now called *Tigris*, Gen. 2, 14; Dan. 10, 4. [Col. 4, 13.]

**Hierapolis** (15 D b), a city of Phrygia, inhabited by Hittites, occupied by descendants of Shem.

**Hinnom**, Valley of (11 A d), Josh. 15, 8; 13, 16; 2 Chr. 28, 3; 33, 6. [salem.]

**Hippicus** (10 A c), a high tower in Jerusalem.

**Hippus** (6 C e), a village south-east of Sea of Galilee.

**Hittites** (3 D g), descendants of Heth, 2 Ki. 17, 3.

**Hivites** (3 C e), a tribe of the Canaanites, Gen. 10, 17. [14, 15.]

**Hobab** (3 B b), a town near Damascus, Gen. 25, 14.

**Hor** (2 C e; 4 G b; 6 C f), a mountain on the borders of Edom, where Aaron died and was buried, Num. 20, 22-29.

**Horeb** (4 E d), a mountain in Arabia, near Mount Sinai, where the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses, Ex. 3, 1, 2.

**Huldah** Gad (9).

**Husan**, Kulai at (14 B b; 16 D c), the site of the ancient *Gamaia*.

**ICONIUM** (15 E b), the capital of Lycania, where Paul and Barnabas preached Acts 14, 1.

**Ijon** (7 D b), an ancient city now in ruins, situated in a plain, 1 Ki. 15, 20; 2 Ki. 13, 29; 2 Chr. 10, 4.

- Ixim** (16 B e), a city west of Mount Carmel. **Plyreum** (15 B a), Roman province on the shore of the Adriatic, scene of Paul's labours. Rom. 15. 19.
- India** (11 e; 7 C c), an extensive country on the south of Asia.
- Indus** (11 e), a great river of Asia.
- Iran** (1 H d). See *Paran*.
- Ishmael** (1 F d), country possessed by the descendants of Ishmael. Gen. 25. 12; 1 Chr. 1. 29.
- Isles of the Gentiles** (1 C e), Asia Minor and Europe so named. Gen. 10. 5; Is. 49. 1; 66. 18.
- Israel** (6 C d; 7 D c), kingdom of the ten tribes. 1 Ki. 11. 38.
- Issachar** (6 C c), allotment of Josh. 19. 17.
- Issus** (15 F b), a seaport on the Gulf of Issus in Cilicia.
- Italy** (1 D e; 15 A a), country in the south of Europe. Acts 18. 2; 27. 1.
- Iturae** (13 D b), a province of Syria. Lk. 3. 1.
- Ivrah** (2 D e; 8 D c), country and city on the Euphrates. 2 Ki. 18.34; 19. 13; Is. 37. 33.
- JABBOK** (5 E e; 5 D d; 7 D d; 16 D d), a rivulet on the east side of the Jordan. Gen. 32. 22; Deut. 2. 37.
- Jabesh-Gilead** (5 D d; 6 C d; 7 D d), a city of the half tribe of Manasse. Jud. 21. 2; 1 Sam. 31. 11.
- Jabneh** (5 B e; 7 B e), a city of the tribe of Dan. 2 Chr. 26. 6.
- Jacob's Well** (5 C d; 13 C d), a fountain near Shechem. John 4. 6.
- Jamnia** (15 B e), the modern town called *Jamna*. 1 Chr. 12. 1 Chr. 1. 5.
- Japheth, descendants of** (1 M e). Gen. 10. Japhia (5 C c), city of Zebulun. Josh. 19. 12. Japhia (3 C e; 5 B d), a seaport town, now *Joppa*. Josh. 19. 46.
- Jarmuth** (5 B e; 7 B e; 16 B e), a city of Judah, now called *Farmuk*. Josh. 10. 5; 21. 29.
- Jattir** (5 C f; 16 C f), a city of Judah, now called *Ka. Atir*. Josh. 15. 48.
- Jaulan, Sabael** (16 D c), the modern name for *Golan*.
- Javan** (1 E d), i.e. *Greece*. Gen. 10. 2; Is. 66. 19.
- Jaxartes** (1 I c), a great river in Scythia. Jazer (5 D e), a city of Gad. Josh. 21. 39; Is. 16. 8.
- Jebs** (16 C d), a village in Nablus.
- Jebla Jerumk** (16 C c), name of a mountain.
- Jeus** (3 D f), the ancient name of *Jerusalem*. Josh. 18. 15.
- Jedn** (16 D b), the modern name for *Iturae*.
- Jenin** (16 C d), same as *Engannim*.
- Jerah** (1 H f), a city on the coast of *Razama*.
- Jericho** (4 G a; 5 C e; 7 C e; 13 C e; 16 C e; 17 C e), a royal city of great antiquity. Deut. 32. 49; Josh. 6. 1; 1 Ki. 16. 34; Lk. 19. 1.
- Jerusalem** (5 C c; 5 D f; 4 G a; 5 C e; 6 C e; 7 C e; 12 B c; 13 C e; 15 F e; 16 C e; 17 C e), the metropolis of Palestine from the time of David. 2 Sam. 5. 6. Jezreel (5 C c; 6 C d; 7 C c), a celebrated city west of the Jordan. Josh. 19. 13; 1 Ki. 21. 1; 2 Chr. 1. 30-37.
- Jezreel, Valley of** (5 C c).
- Jijliah** (16 C d), probably the site of the ancient *Jiljal*.
- Jimza** (16 B e), same as *Gimzo*.
- Jish** (16 C b), village in Beirut, destroyed by an earthquake.
- Joab's Well** (11 B e) in Jerusalem.
- Jobah** (1 H f), land occupied by descendants of Jobab, son of Joktan. Gen. 10. 29; 1 Chr. 1. 23.
- Jokanaan** (5 C c; 7 C e; 16 C c), a city of Zebulun, now called *Tell Keiman*. Josh. 12. 22.
- Joknan** (1 G f), land occupied by the descendants of Joknan, son of Eber. Gen. 10. 25; 1 Chr. 1. 19.
- Joppa** (6 B d; 7 B d; 13 B d; 15 E c; 16 B d; 17 D d), a seaport town on the Mediterranean. 2 Chr. 2. 16; Jon. 1. 3; Acts 9. 36; 19. 5.
- Jordan** (2 C e; 3 E e; 5 D d; 6 C d; 7 D d; 13 D d; 14 B a; 16 D d; 17 D d), a celebrated river of Palestine, which falls into the Dead Sea. Josh. 3. 1; 2 Ki. 5. 7; Matt. 3. 6.
- Jordan, Plain of** (3 E e). [Josh. 15. 1.]
- Judah** (5 B e; 6 B e; 7 B d), southern division of Judah, Wilderness of (5 C e).
- Judah** (13 C e; 15 F c), northern division of Palestine.
- Jutta** or **Yutta** (5 C f; 13 C f; 16 C f), a city of Judah. Josh. 15. 55.
- KABUL** (16 C c). See *Cabul*.
- Kades** (15 D b). See *Kadesh*.
- Kadesh** (2 C e; 6 D b), city on the borders of the Promised Land. Num. 13. 26; 32. 8.
- Kadmonites** (8 F b), a people thought to have resided by Mount Hermon. Gen. 15. 18.
- Kanah** (13 C b), city of Asher. Josh. 19. 28.
- Kanah, Brook** (5 B d; 16 C d; 17 C d). See *Josh. 16. 8; 17. 9.*
- Kara** (8 H b), a mountain chain in Media.
- Karkar** (2 C c), a city near Kadesh.
- Karsh** or **Panigris** (8 G c), a river of Susiana.
- Kasimiyah** (16 C b; 17 C b), a large river of Palestine; the ancient *Leontes*.
- Kedar** (1 G e), land in Arabia occupied by the Kedarite descendants of Ishmael. Gen. 25. 13.
- Kedesh** (5 D b; 6 C c; 7 D b; 13 D b; 14 C a), a town belonging to the tribe of Naphtali. Josh. 19. 37; 20. 7.
- Keh** or **Ara** (16 C c). See *Hannathon*.
- Keh Kenna** (16 C c), thought by some to be *Cana* of Galilee.
- Kenakir** (16 B e), a city in El Hauran.
- Kenath** (6 D d; 7 F c), a town of Manasse. Num. 32. 42.
- Kerak** (14 C a; 16 D f; 17 D f), a town and brook east of Dead Sea.
- Kerazeh** (16 D c), a village north of the Sea of Galilee.
- Keremlis** (3 D a), a city near Nineveh.
- Keremlis** (5 C c; 16 C d), a city of Judah, now called *Ka. Kuriein*. Josh. 15. 25.
- Kerith** (7 F c), a city of Moab. Jer. 48. 24.
- Kersa** or **Gorsa** (14 B b; 16 D c), a town on the east shore of Sea of Galilee; the ancient *Gersara*. Matt. 8. 28.
- Kidron, Valley of** (the 11 C c).
- Kimmeri** (1 F c), an historic people dwelling between the Dnieper and the Don.
- Kiriathaim** (3 E f), a city of the Reubenites. Num. 32. 37; Jer. 48. 1, 23.
- Kirjath-arba** (3 D f; 4 G a), the ancient name of *Hebron*. Gen. 23. 2; Josh. 14. 15.
- Kir Moab** (5 D f; 6 C e; 7 D f), one of the two chief strongholds of Moab.
- Kishon** (3 D d; 6 C c; 6 C d; 13 C c; 18 C c; 17 C c), a rivulet which rises in Mount Tabor and falls into the Mediterranean. Jud. 4. 7; 5. 21; Ps. 83. 9.
- Kittim** (5 F d), land occupied by descendants of Kittim, son of Javan. Gen. 10. 4; probably *Cyprus*. [ruin.]
- Kuneithr** (16 D b), the site of an ancient Kurn (16 C b), a river entering the Mediterranean near *Zib*.
- Kurna** or **Kurna** (5 F d), a city at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates.
- Kutha** (2 D c; 8 E c), a city near Babylon.
- LACHES** (5 B e; 7 B e; 16 B e), a city of Judah, now called *Tell el Hevy*. Josh. 10. 31; 32; 2 Chr. 11. 9.
- Laiish** (3 E e; 5 D b; 7 D b), original name of the city of Dan. Jud. 18. 29.
- Laodicea** (2 A b; 15 D b), a city of Phrygia, near Colossae. Col. 2. 1; 4. 13; Rev. 3. 14. [Antioch.]
- Laodicea** (15 F b), a city of Syria, near Laesa (15 C c), a city of Crete. Acts 27. 8.
- Lebanon** (3 F b; 5 D a; 6 C c; 7 D a; 13 D a; 17 D a), an extensive range of mountains on the north of Canaan. Deut. 3. 25; Jud. 3. 3; 1 Ki. 7. 2.
- Lebanon, Valley of** (7 D a).
- Lebonah** (5 C d; 7 C d), a village near Shiloh. Jud. 21. 19.
- Lebham** (1 E d), country occupied by descendants of Cush. 1 Chr. 1. 11.
- Leontes** (3 D c; 6 C b; 10 C b; 17 C b), a river of Phoenicia.
- Libhah** (7 B e), a town of Judah, assigned to the priests. Josh. 21. 13.
- Lod** (7 B e), a Benjaminite town. 1 Chr. 8. 12. Identical with Ludd.
- Lubban** (16 C d), the modern name for *Lebonah*.
- Ludd** or **Lydda** (13 B e; 16 B e), a village near Joppa. Acts 9. 32. [Gen. 28. 19.]
- Luz** (3 D f), the ancient name of *Bethel*.
- Lycania** (15 E b), a province of Asia Minor; chief scene of Paul's labours during his first missionary tour. Acts 14. 6. [Acts 27. 6.]
- Lyeia** (15 D b), a province of Asia Minor.
- Lydia** (15 D b), country of Asia. Ezek. 30. 5.
- Lystra** (15 E b), city of Lycania. Acts 14. 8.
- MACEDONIA** (15 C a), a large country lying between the Adriatic and Aegean Seas. Acts 16. 9; Rom. 15. 26.
- Magdala** (13 C c; 14 A b), a town on the shore of the Sea of Galilee. Matt. 13. 33; 8. 2.
- Magog** (1 G c), land occupied by descendants of a son of Japheth. Gen. 10. 2.
- Mahanaim** (3 E e; 6 D d; 7 D d), a city east of the Jordan. Gen. 32. 2; Josh. 21. 36; 2 Sam. 2. 8. [Chalidon Lake.]
- Maktus** (8 G d), a stream running into Maab (3 D f), a place near Hebron. Gen. 13. 18; 23. 17. [Gen. 36. 23.]
- Manahath** (12 A d), a city near Jerusalem.
- Manassah** (5 G d; 5 D c), allotment of Josh. 13. 29; 17. 1.
- Mason** (5 C f; 7 C f; 16 C f), a city of Judah, now called *Ka. Masin*. Josh. 16. 85; 1 Sam. 23. 24; 26. 2.
- Marsh** (4 D c), site of Israelite encampment, where bitter waters were made sweet. Ex. 15. 23.
- Maresah** (5 B e; 7 B e; 16 B e), a city of Judah, now called *Ka. Mersah*. Josh. 15. 44.
- Masada** (4 D c), a famous and impregnable fortress, where bitter waters were made sweet. Ex. 15. 23.
- Masius** (2 D b; 8 C a), a mountain in the north of Mesopotamia.
- Medeba** (7 D c), a city of Moab. Num. 21. 30; Josh. 13. 16; Is. 15. 2.
- Media** (1 H d; 2 E b; 8 G b), the country of the Medes, who were closely allied to the Persians. 2 Ki. 17. 6; Is. 21. 2.
- Media Minor** (8 F a), the north-west portion of Media, which formed a separate kingdom from 324 B.C. till the time of Augustus.
- Median War** (8 D c).
- Mediterranean Sea** (2 B c; 13 B e; 15 C c; 16 B e; 17 B c), a large gulf of the Atlantic Ocean, dividing Europe from Africa.
- Megiddo** (5 C d; 7 C d), a city of the tribe of Manasseh. Josh. 17. 11; Jud. 5. 19; 2 Ki. 23. 29. 30.
- Mefeld** (14 A b; 16 C c), a city on the west shore of Sea of Galilee.
- Melita** (15 A b), now called *Malta*, an island south of Sicily. Acts 28. 1.
- Meroz** (1 F d), a ruined city of Nubia.
- Meroz, Wars of** (3 E e; 5 D b; 7 D b; 16 D b; 17 D b), a lake supplied by the Jordan. Josh. 11. 5.
- Mesene** (8 F d), a district of Susiana.
- Meshech** (1 G c), land occupied by the descendants of Meshech, son of Japheth. Gen. 10. 2.
- Mesopotamia** (2 D b; 8 G b), a province situated between the Euphrates and Tigris. Gen. 11. 31.
- Michmash** (6 C e; 13 C c; 16 C c), a city of Benjamin. 1 Sam. 13. 5; Neh. 11. 31.
- Midian** (1 F e; 4 F d), land of the Midianites. Ex. 2. 15.
- Miletus** (15 D b), a seaport city south of Ephesus. Acts 20. 15, 17.
- Mitylene** (1 F d), capital of the island of Lesbos. Acts 20. 14.
- Mizraim** (1 F e), the old name for *Egypt*.
- Moab** (2 C c; 4 G a), an ancient kingdom east of the Dead Sea.

**Modad** (1 G 0), land occupied by descendants of Almodad, son of Joktan, Gen. 10. 26. [26; 19.]

**Moladah** (7 C 0), a city in Judah, Josh. 15. 26.

**Moscow** (1 F b), the ancient capital of Russia.

**Mosul** (8 D a), a city on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite Nineveh.

**Moscovy** (1 G b), the name for the ancient territory of the Russians, lying round Moscow.

**Myra** (15 E b), a city of Lycia, Acts 27. 5.

**Mysia** (15 D b), a province of Asia Minor, Acts 16. 7, 8.

**NABLUS** (10 C d), a division of modern Palestine.

**Nabius** (16 C d; 17 C d), the ancient *Shechem*. [19, 15.]

**Nahallal** (7 C c), a town of Zebulun, Josh. 19. 32.

**Naphthum** (1 F e), territory of the second descendants of Naphthum, the son of Mizraim, Gen. 10. 13.

**Nazareth** (13 C c; 16 C c; 17 C c), a town of Galilee, where Christ spent His early years, and where He afterwards preached. [Acts 16. 11.]

**Neapolis** (15 C a), a city of Macedonia.

**Nebatiyah** (16 C b), a village in Beirut.

**Nebo**, Mount (4 G a; 5 D e; 13 D e; 17 D e), in the land of Moab, where Moses died, Deut. 32. 49.

**Nekob** (14 C a), a place south-west of the Sea of Galilee, Josh. 19. 33.

**Noby Samuil** (12 A b), the site of Mizpeh, i. e. a watch tower, 1 Sam. 7. 5.

**Nephtali** (12 B e), a caravansary near Jerusalem. [43.]

**Nerib** (15 B e), a town of Judah, Josh. 15.

**Nicomis** (15 D a), a city in Bithynia.

**Niopolis** (15 C b), a town in Thrace, near the borders of Macedonia, Tit. 3. 12.

**Nile** (4 C c), a celebrated river of Egypt, Gen. 41.

**Nimrin** (16 D e), a hill east of the Jordan.

**Nineveh** (1 G d; 2 D b; 8 D a), one of the oldest and largest cities of the world, situated on the left bank of the Tigris, Jon. 1. 2, 3; Nah. 1. 2; 3.

**Niabib** (9 C a), the modern name of *Accad*.

**Nios Gata** (9).

**Nob** (12 B b), a city of the priests, where David fled from Saul, 1 Sam. 21. 1.

**Nubia** (1 F f), a country of Africa.

**OFFENCE, MOUNT OF** (11 C e), in Jerusalem.

**Olivet, Mount of** (5 C e; 10 C c; 12 C c; 13 C e; 10 C c; 17 C c), situated east of Jerusalem, scene of several impressive events in our Lord's history.

**On** (1 F d), city of Egypt, Gen. 41. 45; 46. 20.

**Ono** (5 B d; 7 B d; 16 B d), a city of Benjamin, now called *Kejr Ana*, 1 Chr. 6. 12.

**Opbel** (10 B d), a part of Mount Zion, near to the south of the Temple, 2 Chr. 27. 13, 14; Neh. 3. 26; 11. 21.

**Ophir** (1 G f), a country celebrated for its gold and precious stones, 1 Kl. 9. 28; 22. 48; 2 Chr. 8. 18; Job 22. 24; 1s. 13. 12. [18. 23; Jud. 6. 11.]

**Ophrah** (7 C e), a city of Benjamin, Josh. 18. 25.

**Opis** (8 E b), a town in Assyria. [Syria.]

**Orontes** (6 D a; 15 F b), a river of North Syria.

**PADAN-ARAM** (2 C b), country in Mesopotamia, Gen. 25. 20; 31. 18; 35. 9.

**Palaecopis** (8 E d), a river of Babylon.

**Pamphylia** (15 E b), a province of Asia Minor, Acts 13. 13; 14. 24; 27. 5.

**Paphlagonia** (15 E a), a district of Asia Minor.

**Paphos** (15 E c), a city of Cyprus, Acts 13. 6.

**Paran** (4 E d), the site of the Israelite encampment.

**Paran, Desert of** (2 B c; 3 D g; 4 E c; 6 B f), in Arabia Petraea, the scene of the wanderings of the Israelites, Num. 10. 13; 12. 16; 13. 3.

**Parbat Gata** (9).

**Parthians** (8 G c). See *Karun*.

**Palara** (15 D b), a seaport town of Lycia, Acts 21. 1.

**Parthium** (1 E e), a canton of Egypt, called also *Parthos*, Gen. 10. 14; 1s. 11. 11.

**Palmos** (15 D b), an island in the *Ægean* Sea, to which John was banished, and where he wrote the book of Revelation, Rev. 1. 9.

**Pella** (13 D d), a town of Decapolis.

**Pella** (15 C a), the ancient capital of Macedonia.

**Penuel** (3 E e), a place on the east of Jordan, where Jacob wrestled with God, Gen. 32. 24-30.

**Persea** (13 D d), a division of Palestine.

**Perga** (15 E b), a city of Pamphylia, Acts 13. 14; 14. 25.

**Pergamos** (2 A b; 15 D b), a city of Mysia, seat of one of the seven churches of Asia, Rev. 1. 11; 2. 12.

**Perizzites** (3 D e), a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, Gen. 13. 7; 15. 20; Jud. 1. 4.

**Persia** (1 F d; 2 F c), an ancient kingdom of Asia.

**Persian Gulf** (1 G e; 2 E d), an arm of the Indian Ocean, extending between Persia and Arabia.

**Pethor** (18 B a), a city of Mesopotamia, Num. 22. 3. [4.]

**Pharpar** (5 E b; 7 E b; 16 E b; 17 E b), a river of Damascus, 2 Kl. 5. 12.

**Philadelphian** (15 D b), a city of Lydia, seat of one of the seven churches of Asia, Rev. 1. 11; 3. 7.

**Philadelphia** (13 D e), a city of Decapolis.

**Philippi** (15 C a), a chief city of Macedonia, Acts 16. 12. [Philistia.]

**Phinistines** (6 B e), the inhabitants of Phoenicia, Acts 16. 12.

**Phoenicia** (13 C b; 15 F c), a country bounded on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the east and north by Syria. [Acts 16. 6.]

**Phrygia** (15 D b), a district of Asia Minor.

**Pisidia** (15 E b), a province of Asia Minor, Acts 13. 14; 14. 24.

**Pontus** (2 C a; 16 A f), a province of Asia Minor, Acts 2. 9; 1 Pet. 1. 1.

**Pontus Euxinus** (15 E a), i. e. the *Black Sea*.

**Propontis** (15 D a), a sea in Asia Minor, now called the *Sea of Marmora*.

**Ptolemais** (13 C c; 15 F c), same as *Acco*.

**Puteoli** (15 A a), a seaport town of Italy, Acts 28. 13.

**Pyraxus** (15 F b), a river of Cilicia.

**RAAMAH** (1 H e), land occupied by the descendants of Ham, Gen. 10. 7.

**Rabba** or **Rabbah** (16 D f; 17 D b), the chief city of the Ammonites, 2 Sam. 11. 1; 12. 26.

**Rabbath-Ammon** (5 D e; 6 C e; 7 D e), the metropolis, and very strong fortress of the Ammonites, Deut. 3. 11.

**Rabbath Moab** (5 D f; 6 O e), the capital of Moab, also called *Acr*.

**Raahal's Tomb** (3 D f; 5 C e; 12 A e), near Bethlehem, Gen. 48. 7.

**Rasah** (15 D d; 16 D d), a city east of the Jordan, now called *Rajib*.

**Ramah** (6 C e; 7 C e; 12 B a; 16 C e), a city of Benjamin, now called *er Ram*, Josh. 18. 25; 1 Sam. 1. 19; Jer. 31. 15; 40. 1.

**Ramah** (16 C c), a city of Galilee.

**Ramla** (16 C b), a city of Beirut.

**Ramleh** (16 B e), a village famous for its noble tower.

**Ramoth Gilead** (5 D d; 7 D d), a town of Gilead, appointed as a city of refuge, Josh. 20. 8.

**Ras el Ain, Kulal** (16 B d), the ancient *Antipatris*.

**Ras es Nakurah** (16 C b; 17 C b), a promontory on the Mediterranean.

**Red Sea** (2 B d; 4 F e), an arm of the Indian Ocean between Arabia and Africa, miraculously crossed by the Israelites, Ex. 14.

**Rehoboth** (2 D c; 8 C b), a city near Nineveh, Gen. 10. 11.

**Reimam** (10 D d), the modern name for *Ramoth Gilead*.

**Remthec** (15 E c), a place east of the Jordan. [Gen. 14. 5.]

**Rephaim** (3 E d), a tribe of Canaanites.

**Rephidim** (1 F d), a place where the Israelites encamped, Ex. 17. 1.

**Resen** (2 D b; 8 D a), a city of Assyria, built by Asshur, Gen. 10. 12.

**Reuben** (5 D e), allotment of, Num. 32. Josh. 13. 15.

**Reuben** (2 C b; 8 B b), a city captured by the Assyrians, 2 Kl. 19. 12.

**Rhagae** (2 F b; 8 H b), a town of Media.

**Rhæsus, Mountains of** (8 H b), the Mediterranean, Acts 21. 1.

**Rhegium** (15 B b), a maritime city of Italy, Acts 28. 13.

**Rherma** (1 F e), a city near the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

**Rhodes** (2 A b; 15 D b), an island of the Mediterranean, Acts 21. 1.

**Riblah** (6 D b), a city of Syria, 2 Kl. 23. 33; 25. 6; Jer. 39. 5.

**Simon** (5 C e; 16 C e), a steep rock which served as a fortress to the Benjaminites four months, Jud. 20. 45, 47.

**Simon** (5 C e), a city of Zebulun.

**Riphath** (1 D c; 1 F d), the territory of the descendants of Riphath, son of Gomer, Gen. 10. 3.

**Rome** (15 A a), the chief city of Italy, and long the mistress of the world.

**Road** (6 C b), same as *Arvad*.

**Rummanah** (16 C c), the modern name for *Rimmon* of Zebulun.

**SALAMIS** (15 E b), a city in the island of Cyprus, Acts 13. 5.

**Salach** (6 D d; 7 F d), limit of Bashan and of Gad, Deut. 3. 10; Josh. 12. 5: 13. 11; 1 Chr. 5. 11.

**Salem** (3 F d; 4 G a), supposed to be the original name of *Jerusalem*, in the days of Melchizedek, Gen. 14. 18.

**Salmone, Cape** (15 D b), a promontory of Crete, Acts 27. 7.

**Salt** (5 D d; 4 G a; 5 C e; 6 C e), i. e. the *Dead Sea*.

**Samaria** (7 C d; 13 C d; 15 F c; 16 C d; 17 C d), the capital city of the Ephraimites, about forty miles north from Jerusalem, 1 Kl. 16. 26.

**Samaria** (13 C d), the district between Judea and Galilee.

**Samos** (15 D b), an island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Asia Minor, Acts 20. 15.

**Samothracia** (15 D a), a small island on the coast of Thracia, Acts 16. 11.

**Sangarius** (15 E a), a river flowing through Bithynia into the Black Sea.

**Sanur** (16 C d), a village near Samaria.

**Sardis** (2 A b; 15 D b), the ancient capital of Lydia, and site of one of the seven churches of Asia, Rev. 1. 11; 3. 1.

**Sarepta** (13 C b), a city of the Sidonians, situated between Tyre and Sidon, Lk. 4. 26, identical with *Zarephath*.

**Scandinavia** (1 D b), the north-west peninsula portion of Europe.

**Seyros** (15 C b), an island east of Embræ.

**Seythia** (1 H c), a vast territory north and east of the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Aral Sea.

**Seythopolis** (13 C d), i. e. *Bethshan*.

**Sea of the Plain** (5 C; 7 C 0), i. e. the *Dead Sea*.

**Sea, the Great** (2 B c; 3 B d; 4 C a; 5 B e; 5 D b; 7 B b; 15 C c), i. e. the *Mediterranean*.

**Seba** or **Sheba** (1 F f), the principal city of the Sabæans, 1 Kl. 10. 1; Jer. 6. 20; Ezek. 27. 22.

**Sebbek** (16 C d), probably *Masada*.

**Seilon** (16 C d), the modern name for *Shiloh*.

**Suir, Mount** (4 G b; 6 C 0), a range of mountains south-east of the Dead Sea, inhabited by the Horites, Gen. 14. 6.

**Selah** (6 C d), the capital of Edom, 2 Kl. 14. 7.

**Selencia** (8 E c), a city on the Tigris.

**Selencia** (15 F b), also the seaport of Antioch, Acts 13. 4.

- Selencia** (15 E b), a city of Cilicia.
- Semakh** (14 B c; 16 D c), a village on the Sea of Galilee, probably the ancient *Hippus*.
- Sephar** (1 H d), a seaport town in the Arabian province of Yemen.
- Sepharvaim** (8 E c), a town on the east bank of the Euphrates above Babylon, 2 Ki. 17, 24.
- Sephoris** (13 C c), the capital of Lower Galilee in the time of Christ.
- Seria** (1 L d), a district in Scythia.
- Shelem** (6 C d), a city near Shechem, Gen. 33, 18.
- Shearon**, Plain of (5 B d; 7 B d; 13 B d; 17 B d), celebrated for its beauty and fertility, Cant. 2, 1; Is. 35, 2.
- Shechem** (3 D c; 5 C d; 6 C d; 7 C d), an ancient city north of Jerusalem, Gen. 33, 19; Josh. 24, 1.
- Sheleph** (1 G e), the territory of the descendants of Sheleph, son of Joktan, Gen. 10, 26.
- Shiloh** (5 C d; 6 C d; 7 C d), a city of Ephraim, where the ark of God remained for about 300 years, Josh. 18, 1; Jud. 18, 31; 1 Sam. 1, 3.
- Shinar** (1 G d; 2 E c; 8 E c), a province of Babylonia, where the tower of Babel stood, Gen. 10, 10.
- Shunem** (5 C c; 7 C c), a city of Issachar, where Elisha brought to life the Shunamite's son, 2 Ki. 4, 8-37.
- Shushan** or **Susa** (1 G d; 2 E c; 8 G c), the capital, and usual residence of the kings of Persia, Neh. 1, 1; Est. 2, 6; Dan. 6, 2.
- Shuster** or **Selucia** (8 G c), a city on river Pasitigiris. [for *Socoh*.]
- Shuweikah** (16 B e), the modern name *Sicily* (1 A b), the largest island in the Mediterranean.
- Sidon** (1 F d; 3 D b; 5 C a; 6 C c; 7 C a; 15 C a; 15 F c; 16 C a; 17 C a), the capital of Phœnicia, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, Gen. 10, 19; Matt. 15, 21; Acts 27, 4.
- Sidonians** (3 D b; 6 C c), the people living in Sidon, Deut. 3, 9.
- Siloam** (11 B d; 12 B d), a place near Jerusalem, where there is a famous pool, John 9.
- Simeon** (6 B d), allotment of Josh. 19, 1.
- Sin** (4 D a), a city of Egypt, Ezek. 30, 15.
- Sin**, **Wilderness** of (4 E d), place reached by the Israelites, Ex. 16, 1.
- Sinal** (4 F d), a mountain in the wilderness of Horah, Ex. 19, 20.
- Sinites** (3 E a), people mentioned, Gen. 10, 17.
- Sinim** (1 N d), a remote Eastern land, perhaps China, Is. 49, 12.
- Sinbarris** (14 A c), a town near the foot of the Sea of Galilee.
- Smyrna** (2 A b; 15 D b), a large city of Asia Minor, site of one of the seven churches, Rev. 1, 11; 2, 8.
- Socoh** (5 B e; 5 C d), a city of Judah, Josh. 15, 48.
- Soli** (15 E b), a city of Cilicia.
- Spain** (1 B c), a kingdom of South Europe, Rom. 15, 24. [Minor.]
- Spaato** (8 F a), lake in south of Media Subbarin (16 C c), a village and fountain on Carmel.
- Succoth** (3 E e; 5 D d; 16 D d), a city east of the Jordan, allotted to Gad, Josh. 13, 27.
- Succoth** (4 D b), a place in Egypt, Ex. 12, 37.
- Sueimab** (16 D e), probably *Beth Jeshimoth*.
- Suez**, **Gulf** of (4 D d), the north-western arm of the Red Sea.
- Sulam** (16 C c), the modern name for *Shunem*.
- Sumera** (8 D b), a city of Assyria.
- Sunamein** (16 C b), a city in El Hauran.
- Surufeld** (10 E b), probably the ancient *Zerzaphath*.
- Surah** (16 B e), the modern name for *Zorah*.
- Suziana** (8 G d), a province in Elam, of which Susa was the capital.
- Sychar** (13 C d), the capital of Samaria, John 4, 5.
- Syene** (1 F e), an ancient city of Egypt, Ezek. 29, 10.
- Syracuse** (15 B b), a city of the island of Sicily, Acts 28, 12.
- Syria** (6 F a; 7 F a; 8 A a; 16 F b), an ancient kingdom, bounded on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the east by the Euphrates, 2 Sam. 8, 6; 2 Chr. 28, 5; Matt. 4, 24.
- Syrian Desert** (2 C c), an extensive desert lying between Damascus and Babylon.
- TAANACH** (5 C c; 7 C c), a city of the Manassites, Josh. 17, 11.
- Tabor**, **Mount** (3 D d; 5 C c; 7 C c; 16 C c; 17 C c), a celebrated mountain in Palestine, Jud. 4, 14; Ps. 89, 13; Jer. 46, 18.
- Tadmor** or **Palmyra** (2 C c; 6 E b; 8 B b), a city built by Solomon, 1 Ki. 9, 18; 2 Chr. 3, 4.
- Tahpanhes** (4 D b), an ancient city of Egypt, Jer. 2, 16; 46, 14.
- Tannuk** (16 C c), the modern name for *Tadur*.
- Tanura** (16 B c), the modern name for *Taprobane* (1 L g), an island of the Indian Ocean, probably *Ceylon*.
- Tarshish**, **Sea** of (1 D d), i.e. the *Mediterranean*.
- Tarus** (15 E b), the capital of Cilicia, Acts 21, 39.
- Tarus** or **Tarshish** (1 F d), the place to which Solomon sent fleets, 1 Ki. 10, 22; 2 Chr. 9, 21.
- Tartessus** (2 E d), a town of Spain.
- Taurus** (2 B b), a mountain in Cilicia.
- Taverna**, **Three** (15 A a), a place south of Rome, Acts 28, 16.
- Tavium** (15 E b), a town in the province of Galatia.
- Tekoa** (5 C e; 16 C c), a city of Judah, 2 Sam. 14, 2; 2 Chr. 11, 6.
- Tell Hum** (16 D c), a place containing the ruins of a large town.
- Tell Hesi** (16 D e), the ancient *Beth Nitrah*.
- Tell Rameh** (16 D e), the ancient *Beth Horon* (Upper).
- Temple** (9; 10 B c), the magnificent building erected in Jerusalem for the worship of God. [Minor.]
- Tharus** (15 C a), an island in the Egean Thebes (1 F e), the original capital of Egypt, called *No* in Old Testament.
- Thebez** (5 C d; 16 C d), a city of Ephraim, where Abimelech was slain, now called *Tubas*, Jud. 9, 50-54.
- Thessalonica** (15 C a), the capital of Macedonia, site of Christian Church, to the people of which Paul sent two epistles, Acts 17, 1; 1 Thes. 1, 1; 2 Thes. 1, 1. [Minor.]
- Thracia** (15 D a), a province of Asia Thyastra (15 D b), a city of Lydia, Acts 16, 14; Rev. 2, 18.
- Tiberias** (13 D c; 14 A b; 16 D c; 17 D c), a city of Galilee on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee, now called *Tubariya*.
- Tiberias**, **Sea** of, or **Bahr Tubariya** (14 B b; 16 D c; 17 D c), i.e. the *Sea of Galilee*.
- Tibneh** (16 C d), probably the ancient *Timnath*.
- Tibni** (16 C c), a village with a castle.
- Tigris** or **Hiddekel** (2 E c; 9 E c), a celebrated river of Babylonia, Dan. 10, 4.
- Timnah** (5 C c; 5 B e; 7 B e), a city of Judah, Jud. 14, 1.
- Tiphath** or **Thapsacus** (6 F a; 8 B b), a city on the Euphrates, 1 Ki. 4, 24.
- Tirzah** (5 C d; 6 C d; 7 C d; 16 C d), a city of the Ephraimites, residence of the kings of Israel from the time of Jeroboam to that of Omri, 1 Ki. 14, 17; 2 Ki. 15, 26; now called *Telasar*.
- Titus'** **Wall** of Circumvallation (10 A d), **Tob**, **Land** of (6 D c), a small district of Palestine, east of the Jordan, Jud. 11, 3, 6.
- Tobolsk** (1 I b), a government of Russia, in Western Siberia.
- Tobolsk** (1 I b), the capital of the province.
- Togarmah** (1 G d), land occupied by descendants of Gomer, Gen. 10, 3; Ezek. 27, 14.
- Tophel** (4 G h; 6 O f), a place supposed to be in the country of Moab, Deut. 1, 1.
- Tophet** (10 B e), a place in the valley of Hinnon, where children were burned in the fire to Moloch, 1s. 30, 33; Jer. 7, 32; 32, 35.
- Tripolis** (16 F c), a coast town of Phœnicia.
- Troas** (16 D b), a seaport of Mysia, Acts 16, 8; Cor. 2, 12.
- Trogyllium** (16 D b), a town on a promontory, about five miles from Samos, Acts 20, 15.
- Troy** (2 A a), an ancient city in the north-west of Asia Minor.
- Tubal** (1 F c; 2 C b), land occupied by descendants of Japheth, Gen. 10, 2.
- Tubkat Fahel** (16 D d), the ancient *Pelia*.
- Tyre** (3 D e; 6 C b; 6 C c; 7 C b; 13 C b; 16 F c; 16 C b; 17 C b), an ancient city of Phœnicia, Josh. 19, 29; 1 Ki. 7, 13; Is. 23, 1; Ezek. 27, 1; Zech. 9, 3.
- Tyropoon Valley** (10 A c).
- UMM KRISH** (16 D c), the ancient *Gadara*.
- Umm Lalis** (16 B e), a place deriving its name from its vicinity to the ancient *Lachish*.
- Um Shomer** (16 F d).
- Ur** or **Uruk** (1 F d; 2 C b; 8 B a), an ancient city of Mesopotamia.
- Ur** (1 G d; 2 E c; 8 F d), an ancient city of Chaldea, Gen. 11, 28; Neh. 9, 7.
- Urumiyah** (2 E b), a lake of North Persia.
- VAN** (2 D b), a lake between Armenia and Kurdistan.
- Volga** (1 G c), a river in Russia, the largest in Europe, flowing into the Caspian Sea by sixty-five mouths.
- WATER GATE** (9; 10 B d), **Wells** of Moses (4 D c).
- Wilderness** of **Sinai** (4 E d), south of Mount Sinai.
- Wilderness** of **Shur** (4 E b), See Ex. 15, 22.
- Wilderness** of **Zin**, **Jordan** (12 A c).
- Wilderness** of **Zin** (4 F b), See Num. 20, 1; 27, 14; Deut. 32, 51.
- Women's Court** (9).
- YARMUK** (5 D c; 16 D e; 17 D c), a river running east of the Jordan.
- Yebnah** or **Yebna** (16 B e), the ancient *Jamnia*, a large agricultural town, called *Yabneh*, 2 Chr. 26, 6.
- Yerka** (16 C c), a village occupying the site of some ancient town.
- ZABUS** (8 D a), a river of Assyria.
- Zabur Mountains** (8 E a), a range in Media. [Phœnicia.]
- Zaberyan** (16 C a; 17 C a), a river of Zanoah (5 B e), a town of Judah, Josh. 15, 34.
- Zarephath** (6 C b), a city of the Sidonians, 1 Ki. 17, 9.
- Zebulon** (6 C), allotment of Josh. 19, 10.
- Zered** (4 G b), a brook from the mountains of Moab, falling into the Salt Sea, Num. 21, 12; Deut. 2, 14.
- Zerin** (16 C c), the modern name for *Jezreel*.
- Zib** (16 C b), the modern name for *Achith*.
- Ziftah** (16 C b), a village containing rock tomb and ruins of an ancient city.
- Zion** (10 A d), a hill in Jerusalem, where David built a city, and Solomon afterwards erected the temple of God.
- Ziph** (6 C; 7 C f; 16 C f), a city of Judah, where David fled from Saul, now called *Tell el Zif*, Josh. 15, 55; 1 Sam. 23, 14.
- Zoan** (2 B c; 4 C b), an ancient city of Egypt, Num. 33, 22.
- Zoar** or **Bela** (3 E f), one of the cities of the plain, spared at the intercession of Lot, Gen. 14, 2; 19, 22.
- Zorah** (5 B e; 7 B e), a city of the tribe of Dan, the birthplace of Samson, Jud. 13, 1. [of the Jordan.]
- Zubhik** (14 B a), a valley and brook west of *Zuzim* or *Zamzammim* (3 F e), a race of giants inhabiting the territory east of the Jordan, Gen. 14, 5; Deut. 2, 20.

# List of Coloured Maps

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. THE ANCIENT WORLD                         | 8. BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA, MEDIA AND SUSIANA |
| 2. ARMENIA, ASSYRIA                          | 9. BLOCK PLAN OF HEROD'S TEMPLE          |
| 3. CANAAN IN THE TIME OF THE PATRIARCHS      | 10. ANCIENT JERUSALEM                    |
| 4. JOURNEYS OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL        | 11. MODERN JERUSALEM                     |
| 5. CANAAN AS DIVIDED AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES | 12. ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM                |
| 6. THE DOMINIONS OF DAVID AND SOLOMON        | 13. PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF CHRIST      |
| 7. THE KINGDOMS OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL          | 14. SEA OF GALILEE                       |
|  | 15. THE JOURNEYS OF ST. PAUL             |
|  | 16. MODERN PALESTINE                     |
|  | 17. PHYSICAL PALESTINE                   |

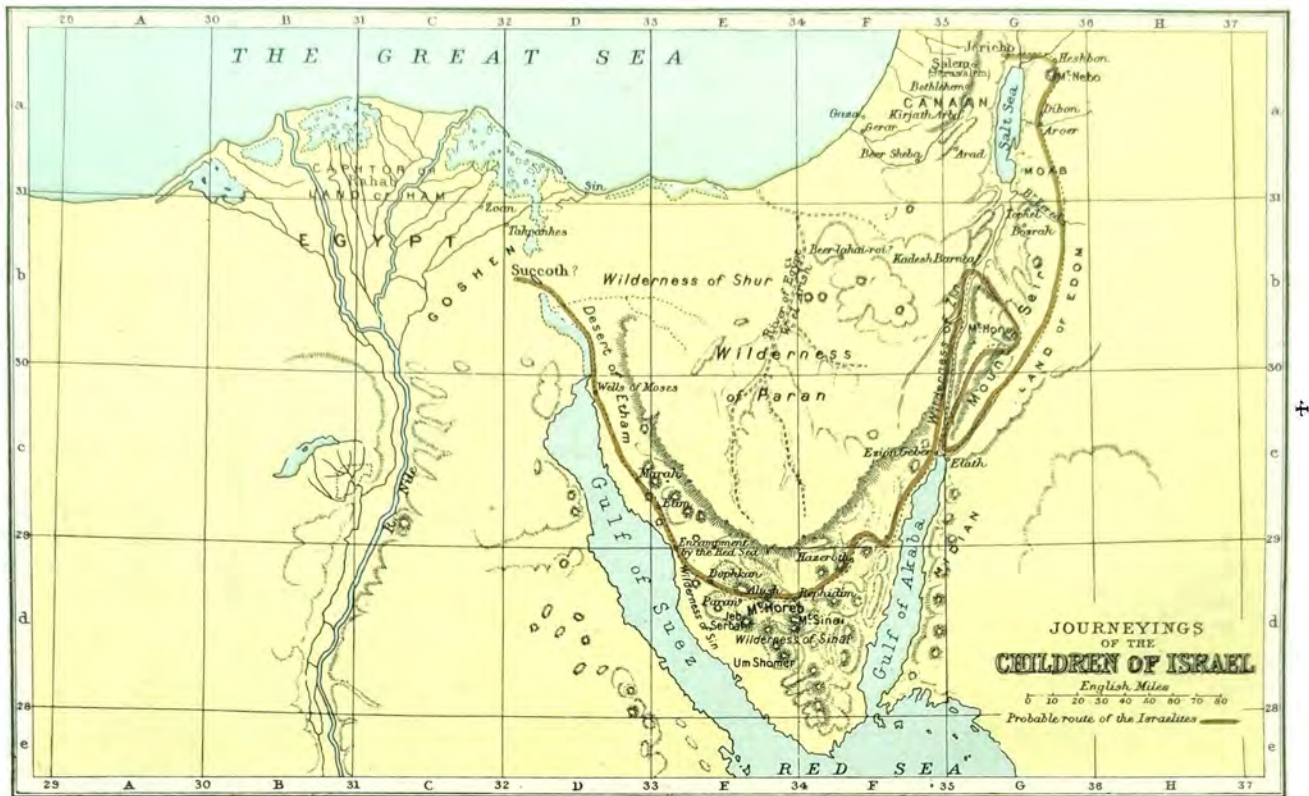
# List of Illustrations in Photogravure

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. RACHEL'S TOMB, NEAR BETHLEHEM               | 18. EMMAUS  |
| 2. JERUSALEM, DAVID STREET                     | 19. LANDING PLACE AT CAPERNAUM  |
| 3. DAVID'S POOL AT HEBRON                      | 20. THE PLAIN OF GENNESARET AND THE LAKE FROM BETHSAIDA                                       |
| 4. ZORAH, THE HOME OF SAMSON                   | 21. THE MOUNT OF TEMPTATION   |
| 5. NEAR VIEW OF HEBRON                         | 22. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM   |
| 6. THE RIVER JORDAN AND THE MOUNTAINS OF JUDEA | 23. HOUSE OF SIMON THE TANNER   |
| 7. THE RIVER JORDAN                            | 24. THE WALL AT DAMASCUS  |
| 8. NATIVE HOUSE, NEAR BETHLEHEM                | 25. PLOUGHING WITH A COW AND AN ASS   |
| 9. GATHERING TARES FROM THE WHEAT AT BETHEL    | 26. THE VIA DOLOROSA OR ROAD BY WHICH CHRIST IS SAID TO HAVE TRAVELLED ON HIS WAY TO GOLGOTHA |
| 10. JERUSALEM, FROM OLIVET                     | 27. TIBERIAS  |
| 11. A FOUNTAIN AT NAZARETH                     | 28. ROAD FROM JERUSALEM TO JERICHO  |
| 12. VIEW OF SAMARIA FROM THE SHECHEM ROAD      | 29. DRAWING IN NET OF FISHES AT THE SEA OF GALILEE  |
| 13. CITADEL OF ZION, FROM BETHLEHEM ROAD       | 30. SAFED, "A CITY SET ON A HILL"   |
| 14. VALLEY OF HINNOM FROM BETHLEHEM ROAD       | 31. BETHANY, FROM THE SLOPES OF OLIVET  |
| 15. JERUSALEM FROM THE TOWER OF DAVID          | 32. NAZARETH, FROM THE EAST   |
| 16. MAIN STREET OF BETHLEHEM                   |   |
| 17. THE MOUNT OF OLIVES FROM THE CITY WALL     |   |









REVISED BY MAJOR C.R. CONDER, D.C.L., LL.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

Wm. Collins Sons & Co. Ltd

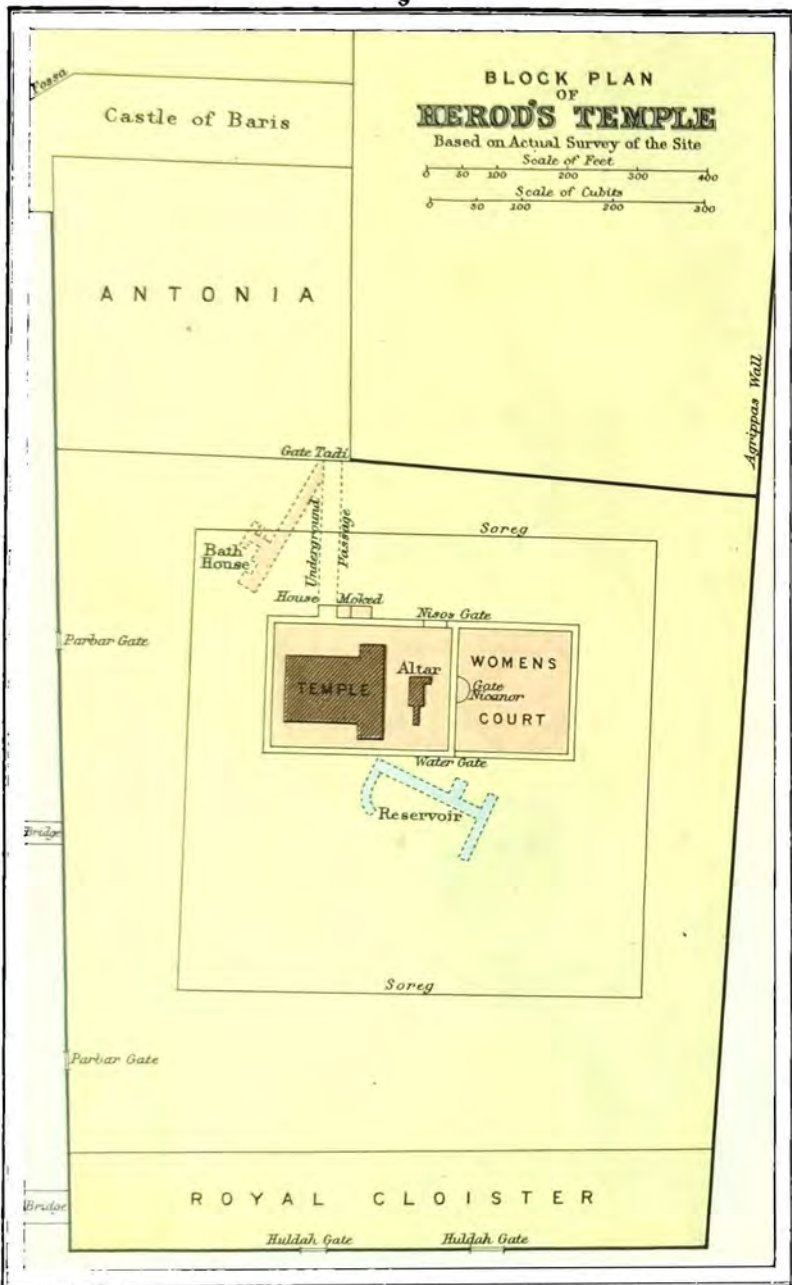






REVISED BY MAJOR C. R. CONDER, D.C.L., LL.D., M.R.S., R.E.

Wm. Collins & Co., Ltd.

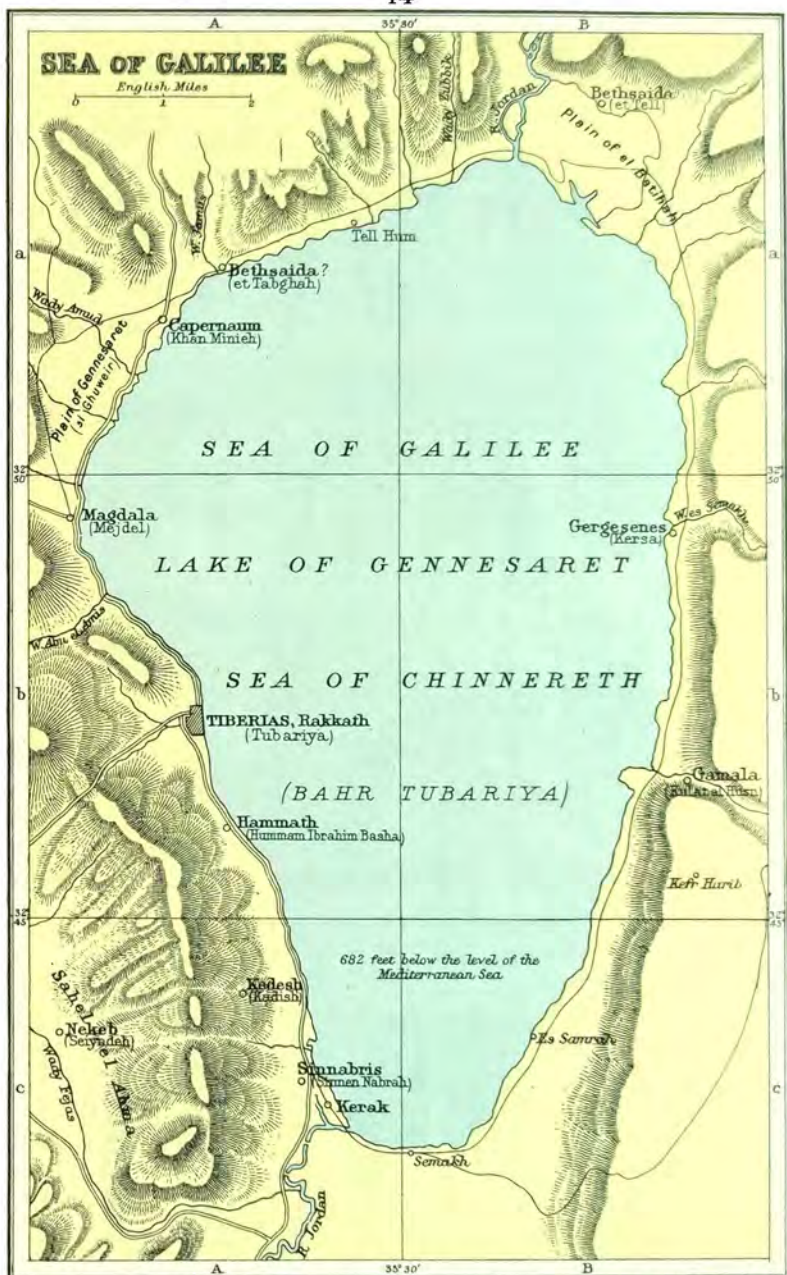












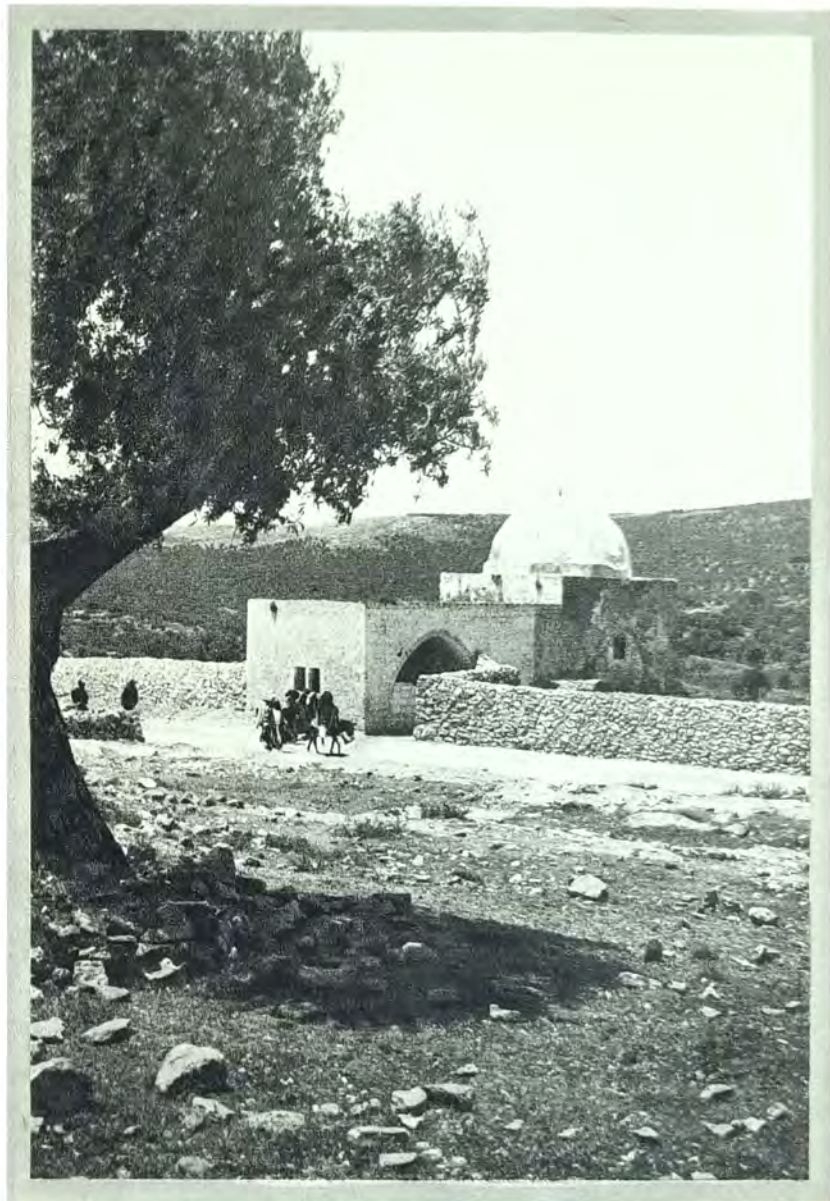


REVISED BY MAJOR C.R. CONDER, D.C.L., LL.D., M.R.S.A., R.E.

Wm Collins Sons & Co. Ltd



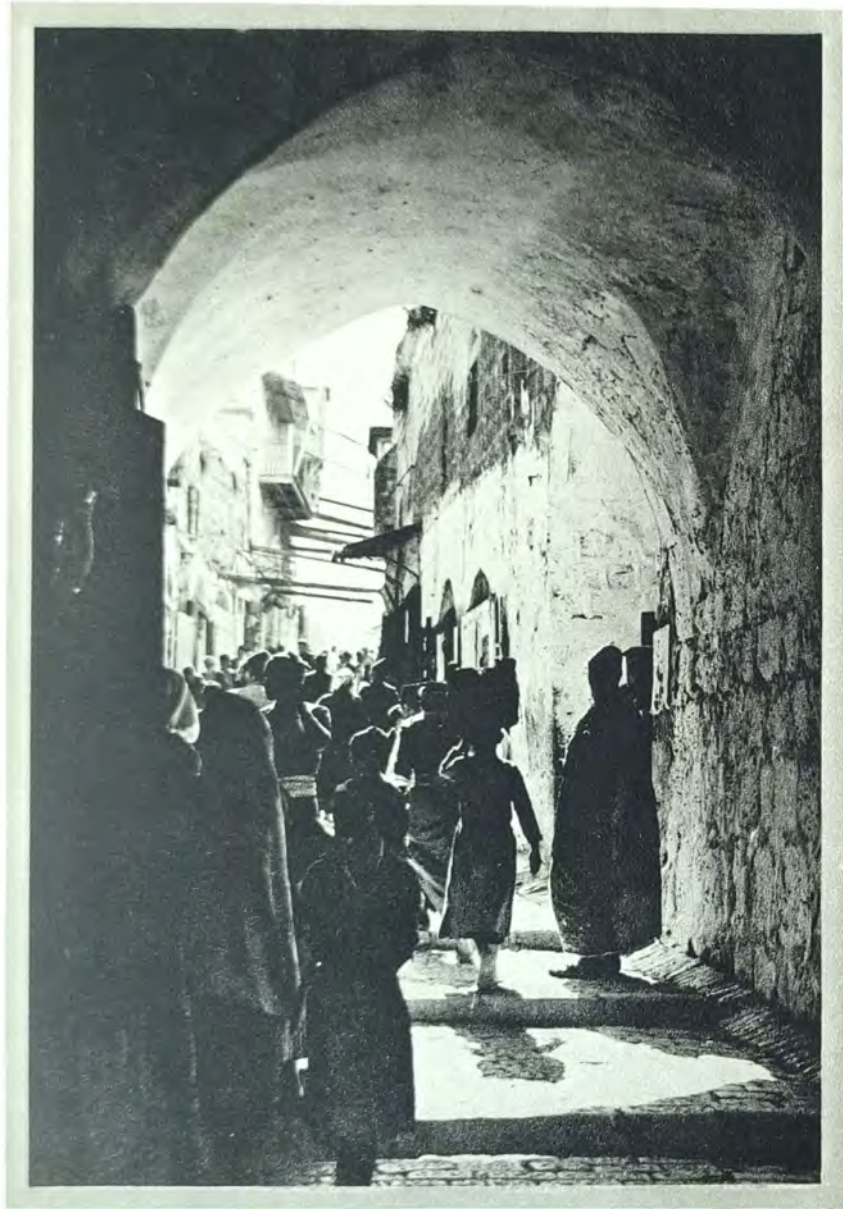




*Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**RACHEL'S TOMB, NEAR BETHLEHEM**

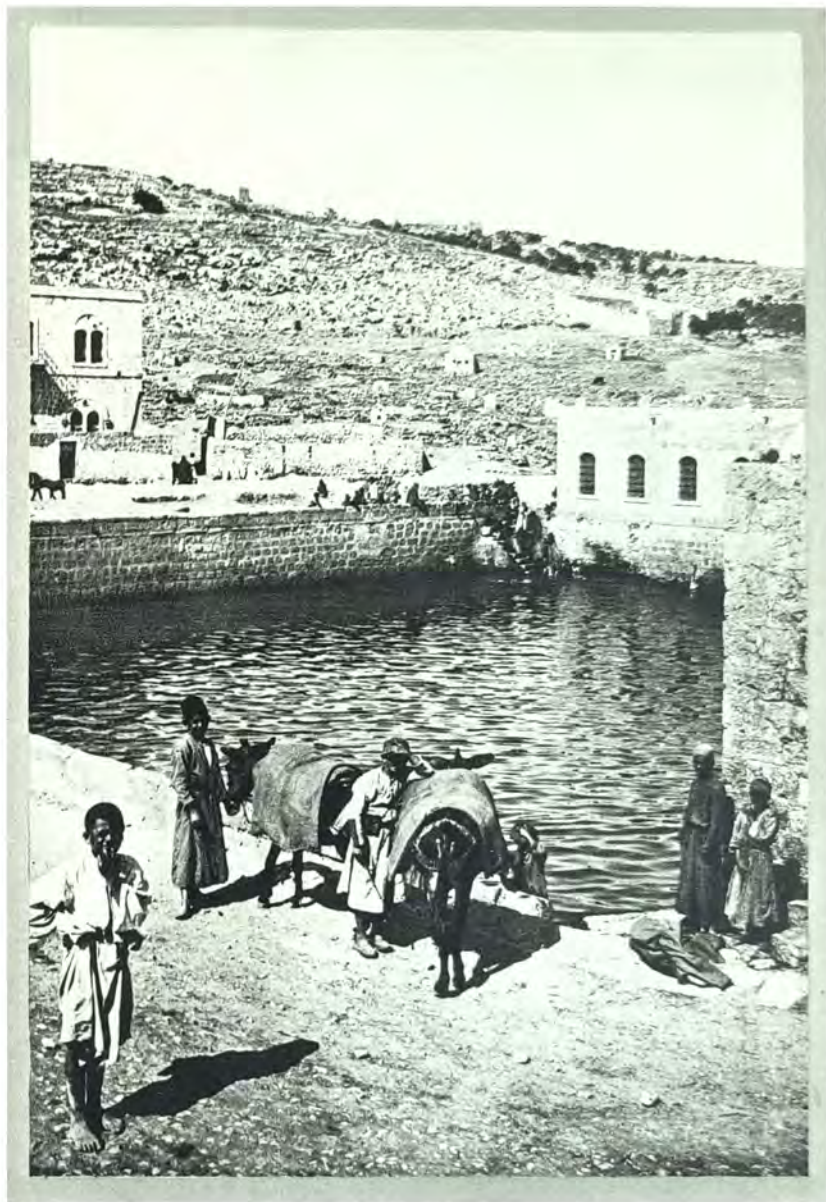
" Rachel died in the land of Canaan, and I buried her there in the way of Ephrath ;  
the same is Bethlehem."—*Gen. 48, 7.*



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

### JERUSALEM, DAVID STREET

"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem ; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces."—*Ps.* 122, 6.



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### DAVID'S POOL AT HEBRON

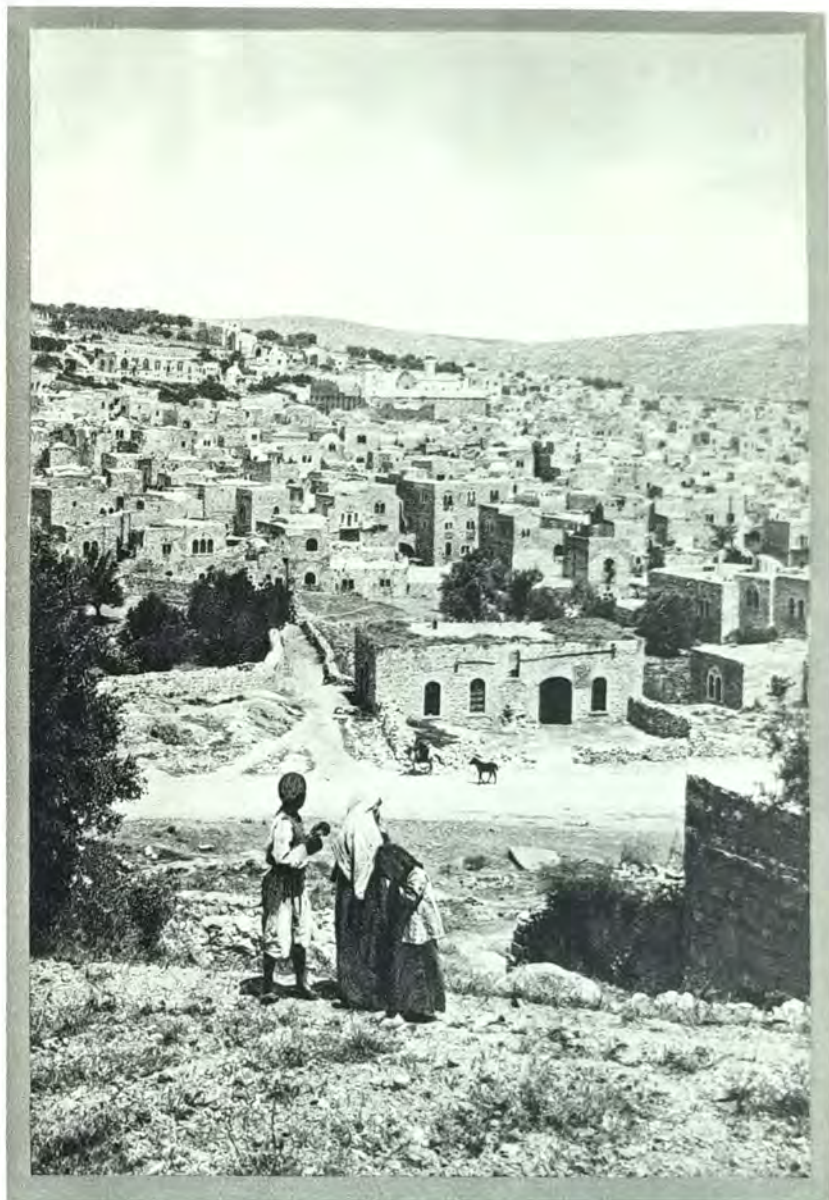
" And David commanded his young men, and they slew them, and cut off their hands and feet, and hanged *them* up over the pool in Hebron : but they took the head of Ish-bosheth, and buried *it* in the sepulchre of Abner in Hebron."—2 Sam. 4, 12.



*Copyright : Matton Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**ZORAH, THE HOME OF SAMSON**

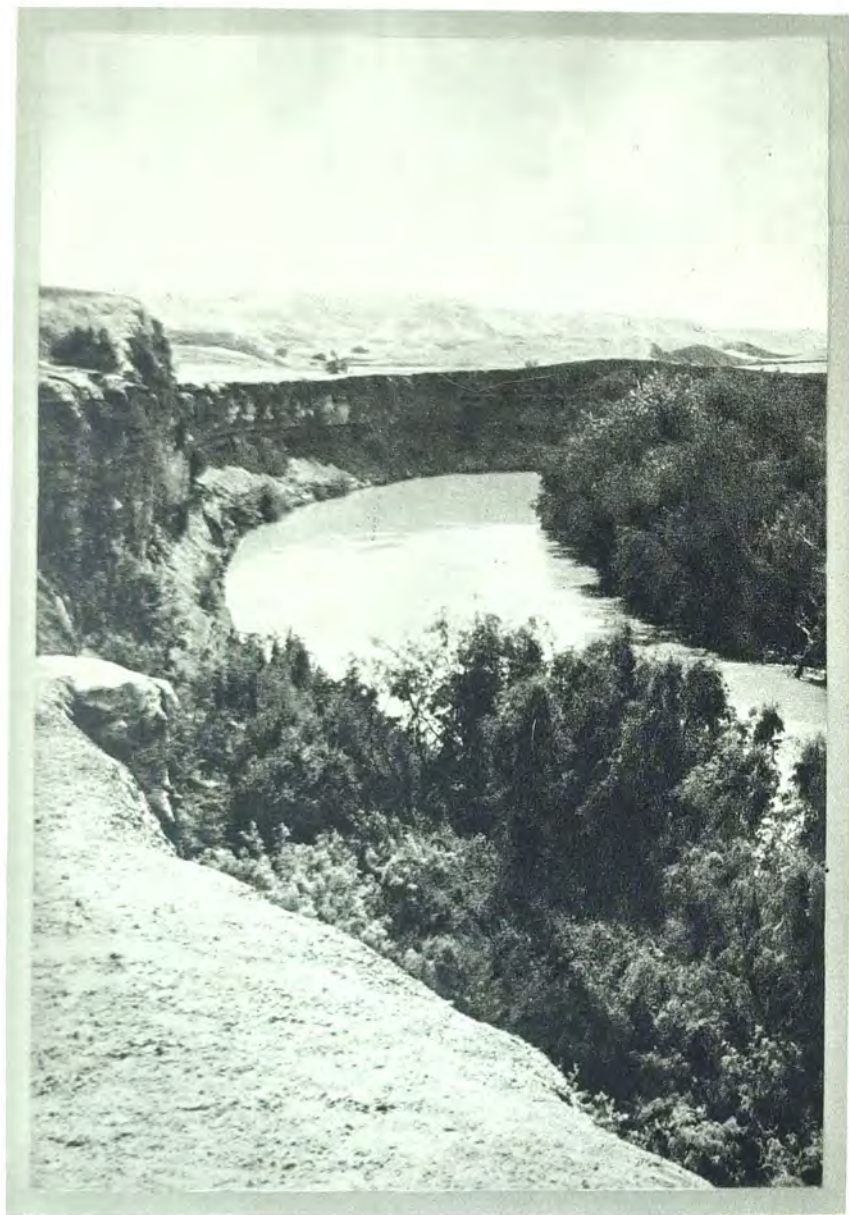
"And the Spirit of the Lord began to move Samson at times in the camp of Dan between Zorah and Eshtaol."—*Judges 13, 25.*



*Copyright - Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

NEAR VIEW OF HEBRON

"And the spies ascended by the south, and came unto Hebron. Now Hebron was built seven years before Zoan in Egypt."—*Num.* 13, 22.



*Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**THE RIVER JORDAN AND THE MOUNTAINS OF JUDEA**

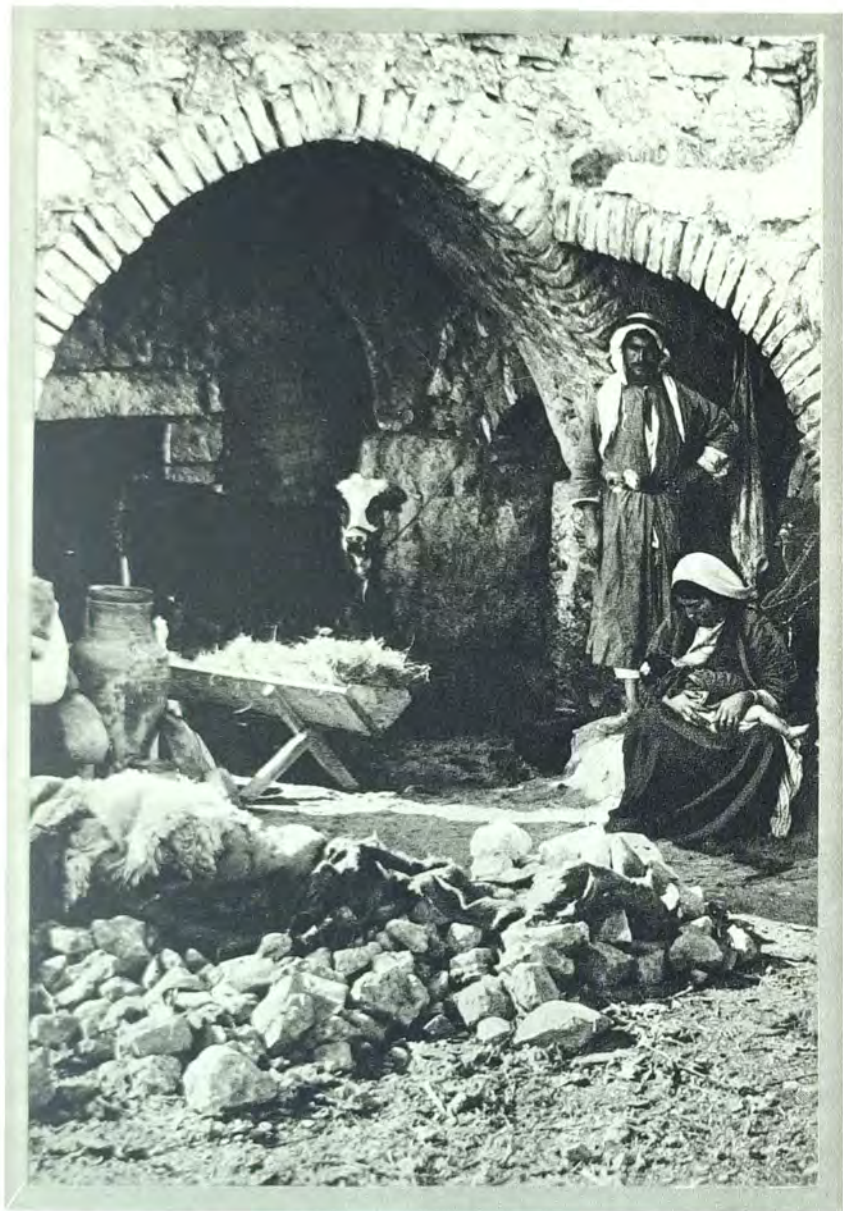
"Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it ; thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water : Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly."—*Ps. 65, 9.*



Copyright . Mattson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### THE RIVER JORDAN

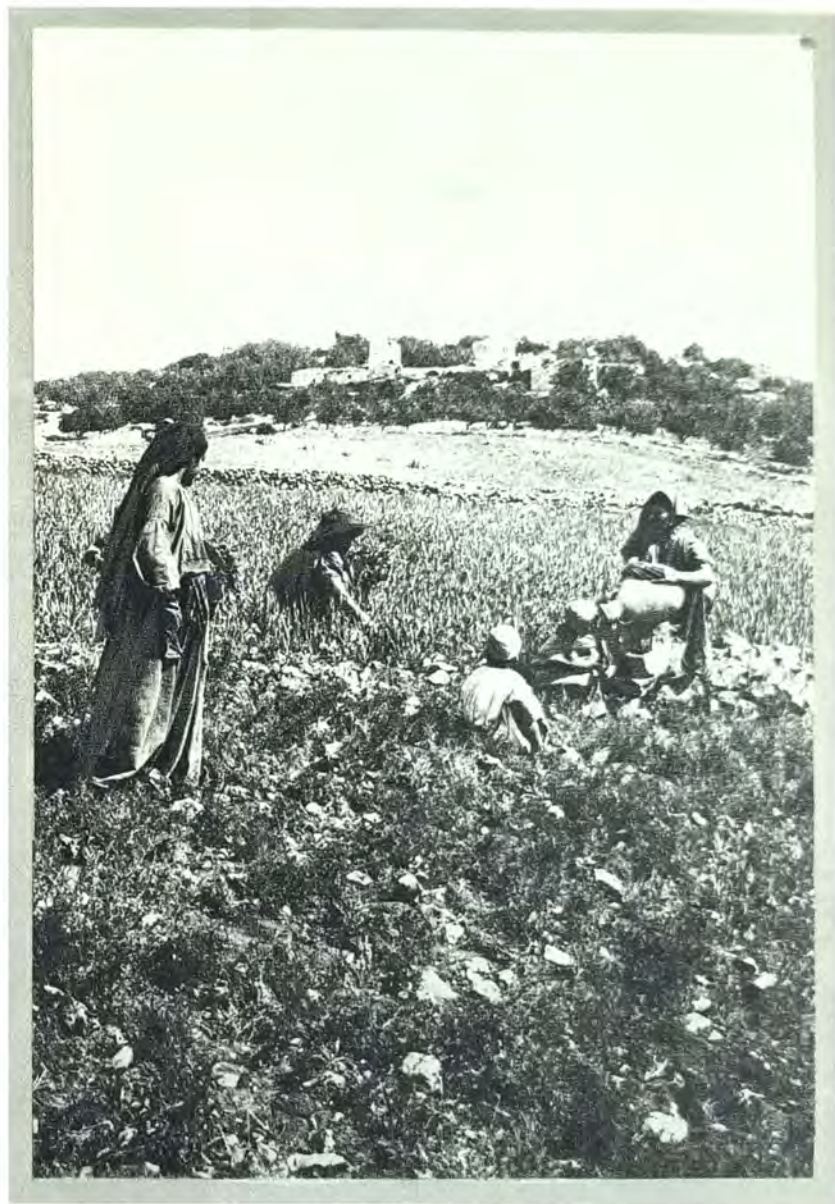
"Then went out to John the Baptist Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan, and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins."—*St. Matt. 3. 5.*



Copyright : Mattson Photo Service, Jerusalem

NATIVE HOUSE, NEAR BETHLEHEM

"But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is ruler in Israel."—*Mic. 5, 2.*



Copyright © Walter P. Reuther, Jr.

GATHERING TARES FROM 'THE WHEAT' AT BETHEL.

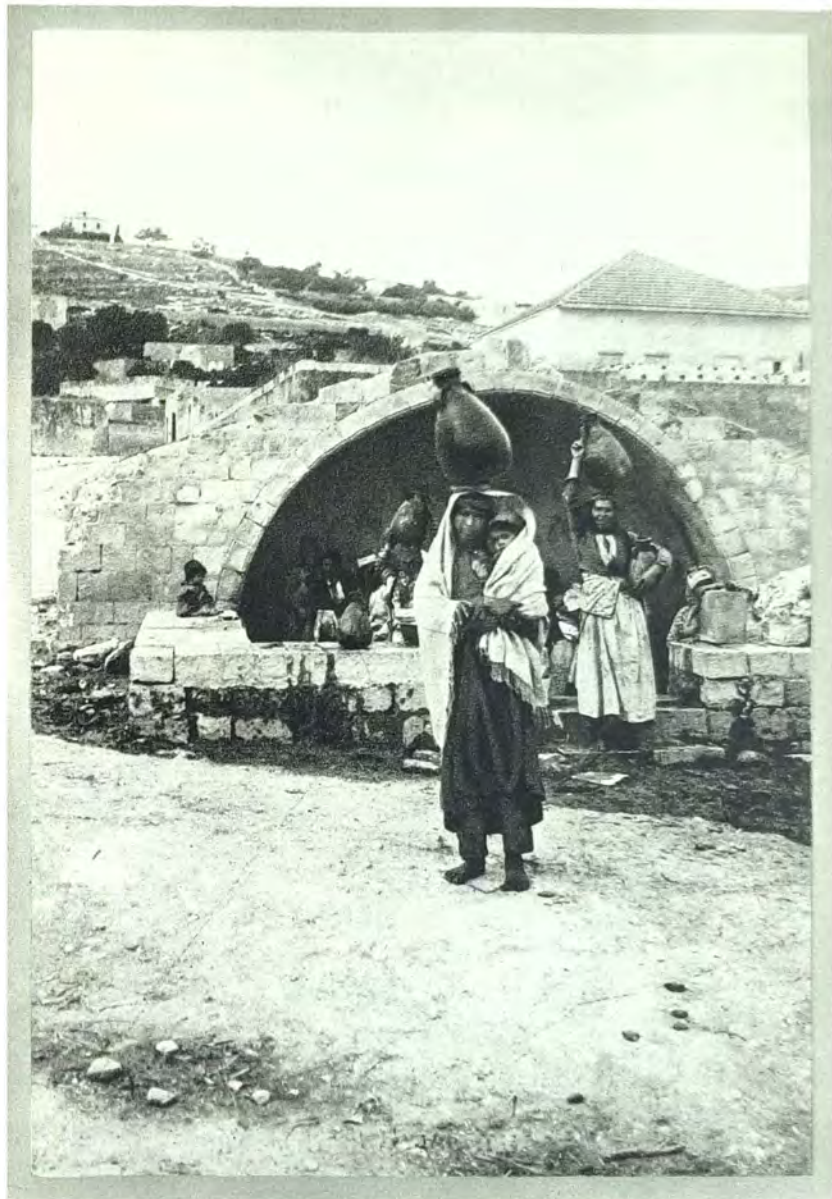
"And in the time of the harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn."  
—*St. Matt.* 13, 30.



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### JERUSALEM, FROM OLIVET

"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"—*St. Matt. 23, 37.*



*Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

#### A FOUNTAIN AT NAZARETH

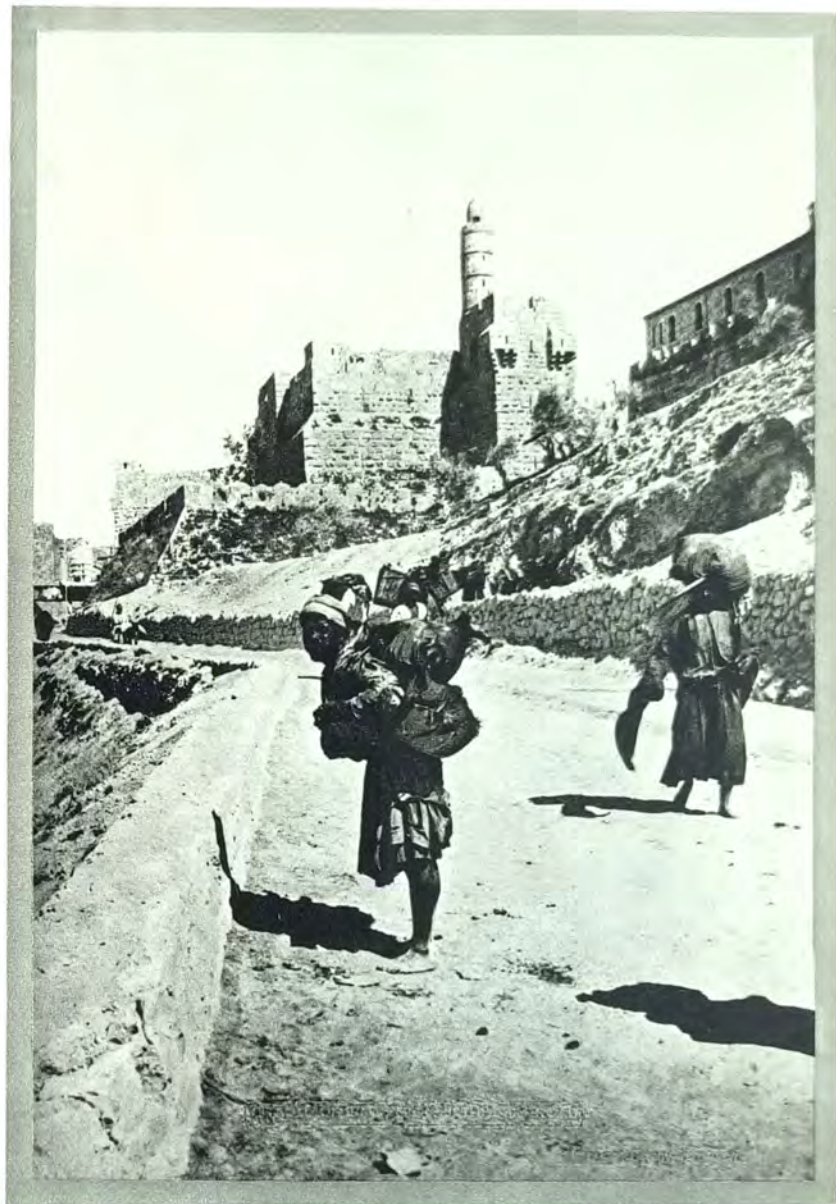
"Drink waters out of thine own cistern, and running waters out of thine own well.  
Let thy fountains be dispersed abroad, and rivers of waters in the streets."—*Prov.* 5, 15.



*Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**VIEW OF SAMARIA FROM THE SHECHEM ROAD**

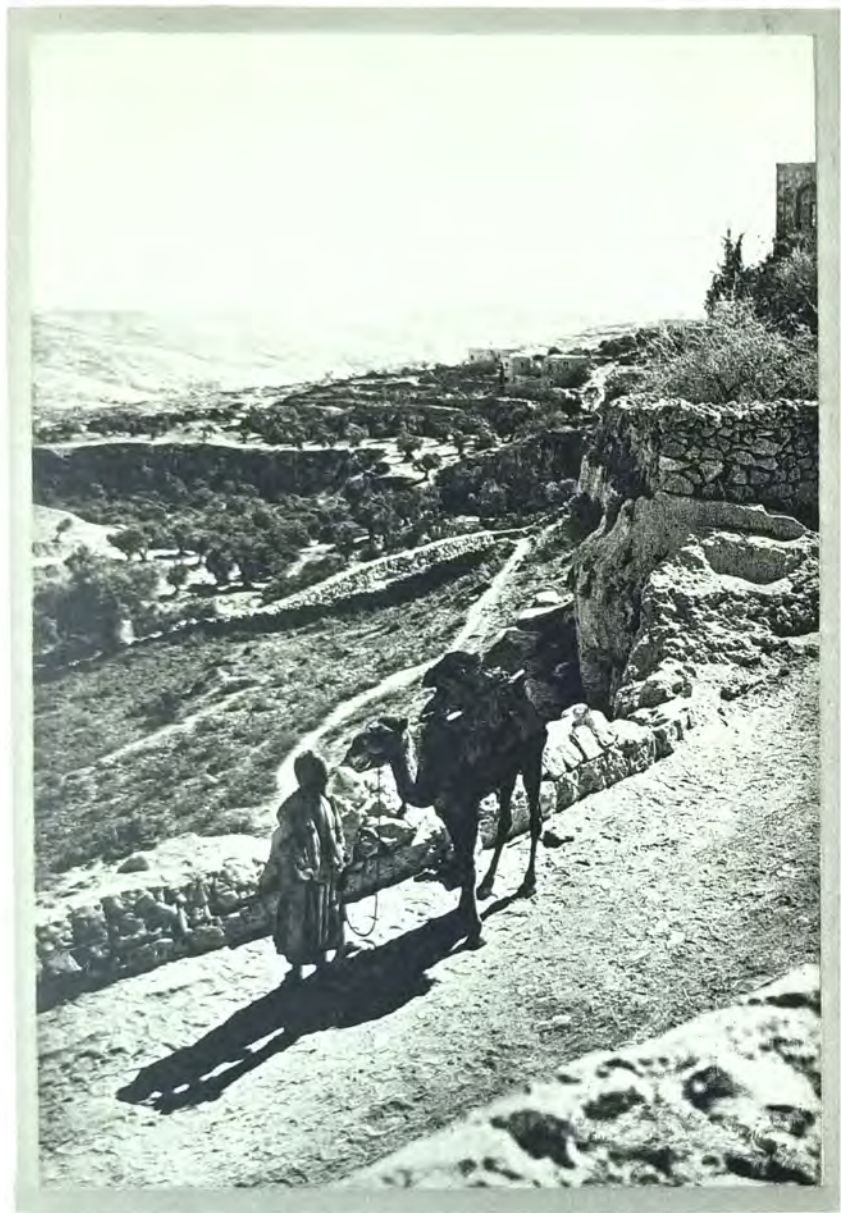
**" And Omri bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built, after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill, Samaria."—1 Kings 16, 24.**



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

CITADEL OF ZION, FROM BETHLEHEM ROAD

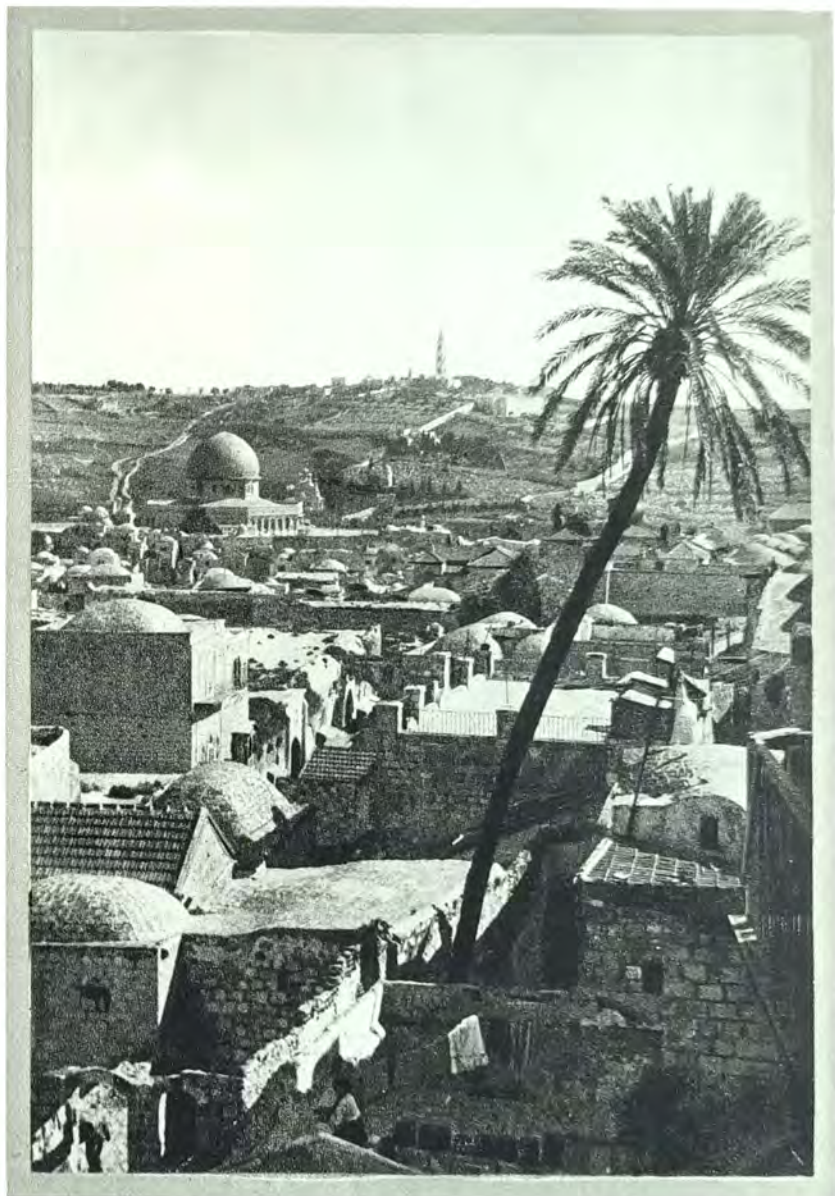
"Nevertheless David took the strong hold of Zion ; the same is the city of David."  
—2 Sam. 5, 7.



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

VALLEY OF HINNOM FROM BETHLEHEM ROAD

" And they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the son of Hinnom." —Jer. 32, 35.



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### JERUSALEM FROM THE TOWER OF DAVID

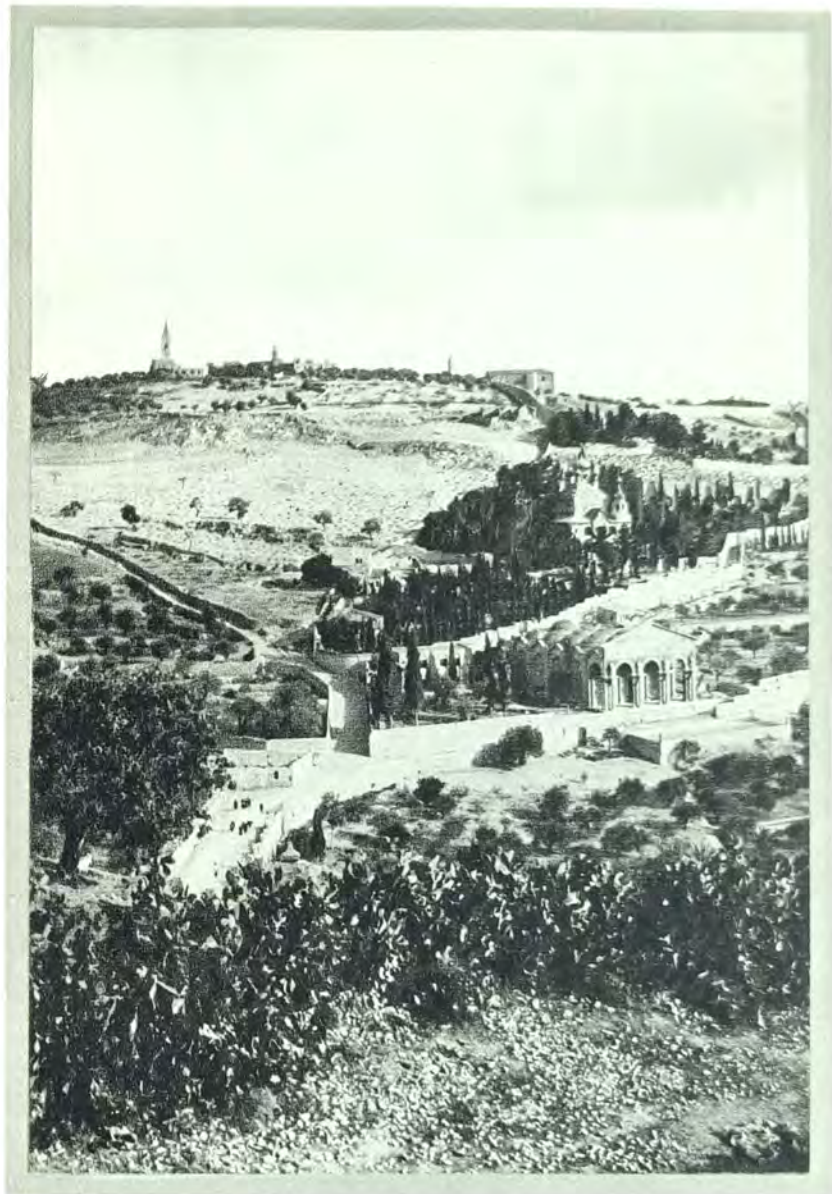
" Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised in the city of our God, in the mountains of his holiness. Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion on the sides of the north, the city of the great King."—Ps. 48, 1, 2.



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### MAIN STREET OF BETHLEHEM

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the King, Behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews."—*St. Matt. 2, 1.*



*Copyright . Mattson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**THE MOUNT OF OLIVES FROM THE CITY WALL**

**" And in the day time Jesus was teaching in the temple ; and at night he went out, and abode in the mount that is called the Mount of Olives."—St. Luke 21, 37.**



*Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

#### EMMAUS

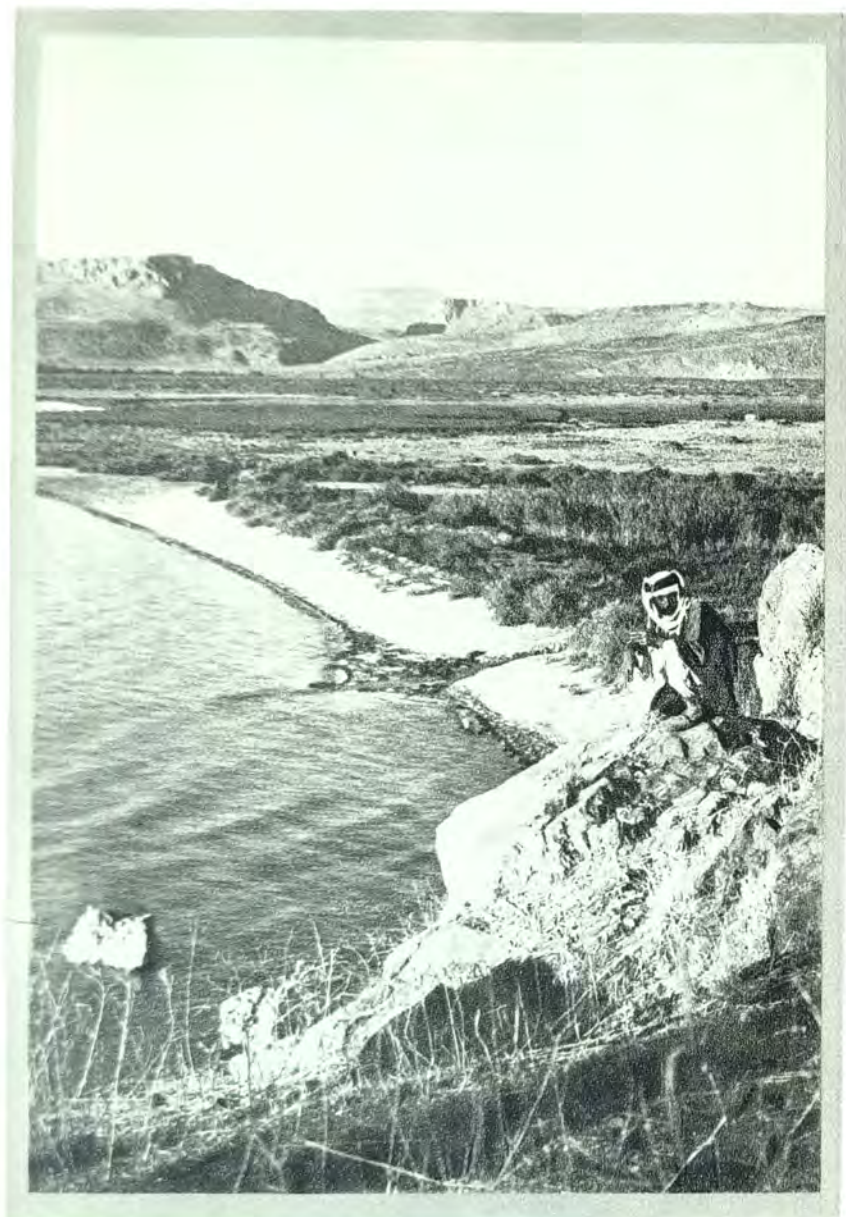
"And behold, two of them went that same day to a village called Emmaus, which was from Jerusalem about three score furlongs. And it came to pass, that Jesus himself drew near, and went with them."—*St. Luke* 24, 13.



*Copyright : Matton Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**LANDING PLACE AT CAPERNAUM**

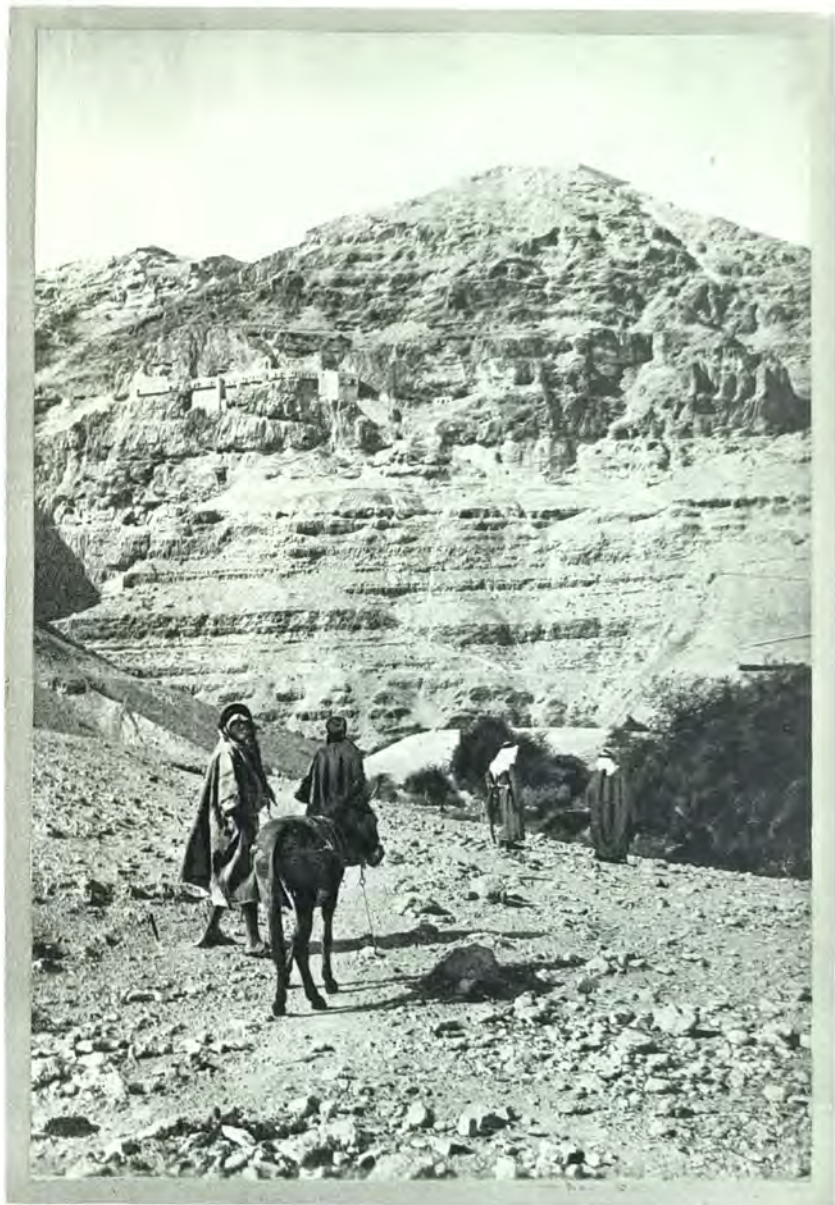
**"And leaving Nazareth, Jesus came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the coast, in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim."—*St. Matt.* 4, 13.**



Copyright : Mutson Photo Service, Jerusalem

THE PLAIN OF GENNESARET AND THE LAKE FROM BETHSAIDA

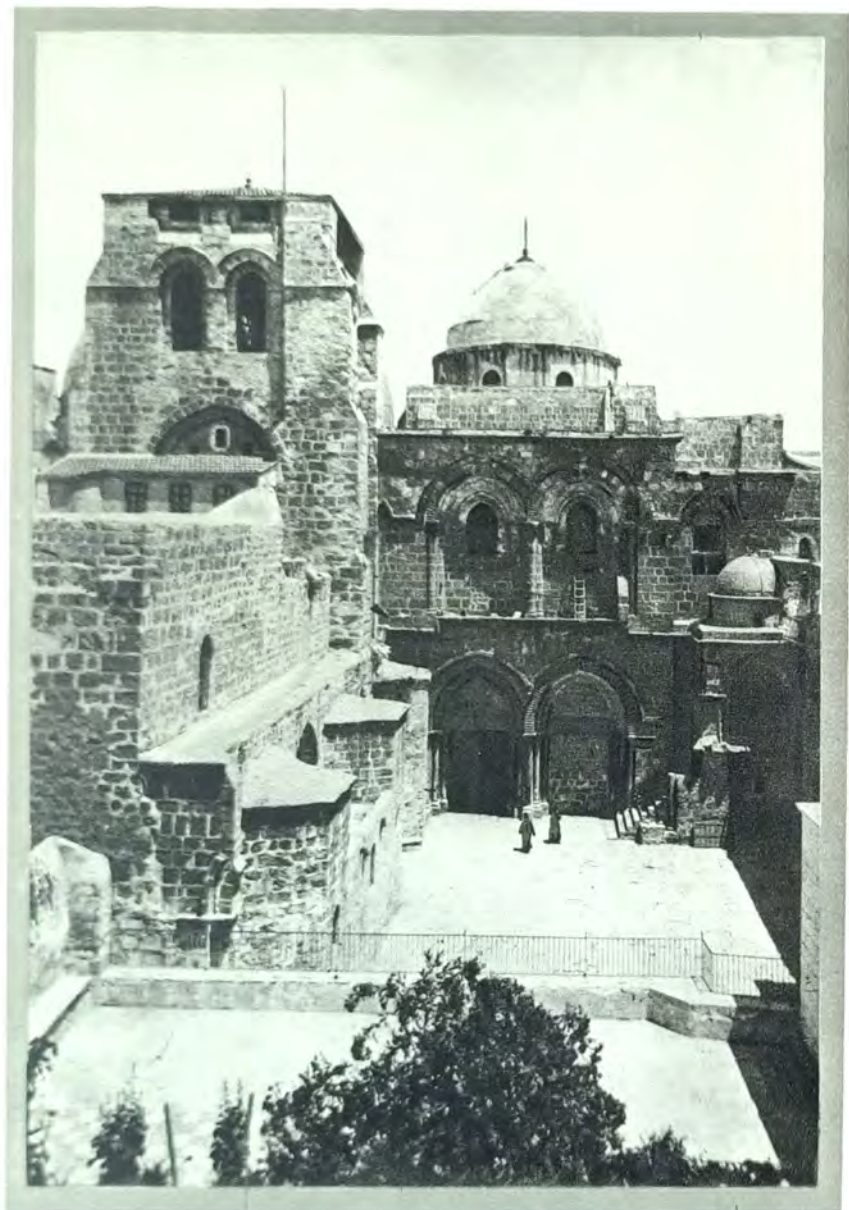
" But as they sailed Jesus fell asleep ; and there came down a storm of wind on the lake."—*St. Luke 8. 27.*



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### THE MOUNT OF TEMPTATION

"And the devil, taking Jesus up into an high mountain shewed unto him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time."—*St. Luke 4, 5.*



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM

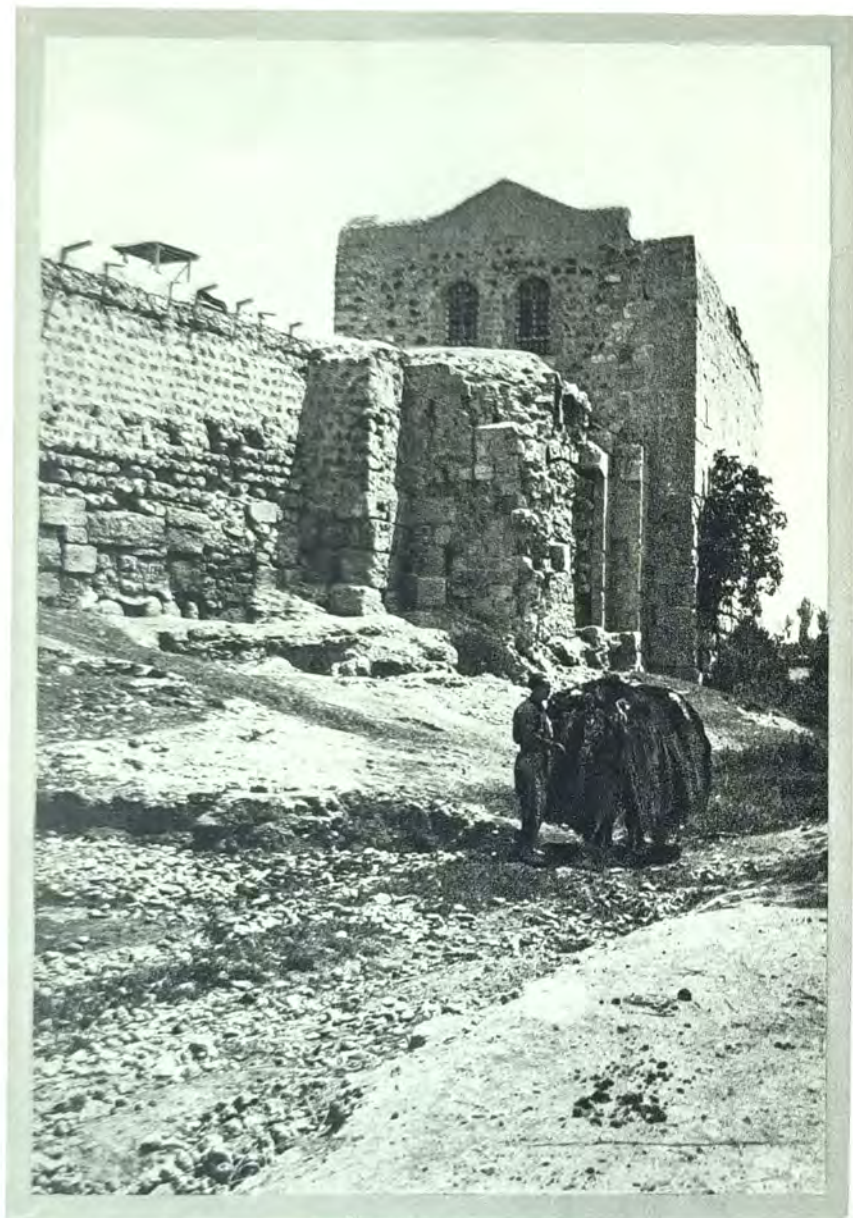
"I am the resurrection, and the life, he that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."  
—*St. John 11, 25.*



Copyright : Matton Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### HOUSE OF SIMON THE TANNER

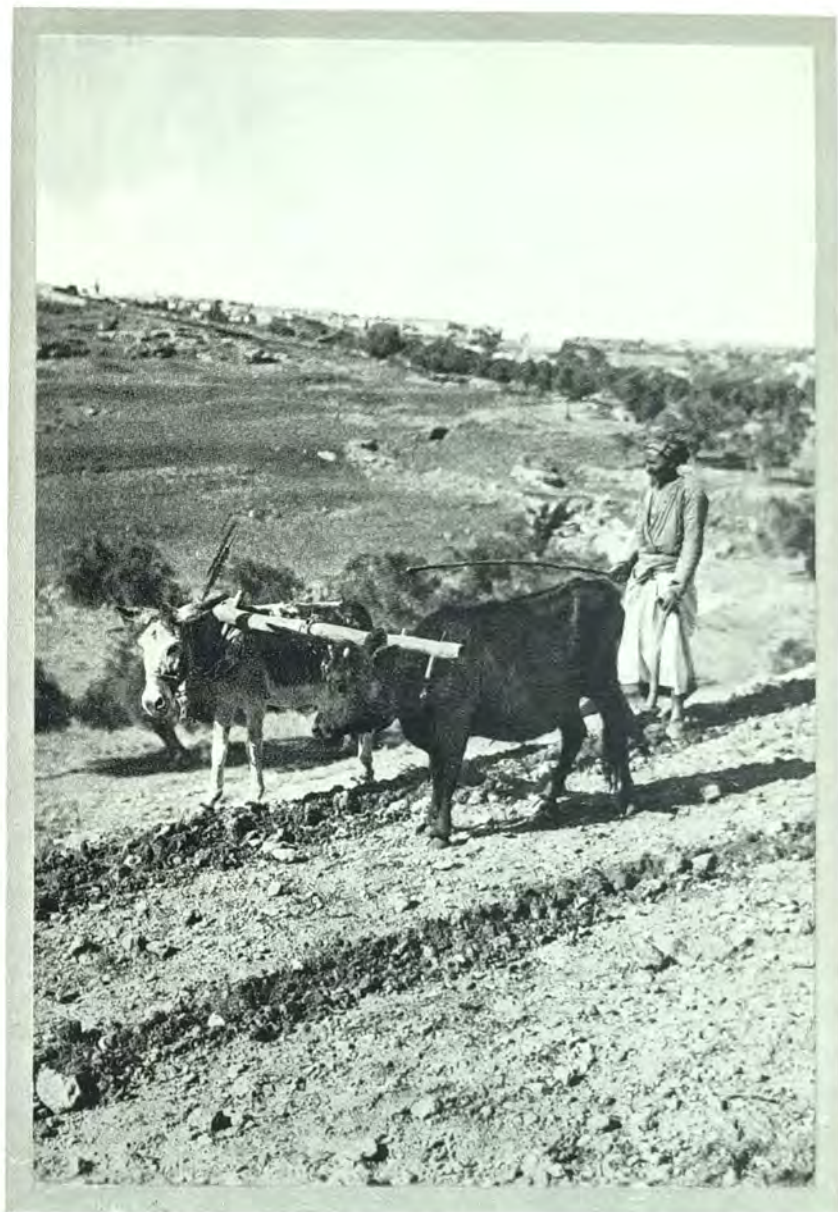
"And it came to pass, that Peter tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon a tanner."—*Acts* 9, 43.



*Copyright : Mattson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

### THE WALL AT DAMASCUS

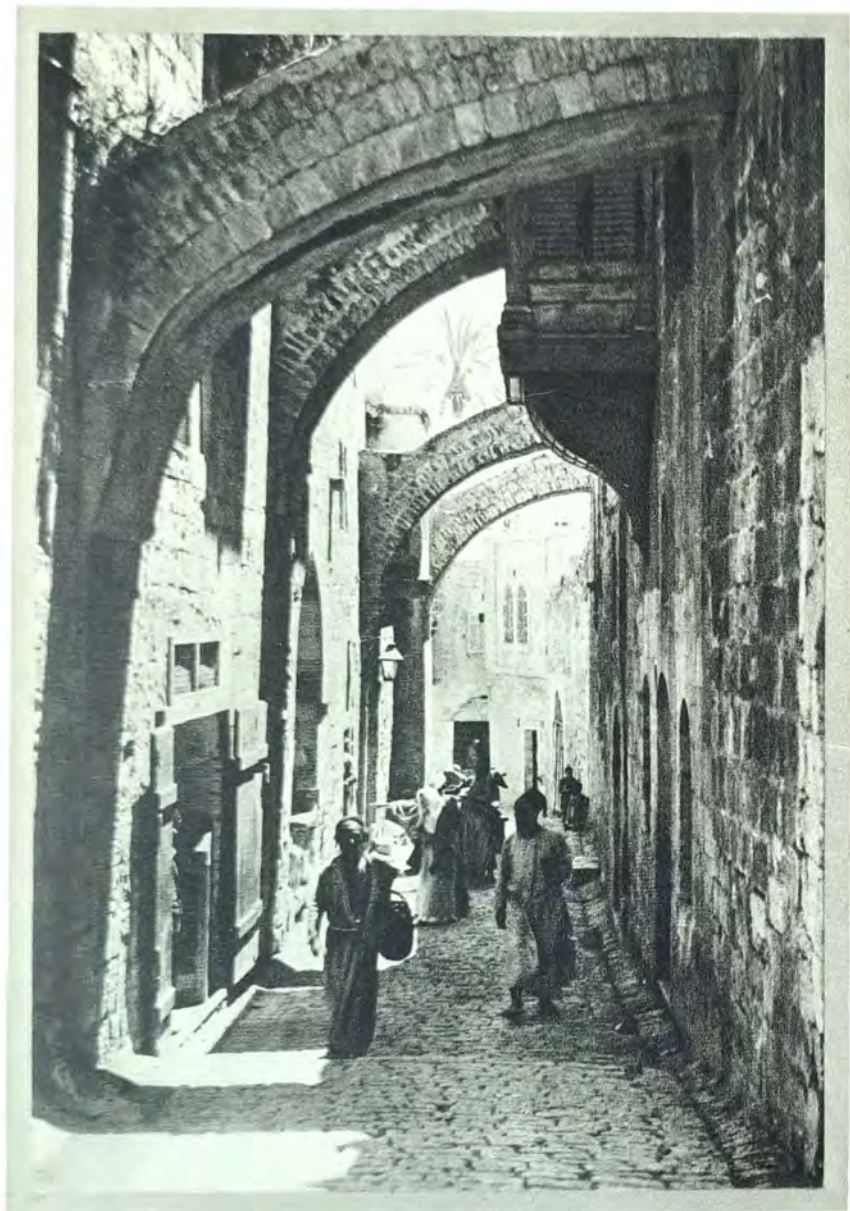
"Then the disciples took Paul by night, and let him down by the wall in a basket."  
— *Acts 9, 25.*



*Copyright : Mattin Photo Service, Jerusalem*

#### PLOWING WITH A COW AND AN ASS

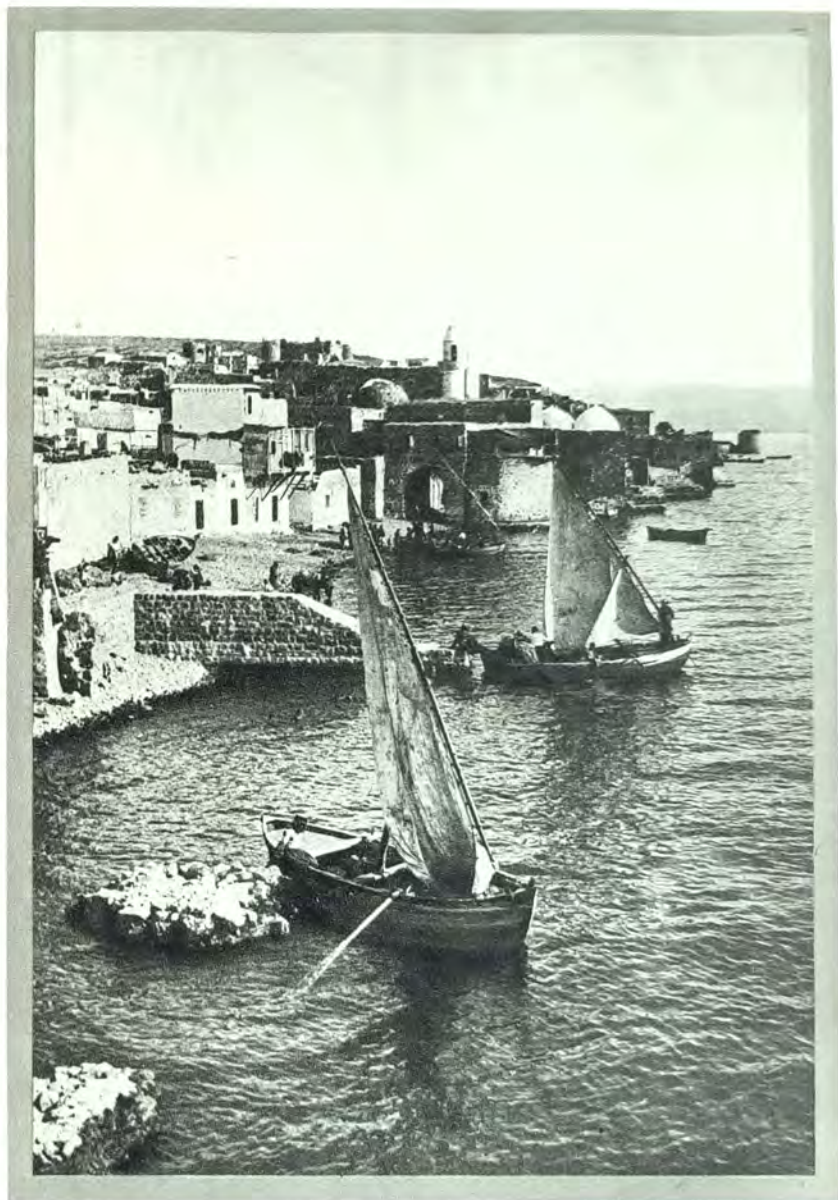
" For our sakes, no doubt, this is written ; that he that ploweth should plow in hope ; and that he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope."—1 Cor. 9, 10.



*Copyright : Mattou Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**THE VIA DOLOROSA OR ROAD BY WHICH CHRIST IS SAID 'TO HAVE PASSED ON HIS WAY TO GOLGOTHA**

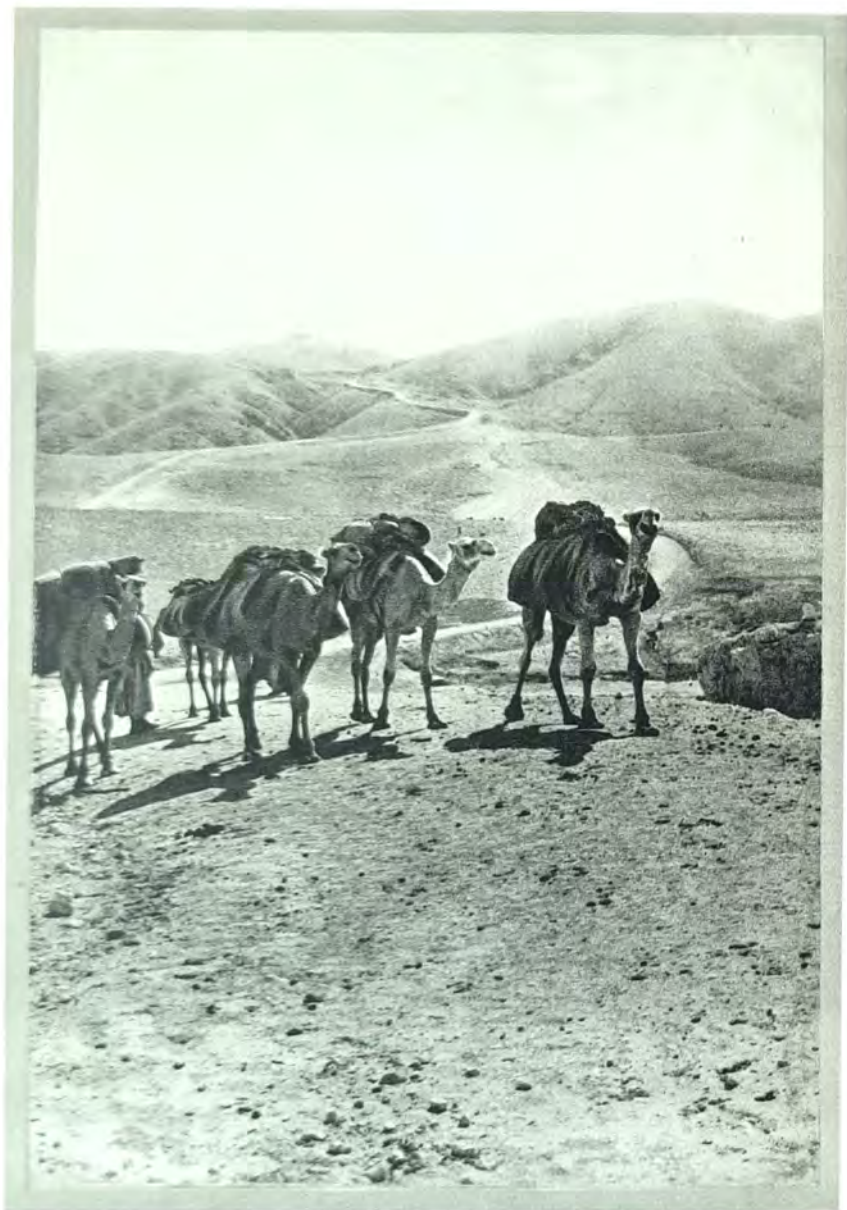
**" And Jesus bearing his cross went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew Golgotha."—*St. John 19, 17.***



Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### TIBERIAS

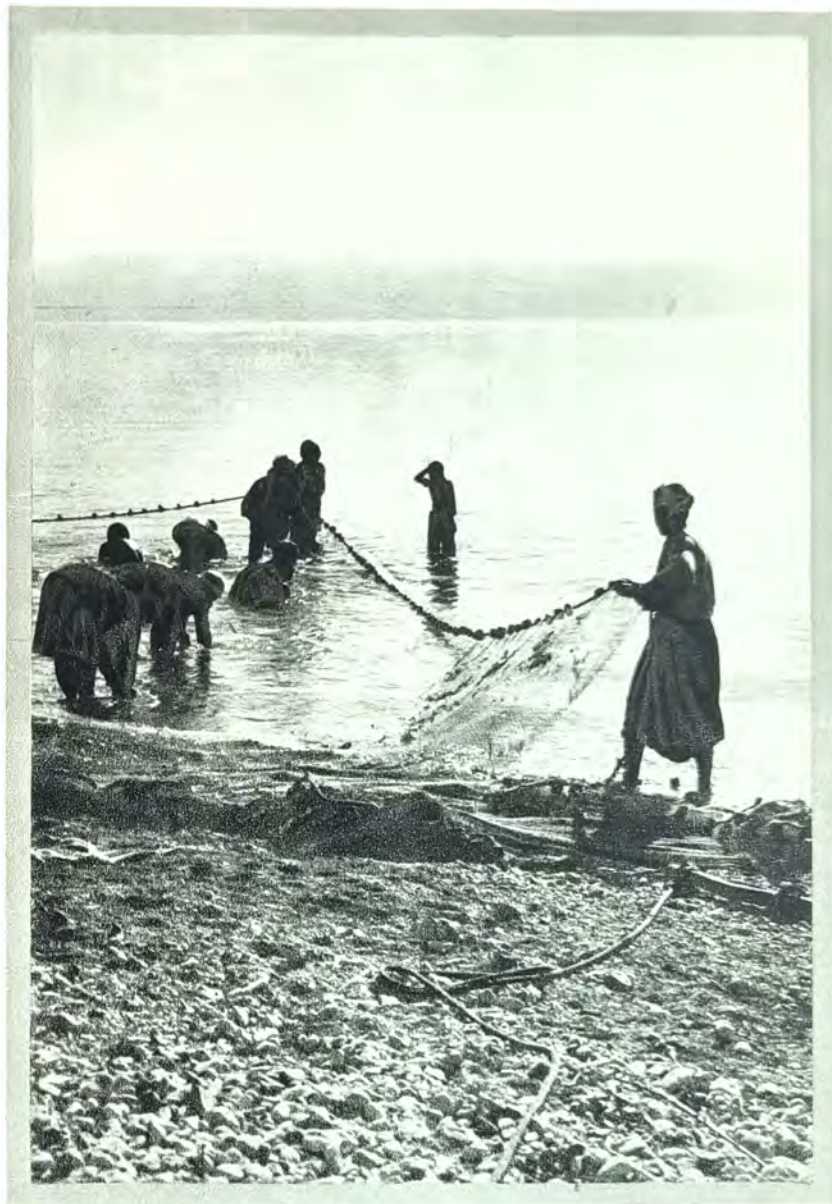
"Howbeit there came other boats from Tiberias nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks."—*St. John 6, 23.*



Copyright : Mattson Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### ROAD FROM JERUSALEM TO JERICO

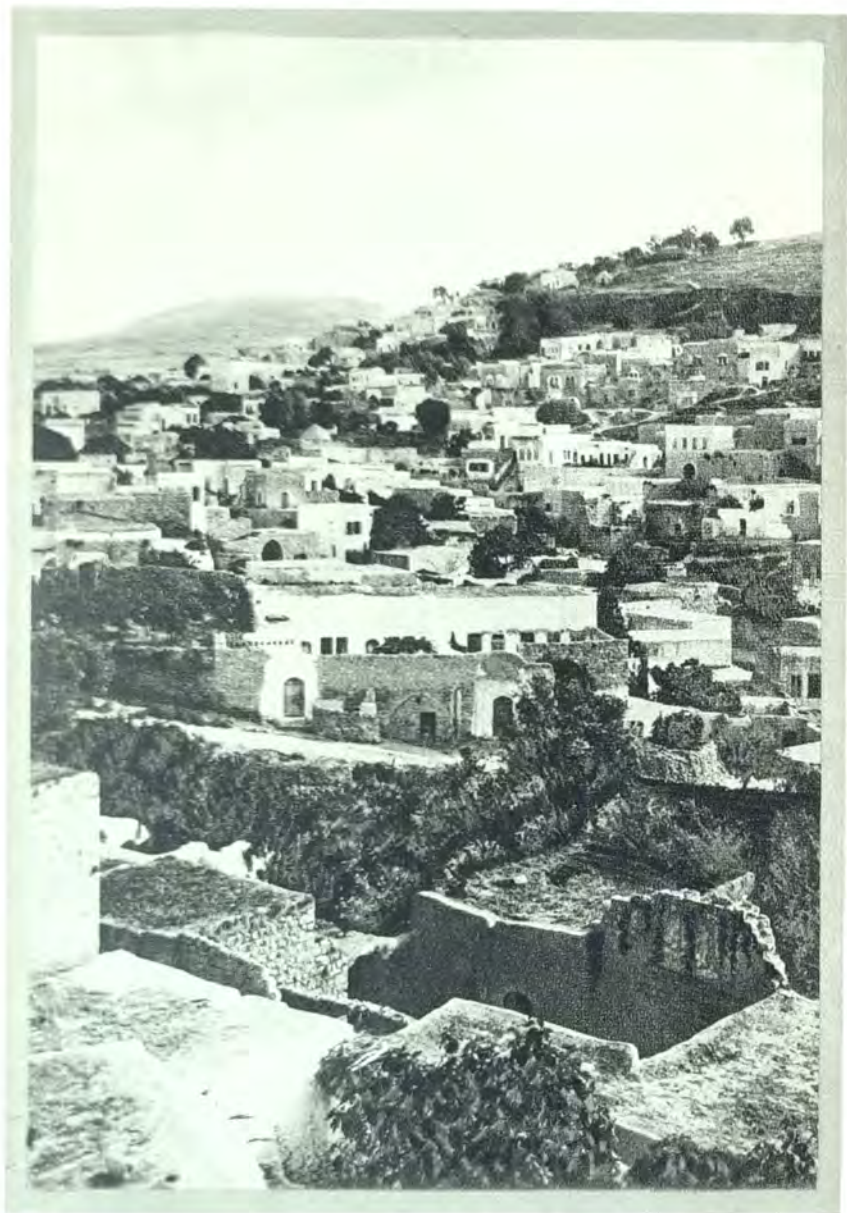
"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead."—*St. Luke 10, 30.*



*Copyright - Motion Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**DRAWING IN NET OF FISHES AT THE SEA OF GALILEE**

"And Jesus said unto them, Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men."—*St. Mark 1, 17.*



*Copyright : Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

**SAFED " A CITY SET ON A HILL "**

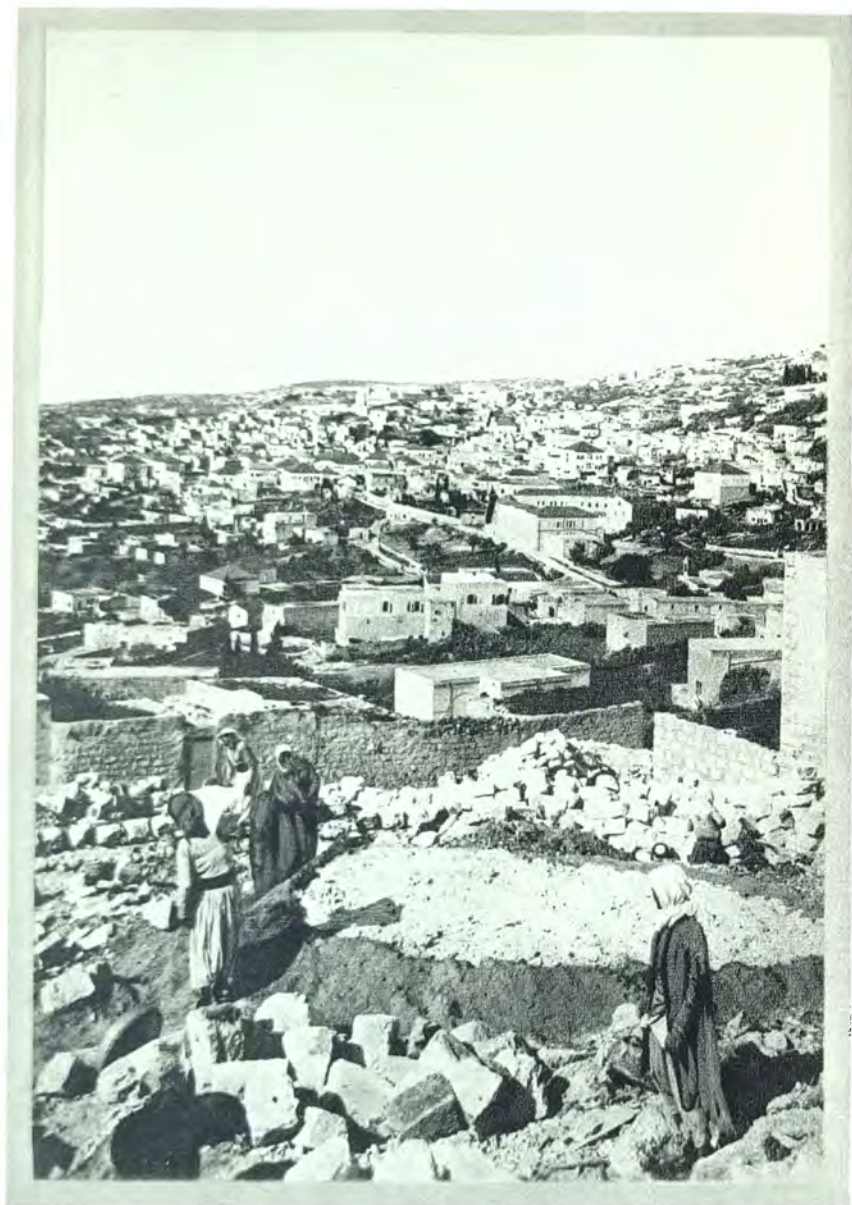
**" Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid."**  
*St. Matt. 5, 14.*



Copyright Marion Photo Service, Jerusalem

#### BETHANY, FROM THE SLOPES OF OLIVET

"And Jesus led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven."—*St. Luke 24. 50.*



*Copyright - Matson Photo Service, Jerusalem*

#### NAZARETH, FROM THE EAST

"And Jesus went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them. And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."—*St. Luke 2, 51.*

