

BIBLICAL  
TABLES

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# BIBLICAL TABLES.

AN EPITOME

OF

VARIOUS IMPORTANT STATISTICS

OF

## THE SCRIPTURES.

### A COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF REFERENCE

FOR READERS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS OF THE BIBLE.

PREPARED FROM THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES AND THE LATEST EXAMINATIONS.

17  
BY HENRY S. OSBORN, LL. D.



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# P R E F A C E.

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THE object of the author has been to present the greatest amount of useful and interesting matter in the smallest compass. At the same time, it has been his design to present this matter in such a shape as shall make it not only accessible, but attractive, to those who have but little time to spend in hunting up information which, though really important to a proper understanding of the Scriptures, will be lost in part, or altogether, if much time is required in research.

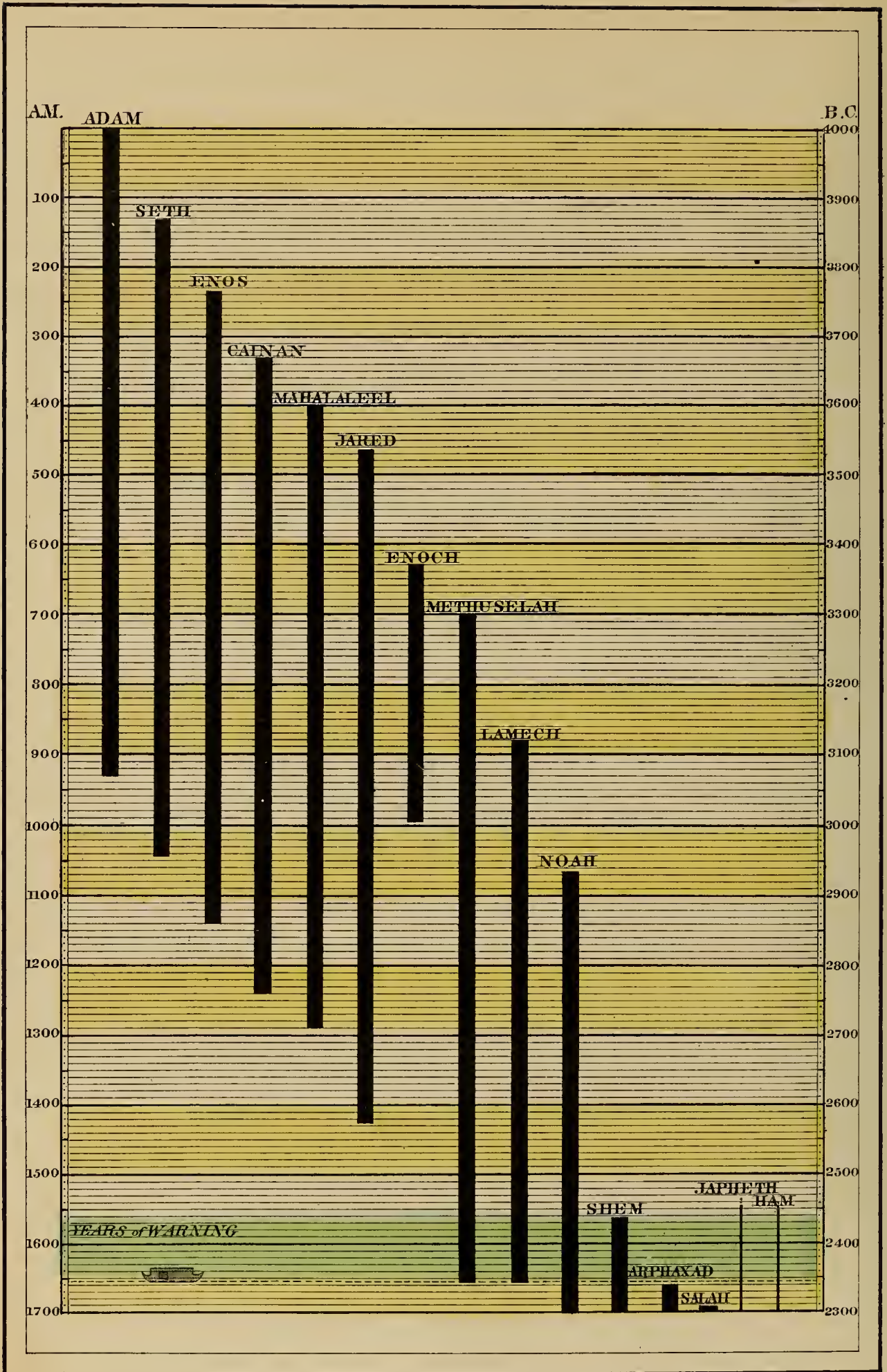
All the geographical, historical, and miscellaneous material comprised in this work, has been introduced, after many years of examinations and suggestions, from sources too numerous to be stated; but all is based upon, or modified by, the best and latest authorities.

In the preparation of the money and coin table, the author was under obligation to Hon. James R. Snowden, formerly director of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, and especially to William E. Dubois, Esq., assistant assayer, who furnished the assays, weights, and values of several coins, including those of the shekel which was obtained from Constantinople and is in the collection of the United States Mint. The author is indebted to Rev. Dr. Lyman Coleman for valuable suggestions, and to many others in Europe, whose measurements and observations have enabled him to obtain distances and positions to a great degree of accuracy; also to Dr. Jessup, of Syria, and to other missionaries, for information and charts whereby several important improvements have been made in the maps.





Table 1.



# BIBLICAL TABLES.

## FIRST TABLE.

### THE TRADITIONAL AGE.

THIS table illustrates the history of the TRADITIONAL AGE, or the history of those centuries during which nothing was committed to writing. It represents the time *from the birth of ADAM to the flood, an era of one thousand six hundred and fifty-six years.* The alternate yellow and white SECTIONS indicate CENTURIES, a fact common to all the tables of this historical series. The PERPENDICULAR and BROAD black lines represent the lengths of the lives of the PATRIARCHS and they run through the century sections from the top of the table toward the lower part. The LIGHT GREEN section at the bottom represents the YEARS OF WARNING, one hundred and twenty in number, at the close of which commenced THE FLOOD, the precise time of which is indicated by that line on which the ark is seen to rest.

#### REMARKS.

The broad black lines also indicate the ancestral line of our Saviour. The great length of individual life anterior to the flood appears to have been divinely intended to preserve the history of those far-distant times when writing was unknown. For, although the history of the events in the garden of Eden, and of those events subsequent to the expulsion of our first parents from that garden, was delivered through more than sixteen hundred years of tradition, it may be seen, from the table, that tradition during that long time was more reliable than it ever was in after years. For example: at the death of ADAM, no less than eight of the patriarchs were living, the last of whom was LAMECH, who himself lived during the lifetimes of NOAH and SHEM. So that LAMECH, living between the times of ADAM and NOAH, could relate to NOAH, not only, but also to SHEM, the history of the garden Eden, and all that took place during the life of ADAM after

his expulsion; and he could say to SHEM, "*This history I received from Adam himself.*" Now, by reference to the table, it will be found that from the birth of Adam to the death of SHEM (see Table II), two thousand one hundred and fifty years elapsed, during which the tradition passed through but TWO HANDS. At the close of SHEM's life, Abraham was already one hundred and fifty years of age, and his son Isaac about fifty, and writing, in some of its elementary forms, had already been introduced into Egypt and Phœnicia.

Again, it will be noticed in the table, that JAPHETH and HAM are represented as born before SHEM, although in the sacred text, the latter is mentioned first in order. But JAPHETH was first in order, *in point of age*, as is proven by the twenty-first verse of the tenth chapter of Genesis, where he is called "the elder," an expression equivalent to "the eldest." But because the Israelites were descended from SHEM, through whom the lineage of the MESSIAH was derived, SHEM was mentioned first, having priority in respect of importance, though not of age.

CRITICISM.—To the above, it is objected that the passage, in which occur the words "the elder," may be rendered "the elder brother of Japheth," making Shem that elder brother. Answer.—It is not likely that the order of brothers given in Genesis x, where the children are enumerated, would be Japheth, Ham, and Shem, unless that was the order of their births.

N. B.—In this, and in all subsequent tables, those lines, representing lives, which commence or end with dots in place of a continuing line, indicate that the time of birth or death is not known, but that the time indicated by the first or last dot is *probably* that of the birth or death respectively.

## SECOND TABLE.

FROM THE FLOOD TO THE TIMES OF DAVID AND THE KINGS OF JUDAH.

## EXPLANATIONS.

THIS table is a continuation of table first, and opens with the commencement of that century which immediately followed the flood. The date of the flood was A. M. 1656. This table commences, therefore, with A. M. 1700. On the right and left are the descendants of NOAH to TERAH, inclusive. These are not mentioned for their piety, and some of them were, doubtless, idolators, as was TERAH, of whom, upon the authority of Scripture, Joshua xxiv. 2, it may be said, that he served strange gods; and from tradition, that he was a manufacturer and seller of images in Mesopotamia.

On the left hand of the table, and in regular succession, are represented the lives of those descendants of Noah whose piety was more apparent. They begin with Abraham, "the father of the faithful." On the right hand border of the table, and upon blue ground, are seen the names of the HIGH PRIESTS, the lengths of whose terms of office are not always known. Immediately adjoining are the names of the JUDGES.

Fine lines run, from the commencement and termination of each indicated event, to the side of the table, to enable the student to determine the year of that event from the subdivisions on the border of the table.

## REMARKS.

It is worthy of attention, that human life was much shorter after the flood than before. Although writing was not introduced into Greece by CADMUS until the TWENTY-SIXTH century, or about five centuries after the birth of ABRAHAM,

the art was doubtless known and practiced by the PHŒNICIANS about the time of the patriarch, and probably existed in a state sufficiently advanced to record events before his birth. Hence long lives were not necessary to the preservation of historical facts, which could now be transmitted by means of writing.

## ARUNDELIAN MARBLES.

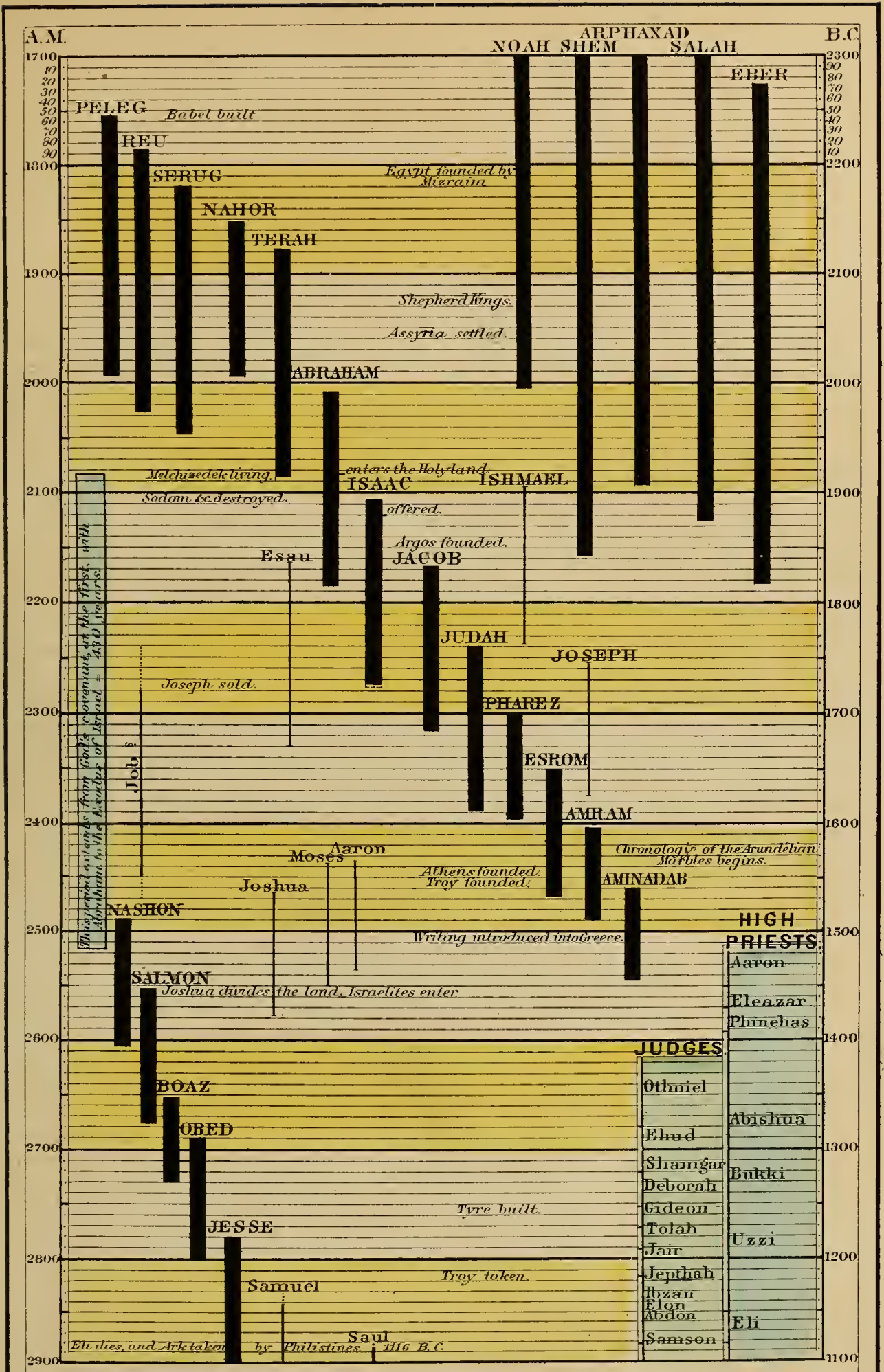
Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel, and marshal in the reign of Charles I, was an eminent diplomatist and antiquary, and died A. D. 1646. This nobleman employed William Petty to explore the ruins of Greece, and the result of his explorations was the discovery of sculptured marble slabs, busts, sarcophagi, and fragments. These were inscribed with dates and brief records of events in Grecian history, of great importance, relating to a portion of time commencing at the time indicated in the table, namely, 1582 B. C., and terminating 264 B. C. These marbles furnish us with the history of many events, and with many dates of an era of one thousand three hundred and eighteen years. They received the name of "Arundelian" from the earl who was at the expense of their discovery.

## TYRE.

This city is represented as built about eleven hundred years after the flood; but a temple to Hercules and some surrounding buildings were commenced on the island of Tyre many centuries before this time, so that the commencement of the building of Tyre occurred very soon after the flood, though the city was not considered established till this period. (See Palestine, Past and Present, pp. 194-204.)



Table II.









## THIRD TABLE.

FROM DAVID TO THE CLOSE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT CANON.

### EXPLANATIONS.

THE KINGS OF JUDAH appear on the right of the RED LINE, and the kingdom begins at that time indicated by the crown, B. C. 1094, when the coronation of SAUL took place. The KINGS OF ISRAEL are represented on the left, commencing with JEROBOAM I.

The JUDGES terminate with JOEL and ABIAH, the two sons of SAMUEL.

The HIGH PRIESTS continue through this table as represented on the right hand border.

The longest RED LINE indicates the genealogy of OUR SAVIOUR, on HIS MOTHER'S SIDE, the record of which is found in St. Luke iii.

The SHORTEST RED LINE, the same genealogy on the side of Joseph, the husband of Mary, as recorded in St. Matthew, chapter i.

The PROPHETS are placed near those kings during whose reigns they prophesied. Thus ISAIAH, MICAH, NAHUM, and others, prophesied among the citizens of Judah; but JONAH, AMOS, HOSEA prophesied in ISRAEL.

DOTTED LINES indicate *uncertainty* in relation to those years through which the dotted parts run.

INTERROGATION MARKS added to dates signify

“about,” and, when placed near perpendicular lines, that the name of the prophet is not given in Scripture, as 1 Kings xx. 13, 1 Kings xx. 35, for the first two in ISRAEL; 2 CHRON. xxv. 7, and 15, for the next two in JUDAH. The dark parts of the lines represent the time of their prophecies.

### REMARKS.

It will be noticed that both the red lines indicate that our Saviour's lineage was derived from DAVID, and they pass from him to meet only in Christ. This is the most correct representation, and much more satisfactory than that founded upon the supposition that the two lines unite in Salathiel to be again separated. There were probably two Salathiels and two Zorobabels in either line, as there were THREE JOSEPHS in one.

The HIGH PRIESTS, after the captivity of Judah into Babylon, partook of far less importance than was by them previously enjoyed, and hence the narrowness of the blue stripe indicating their existence.

During the reign of the nineteen kings of ISRAEL only twelve kings reigned in JUDAH, which indicated the comparative quiet of the two kingdoms.

## ANALYSIS OF TABLE III.

### THE KINGS.

#### FIRST THREE KINGS OF JUDAH.

NAME.	ACTS.	REIGNED.
Saul.	Fought the Amalekites and Philistines.	Forty years.
David.	Took and established Jerusalem.	Forty years.
Solomon.	Built the temple.	Forty years.

#### KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.

YEARS B. C.	KINGS OF ISRAEL.	REMARKS.	YEARS OF REIGN.	KINGS OF JUDAH.	REMARKS.	YEARS OF REIGN.
978 960	Jeroboam I.	Set up the golden calves.	22	Rehoboam. Abijah, or Abijam.	Ten tribes revolt. Carries on war with Jeroboam.	17 3
958				Asa.	Great reform, and rest and peace.	41
957	Nadab.	Serves idols.	2			
956	Baasha.	Destroys house of Jeroboam.	24			
933	{ Elah and Zimri.	A drunkard, killed by Zimri. Slew the family of Baasha.	2 7 days.			

## KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH—(Continued).

YEARS B. C.	KINGS OF ISRAEL.	REMARKS.	YEARS OF REIGN.	KINGS OF JUDAH.	REMARKS.	YEARS OF REIGN.
932	Omri.	Founded Samaria.	12 days.			
921	Ahab.	Married Jezebel, and served Baal. Killed in battle at Ramoth-Gilead.	22	Jehoshaphat.	Good prince.	25
917			2			
889	Ahaziah.	Killed by falling through a lattice.	2			
897	Joram, son of Ahab.	Killed by Jehu.	12	Joram, son of Jehoshaphat.	Married the daughter of Ahab.	5
892				Ahaziah.	Killed by order of Jehu.	1
885	Jehu.	Killed Jezebel and family of Ahab.	28	Athaliah.	The only queen, and usurped the throne, murdering the royal seed; was slain.	6
884					Repaired the temple; slain.	40
878				Joash.		
857	Jehoahaz.	Wicked, and punished by Syrians.	17			
840	Joash, or Jehoash.	Fought with Amaziah.	16	Amaziah.	Slew 20,000 Edomites; taken prisoner by Joash, King of Israel.	29
838				Uzziah (Azariah).	Smitten with leprosy.	52
809						
783	Interregnum.	Anarchy for eleven years.	11			
772	Zachariah.	"Made Israel to sin."	6 mos.			
771	Shallum.	Killed by Menahem.	1 mo			
	Menahem.	Committed barbarities.	10			
760	Pekahiah.	Killed by Pekah.	2			
758	Pekah.	His kingdom invaded, and many carried captive by Tiglath-Pileser. Killed by Hosea.	20	Jotham.	Troubled by invasions.	16
757				Ahaz.	Became idolatrous, and spoiled the temple.	16
741				Hezekiah.	Delivered by the destruction of Sennacherib's army; his life lengthened miraculously.	29
730	Hosea.	Did evil.				
726						
721	END OF KINGS OF ISRAEL.	Captivity of Israel into Assyria.	Never returned.	Manasseh.	Bloody idolator, and humble penitent.	55
697				Amon.	Sinned, and was slain by his servants.	2
642				Josiah.	Caused the law to be read; pious.	31
640				Jehoahaz.	Dethroned by Pharaoh.	3 mos.
610				Jehoiakim.	Enthroned by Pharaoh, and subdued by Nebuchadnezzar.	11
609				Jehoiachin.	Carried captive by Nebuchadnezzar.	3 m. 10 d.
599				Zedekiah.	Made king by Nebuchadnezzar after change of name from Mattaniah; carried captive to Babylon.	
598					JERUSALEM DESTROYED.	
588						

Several of the kings appointed their sons to reign with them, as Samuel appointed his sons as judges with him. When the father died, the son continued to reign. The commencement of a reign may, therefore, be dated from the period the son began to rule with his father, or from that time when he was king alone. Thus, in 2 Kings xxiv. 8, JEHOIACHIN (also called Jeconiah, 1 Chronicles iii. 16), was *eighteen* years old when he began to reign; but in 2 Chronicles xxxvi. 9, it is said he was *eight* years old when he began to reign. Ten years he probably

reigned with his father, and eight alone. Hence he was eight years old when he began to reign with his father; but eighteen when he began to reign alone.

## THE CAPTIVITIES.

## ISRAEL.

There were FOUR CAPTIVITIES: two of ISRAEL, and two of JUDAH. Of the CAPTIVITIES OF ISRAEL, THE FIRST occurred 741 B. C., when the Assyrian king, TIGLATH-PILESER, invaded that part of Palestine surrounding the lake of

Tiberias, and after taking several cities, carried off to Nineveh a large part of the population of the districts of ZEBULON and NAPHTALI, and of some of the parts of Gilead, on the east of the Jordan and near the lake. See 2 Kings xv. 29; Isaiah ix. 1.

The SECOND captivity of ISRAEL was by Shalmanezzer, who had previously made Hosea tributary to him; but on his refusal to pay tribute, he attacked and reduced Samaria, the capital of Israel and residence of its kings, and transported nearly, if not quite, all the ten tribes of Israel to Assyria and Media. Some probably settled in distant cities, and, as supposed, even near the Caspian sea. From this captivity it is not known that they ever returned to Palestine, and from this circumstance they are denominated the "LOST TRIBES." Date of the CAPTIVITY, 721 B. C. 2 Kings xvii. 6.

#### JUDAH CAPTIVITIES.

There were several captivities of Judah, of minor importance, but the two to which we refer are prominent in the distinctness with which they appear in sacred history, and in the effect they produced upon the two tribes. THE FORMER took place when NEBUCHADNEZZAR, king of Babylon, at the close of the three months' reign of JEHOIACHIN, carried both him and a large number of the citizens and craftsmen of Jerusalem, as captives to Babylon. The date is 598 B. C.

THE LATTER captivity occurred after the rebellion of Zedekiah, the successor of Jehoiachin, when the national existence ceased, and Jerusalem, with its temple, was destroyed,—588 B. C. The whole nation then departed as exiles to Babylon. The scriptural references for the former captivity are 2 Kings xxiv., and for the latter the twenty-fifth chapter.

#### THE SEVENTY YEARS CAPTIVITY.

The prophet Jeremiah (xxv. 12, and xxix. 10) speaks of a captivity lasting *seventy years*. It is difficult to fix the precise limit of these years upon the table, if the prophet meant to be understood as determining *precisely seventy years*, for there is some uncertainty as to the time of the commencement of that series of years, if the seventy years must close with the taking of Babylon, which the passage in Jeremiah seems to intimate, though it does not determine it as the limit, for it is said therein, "That *after*

seventy years be accomplished," they should return to Jerusalem. We, therefore, suppose that the number is used as only indicating *about* the number of years during which they should be captive, as in Psalm xc. 10, "The days of our years are *three-score years and ten*," *i. e.*, not always exactly seventy, but *about that number*. If Jeremiah is to be understood thus, then the term of years would most probably commence at the deportation of Judah to Babylon, at the close of Zedekiah's reign, the breaking up of the national existence of Judah, and the destruction of the temple, all of which took place at the same time, and would reasonably be considered as affording us the date of the commencement of the captivity and sorrows of Judah. The termination of the seventy years would be at that time when Darius executed the decrees of Cyrus, which, though very favorable to the Jews, had been rendered ineffective. In the second year of the reign of Darius, full power was granted the Jews to build, and all opposition to them removed. This grant resulted in the erection of the SECOND TEMPLE, B. C. 516. From the deportation, B. C. 588, to this decree, which resulted in the building of the second temple, was so nearly seventy years, that there is but a few months exceeding that number of years, for Darius ascended the throne B. C. 521, and the decree was issued in the second year of his reign, or about B. C. 519 or 518. This we consider the most probable and consistent limiting of the seventy years of captivity in Babylon.

#### ANOTHER SUPPOSITION.

Some have supposed that the taking of Babylon by Cyrus (B. C. 538) was the terminating event of that seventy years. But there is no reason to believe that, seventy years before that event, any captivity whatever took place from which to date the commencement of that term of years. Some, however, have supposed that a first captivity to Babylon occurred in the third year of Jehoiakim, B. C. 605. Reckoning from this date, we shall still fall short of seventy years by three years, and it will be less satisfactory than to suppose that the captivity commenced, as we have already said, at the close of the reign of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, and continued to the decree of DARIUS, seventy years. We have, therefore, adopted this era as that of the captivity into Babylon.

## FOURTH TABLE.

FROM THE CLOSE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT CANON TO THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR, AND FROM THAT PERIOD TO THE FINAL DIVISION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

THIS table comprises the indicated times of  
 THE LATIN AND GREEK WRITERS, PHILOSOPHERS, etc., on the right;  
 THE ROMAN EMPERORS, next in order, toward the left;  
 THE KINGS OF EGYPT, higher up in the table;  
 THE BISHOPS OF ROME;  
 THE KINGS OF PALESTINE;  
 THE FATHERS AND EARLY WRITERS of the church; and  
 VARIOUS IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACTS.

## REMARKS.

It is worthy of notice, that the Christian Church, during the first three centuries, suffered severe persecutions under various conditions of the Roman empire. Some have supposed that a state of anarchy and distress in Roman affairs was attended by peace in the church, and contrariwise, that peace in the empire afforded opportunity for and was followed by persecution of the church. This, however, was not always the case. The church was seldom exempt from suf-

fering because of any condition in the Roman empire, either of prosperity or adversity. This will be apparent by an examination of the table.

## THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

Although this era is represented on the TABLE as commencing A. M. 4000, it has been discovered that the true date would have been A. M. 4004, so that, in order that the correct dates of all the events anterior to the Christian era should be obtained, it will be necessary to bear this fact in mind. The use of the epoch of the birth of our Saviour was first introduced by a Roman monk, Dionysius Exiguus, in the year 527, but was not universally adopted by Christian nations for nearly nine hundred years. The common era is at fault equally with that before the birth of Christ, and this error of four years is attributed to the monk, but more properly to the lack of accurate knowledge of chronology at the time among all, and because of which error all the dates were written four years less than the correct number.



Table IV.

A.M.			B.C.
3600	Retreat of 10,000 Greeks Rome burnt by Gauls.	ARTAXERXES II.	400
	Battle of Leuctra. Temple of Diana burnt.	Ochus. ARSES DARIUS III.	350
	Alexandria founded 2.	<b>KINGS of EGYPT</b>	300
3700	Division of Alexander's empire. Era of Seleucidae begins.	ACHÆAN LEAGUE.	300
	Jews settled at Alexandria. Septuagint version made.	PTOLEMY SOTER	300
	Death of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus. Regulus defeated.	PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS	250
	Aratus delivers Sicron.	PTOLEMY EVERGETES	250
3800	Cleomenes reforms Sparta. Colossus of Rhodes destroyed. Spain conq'd by Scip Africanus.	1 <sup>st</sup> Punic War.	250
	Antiochus subdues Palestine.	PTOLEMY PHILOPATER	200
	Antioch, Epiph. pollutes the temple.	PTOLEMY EPIPHANES	200
	Corinth destroyed. Greece a Roman province. Hist. of Apocrypha ends.	PTOLEMY PHILOMETER	180
		PHILOMETER & PHYSCON	180
3900	End of Seleucidae. Syria becomes a Roman province. Conspiracy of Catiline.	PTOLEMY LATH & CLEOPATRA I.	150
	1 <sup>st</sup> Triumvirate B. of Pharsalia. 2 <sup>d</sup> Triumvirate B. of Philippi. Bat. of Actium. EGYPT a Roman province.	Aristobolus I. Alexander-Janneus Hyrcanus II. Aristobolus II.	150
		<b>KINGS of PALESTINE.</b>	150
4000	John the Baptist. John the Evangelist. Josephus.	Herod Temple rebuilt by Herod (Commenced). Temple fit for Worship.	100
		Archelaus	100
		AUGUSTUS	100
		CELSUS	100
		TIBERIUS	100
		CALIGULA	100
		CLAUDIUS	100
		NERO	100
		GALBA	100
		OTHO	100
		VITELLIUS	100
		VESPASIAN	100
		TITUS	100
		DOMITIAN	100
		NERVA	100
4100	2 <sup>d</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> . Gospel of St. John & Rev <sup>n</sup> written. 3 <sup>d</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> . 4 <sup>th</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> .	Linus Anaæletus Clement I. Evaristus Alexander I. Sixtus I. Telephorus Cyprianus Pius I. Anicetus Soter Eleutherus Victor I.	100
		<b>BISHOPS</b>	100
		TRAJAN	100
		HADRIAN	100
		ANTONINUS-PIUS	100
		MARCUS AURELIUS & LUCIUS VERUS.	100
4200	5 <sup>th</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> . 6 <sup>th</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> . 7 <sup>th</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> . 8 <sup>th</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> . 9 <sup>th</sup> Persec <sup>n</sup> foated.	Zephyrinus Calixtus I. URBAN PONTIANUS Fabianus SCYLLACIUS DIONYSIUS FELIX I. EUTYCHIAN CAIUS MARCELLINUS	200
		<b>OF ROME.</b>	200
		SEVERUS	200
		SCARACALLA & GETA.	200
		MACRINUS	200
		ALEXANDER, SEVERUS.	200
		MAXIMIN	200
		GORDIANS - MAXIMUS, GORDIAN, J <sup>r</sup> & PHILIP DECIUS	200
		SCALLIUS PULPILLAN & VALEBRIAN & GALLIENUS	200
		GALLIENUS	200
		AURELIAN	200
		SEVERAN & SEVERUS - CARUS	200
		DIOCLETIAN	200
		DIOCLETIAN & MAXIMIAN.	200
4300	10 <sup>th</sup> Persecut <sup>n</sup> . Council of Nice 5.	Marcellus Eusebius Sylvester I. Marcus Julius I. Liberius Damasus Siricius	300
		<b>OF ROME.</b>	300
		CONSTANTINE & GALLERIUS.	300
		CONSTANTINE the Gr. SEVERUS & LICINIUS	300
		CONSTANTINE the Gr.	300
		CONSTANTIUS, CONSTANTINE II. & JULIAN	300
		JOVIAN	300
		VALENS, VALENTINIAN & GRATIAN	300
		GRATIAN & VALENTINIAN II.	300
		THEODOSIUS & VALENTINIAN II.	300
4400	Christianity recognised by Senate. Final Division of Roman Empire.		400
		ARCADIUS & HONORIUS.	400





Table V.



**EGYPT**  
and the  
**PENINSULAR OF SINAI**

Drawn by the author  
for the Biblical Tables.

**Explanations of Signs:**

- Marshes
- Pyramids
- Spring

Scale:  
0 5 10 20 30 40 50  
English Miles

**SCRIPTURAL NAMES**  
and where they first occur.

71. Abetrim (Bhs)	Deut 32:49	66. Jericho	Num. 22:1
69. Anon-diblahain	Num. 33:46	54. Tachsh-barnea	Ex. 15:28
44. Alush	" 33:43	38. Ibarah	Ex. 15:23
74. Ar or habbath=Horb	" 21:13	88. Midian, v.p.	" 2:15
58. Arad	" 21:1	78. Moab, v.p.	Num. 31:11
73. Arnon (River)	" 31:13	Xebo v.p.	Deut. 32:49
72. Arver	Deut. 2:36	84. Obotl	Num. 31:10
70. Dibon	Num. 21:30	35. P-hachirath	Ex. 14:2
50. D-gathab	Deut. 1:1	18. P-Hom	" 1:11
42. Dophcah	Num. 33:12	85. Pagan	Num. 33:42
87. Eklati	Gen. 32:3	71. Ramesses	Gen. 47:11
53. Elatim	Deut. 2:8	Red Sea, v.p.	Ex. 13:18
39. Elim	Ex. 15:27	47. Rophidat	" 17:1
76. Eshcol (Brook of)	Num. 33:39	Redwanah, v.p.	Num. 33:48
126. Eshcol	Ex. 15:27	43. Sin (Wildermiss)	Ex. 16:1
52. Ezion-geber	Num. 33:35	48. Sinai, v.p.	" 16:1
67. Etal	Josh. 4:19	37. Shur (Desert)	" 12:37
28. Gashetu	Gen. 45:10	26. Succoth	" 12:37
31. Hazeroth	Num. 33:35	36. Zaitnamah	Num. 33:41
63. Heshbon	" 21:25	78. Zered (Brook)	" 21:12
83. Hor, (Mt.)	" 20:22	52. Zin (Wilderness of)	Ex. 21
48. Hor-h(ah) (T-pugah)	Ex. 3:1	14. Zoran	" 13:22
57. Hornath, or Zophath	Num. 44:6		

## FIFTH TABLE.

## PHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

## EGYPT AND THE PENINSULA OF SINAI.—ROUTE OF ISRAELITES.

## EXPLANATIONS.

Where there is NO MARK corresponding with the number which designates a city, it is to be understood that the location of that city is not definitely known, but supposed to be near the number.

A SHORT MARK on *either side* of a number denotes a general length of the object thus numbered, as of rivers and mountains. For example, -71- signifies mountains of Abarim, which run in the direction of the short marks.

SHORT MARKS *above* and *below*, as well as on either side, denote that the region around the number is referred to; thus -87- signifies that the region around 87 is the country of Edom.

NARROW LINES, near river and sea, indicate canals dug for irrigation.

The RED LINE shows the route of the Israelites. This route is determined by careful examination of the hills, mountains, and plains on the way from Egypt to Mount Sinai, in connection with such notices as are found in the Scriptures.

The YELLOW indicates sandy or desert country.

The BLUE, water.

The GREEN, fertile soil, or soil bearing some herbage, and the degree of fertility is indicated by the depth of color.

The BROWN represents countries or places where there are signs of volcanic agencies.

DOTTED LINES denote those water courses generally dry, but in rainy seasons filled with the rain, or with the waters of springs caused by the rain.

## GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

The MEDITERRANEAN SEA is represented on the upper portion of the map.

The RED SEA, a small portion of which only is seen, is on the southeast, sending up northward two divisions or gulfs, one of which was

The GULF OF ÆLANA, so called by the ancients, but now 'Akabah, and it extends from the northeast part of the Red Sea towards the Dead Sea. That gulf on the left is

The GULF OF HERO-OPOLIS, of the ancients; in the times of the Israelites, simply called THE RED SEA; now called the Gulf of SUEZ.

MOUNTS SINAI and HOREB are in the mountain ranges between these two gulfs.

The RIVER NILE, *on the southwest*, runs northward with its various artificial and natural outlets, and empties into the Mediterranean through two principal outlets; that on the left is

The ROSETTA MOUTH of the Nile, so called from the town of the same name near the entrance of the stream into the sea. That on the right is

The DAMIETTA MOUTH of the Nile.

The DELTA, strictly speaking, is that country included between these mouths and the *corresponding streams*, though ordinarily the whole district watered by these and various other streams and canals on either side of these two branches is called the DELTA, and forms the land of

LOWER EGYPT, which is bounded on the south by the forks of the Nile.

UPPER EGYPT is that country which is south of the Delta, and frequently a third division is made, namely,

MIDDLE EGYPT, which refers to that land just south of the Delta.

PALESTINE is seen on the east of the Mediterranean, and

The DEAD SEA is that small sea on the extreme northeast.

EDOM stretches from the Dead Sea to the northern part of the eastern or Ælanitic Gulf, and

MOUNT SEIR bounds Edom on the west, and is a long range, running nearly one hundred miles, north and south.

SHUR or ETHAM, desert of. This extended for about fifty miles along the east side of the western arm of the Red Sea, commencing above its northern extremity.

ARABIA, in the eastern portion of which was SHEBA, was south and east of the eastern arm of the Red Sea.

## PARTICULAR GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

PLACES SPOKEN OF IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISRAELITES BEFORE ENTERING THE PROMISED LAND.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

NO. ON THE TABLE.	NAME.	NAME FIRST OCCURS IN	DESCRIPTION, ETC.
71	Abarim (mountains)...	Numbers xxvii. 12.	It was a range of mountains east of the Dead sea.
69	Almon-diblathaim.....	Numbers xxxiii. 46.	This and the forty-seventh verse the only places of occurrence.
44	Alush.....	Numbers xxxiii. 13.	This and the fourteenth verse the only places. Position of the place is uncertain.
74	Ar, or Rabbath-Moab..	Numbers xxi. 15.	The more modern <i>Arcopolis</i> ; at present called <i>Rabba</i> .
58	Arad.....	Numbers xxi. 1.	Now <i>Tel' Arad</i> , or the hill of Arad.
73	Arnon.....	Numbers xxi. 13.	A river on the east of the Dead Sea; now Wady el Mojib (pronounced Moyib).
72	Aroer.....	Deuteronomy ii. 36.	On the river Arnon. Another town of this name was west of the Dead Sea.
70	Dibon.....	Numbers xxi. 30.	Three miles north of the Arnon; at present the ruins extensive, and called <i>Dhiban</i> .
50	Dizabab.....	Deuteronomy i. 1.	This is the only place of occurrence. It is supposed to be where indicated, on the gulf.
42	Dophkah.....	Numbers xxxiii. 12.	Position uncertain. Only occurs in this and the thirteenth verse.
87	Edom.....	Genesis xxxii. 3.	Referred to not less than sixty times. It is the same as <i>Idumæa</i> ; extends from Dead Sea to the Gulf of <i>Ælana</i> .
53	Elath.....	Deuteronomy ii. 8.	Or <i>Elana</i> , and is at the head of the gulf of same name.
40	Elim.....	Exodus xv. 27.	A station of the Israelites. Not known nearer than marked.
76	Eschol (brooks).....	Numbers xiii. 23.	A brook, or a valley down which a brook sometimes ran.
	Etham, southeast of 26 about fifteen miles.	Exodus xiii. 20.	Referred to only three times. The third station of the Israelites after they left Egypt. Position not exactly known.
52	Ezion-geber.....	Numbers xxxiii. 35.	From this place Solomon fitted out a navy of ships. 1 Kings ix. 26.
67	Gilgal.....	Joshua iv. 19.	Exact spot not known. There was another place of this name north of Jerusalem.
28	Goshen.....	Genesis xlv. 10.	A district extending north of the west arm of Red Sea.
51	Hazereth.....	Numbers xi. 35.	Third station after Mount Sinai, and four or five days from that mount.
68	Heshbon.....	Numbers xxi. 25.	Considerable ruins still exist, covering sides of an insulated hill, from which there is a fine prospect of other ruins.
83	Hor (mount).....	Numbers xx. 22.	The most conspicuous mount in the whole range of Mount Seir, and near the city of Petra, and called by the Arabs Mount Aaron.
48	Horeb (mount), north- ern of the three peaks.	Exodus iii. 1.	This was the particular point or mount of the Sinai range from which the law was given. See Sinai.
57	Hormah, or Zephath...	Numbers xiv. 45.	A Canaanitish city; first called Zephath, and afterwards Hormah.
66	Jericho.....	Numbers xxii. 1.	This city was rebuilt probably three times; hence its exact position not known, though there is a modern village not far off from its ancient site.
54	Kadesh-barnea.....	Numbers xxxii. 8.	From this place the Israelites twice removed, having twice encamped with the intention of entering Palestine.
38	Marah.....	Exodus xv. 23.	The word signifies "bitterness." The thirsty Israelites could not drink of it.
83	Midian.....	Exodus ii. 15.	A part of Arabia Petræa, east and northeast of Mount Sinai.
	Moab.....	Numbers xxi. 11.	Extending south from the Arnon, and bounded by it on the north.
	Nebo.....	Deuteronomy xxxii. 49.	A high mountain in Abarim, and of which Pisgah was a peak. Nearly opposite Jericho, on east of the Jordan.
84	Oboth.....	Numbers xxi. 10.	Exact position unknown.
35	Pi-ha-hiroth (upper end of the Red Sea).	Exodus xiv. 2.	Pi signified "mouth," and the whole name probably signified the opening at the sea of some valley near the place indicated.
18	Pithom.....	Exodus i. 11.	One of the treasure cities which the Israelites built in Goshen for Pharaoh.
	Pisgah.....	Numbers xxi. 20.	A peak on Nebo, in the range of Abarim.
85	Punon.....	Numbers xxxiii. 42.	Only referred to twice, and spot not known; probably near the site indicated.
41	Encampment.....	Numbers xxxiii. 10.	By the Red Sea.
17	Rameses.....	Genesis xlvii. 11.	City built or fortified by the Israelites.
	Red Sea (west arm)...	Exodus xiii. 18.	Called now Gulf of Suez.
47	Rephidim.....	Exodus xvii. 1.	A station before reaching Sinai. Exact position uncertain, but very near where indicated.
	Rithmah.....	Numbers xxxiii. 18.	Probably a district in the wilderness of Paran, and four or five miles south of 54.
43	Sin (wilderness of)...	Exodus xvi. 1.	
48	Sinai.....	Exodus xvi. 1.	The name denotes a district of broken and cleft rocks. See "Horeb." See also "Sinai and Horeb," under REMARKS.
37	Shur (wilderness of)...	Genesis xvi. 7.	See General Description. Page 11.
26	Succoth.....	Exodus xii. 37.	Signifies booths or tents. Exact site unknown.
86	Zalmolah.....	Numbers xxxiii. 41.	Exact site unknown. Only mentioned once more, and that in the forty-second verse.
78	Zared (brook of).....	Numbers xxi. 12.	Called also a valley. Israelites were thirty-eight years wandering from Kadesh-barnea to this valley.

PLACES SPOKEN OF IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISRAELITES BEFORE ENTERING THE PROMISED LAND.  
(CONTINUED)

NO. ON THE TABLE.	NAME.	NAME FIRST OCCURS IN	DESCRIPTION, ETC.
89	Zin (wilderness of)....	Numbers xiii. 21.	A broad valley, extending from Ælanitic Gulf to the Dead Sea. Now called <i>San</i> . One of the most ancient cities of Egypt; built seven years after Hebron, and the royal residence of the Pharaohs. It is the more modern <i>Tanis</i> , and gave name to the " <i>Tanitic</i> " mouth of the Nile, which is the first mouth west of Pelusium, and in continuation of the curve of that branch on which San or Tanis is located.
14	Zoan.....	Numbers xiii. 22.	

N. B.—For particular notice of any MOUNTAIN, or water, such as a sea, river, or brook, refer to "MOUNTAINS," rivers, or "WATERS," upon a subsequent page, where the name will be found in alphabetical order, and a more extended description given.

SCRIPTURAL AND OTHER PLACES NOT CONNECTED WITH THE WANDERINGS OF ISRAEL.

NO. ON THE TABLE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION, ETC.
1	Alexandria.....	Founded 332 B. C. by Alexander the Great, and in the time of the Ptolemies (see "KINGS OF EGYPT," fourth table); it was the greatest commercial city of the East.
4	Apis.....	The inhabitants paid great veneration to the crocodiles; they nourished them splendidly, embalmed them, and buried them in cells.
22	Arsinoë, or Crocodilopolis.....	
9	Busiris.....	Built by an Egyptian prince of that name. Here there was a famous temple to Isis.
8	Byblos.....	Named from the neighboring city Canopus; also spelled Canopis. Received its name from the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was here buried. It was twelve miles from 1, and celebrated for a temple of Serapis.
5	Canopic mouth of the Nile.....	
2	Canopus.....	Chief city in 1 district, in which Alexandria was situated, in the time of Ptolemy the Geographer, A. D. 150.
6	Hermopolis (little).....	
23	Hermopolis (greater).....	A large city in the sixth century. The inhabitants worshipped the dog-headed deity called Anubis.
3	Mareotis (lake of).....	Its neighborhood was said to be famous for its wine, called " <i>Mareoticum vinum</i> ."
21	Moeris (lake of).....	Supposed to have been dug by the king of the same name; once four hundred and fifty miles in circumference; made as a reservoir of the Nile during the inundation. There were two pyramids in it, six hundred feet high, half under water, and half above.— <i>Herodotus</i> .
24	Memphis (or Noph, as referred to in Ezekiel xxx. 10).	It is now a ruined city, about ten miles south of Cairo, and on the west side of the Nile. <i>Mitrahenny Saqqarah</i> and several other villages are on its site. It was the ancient capital of Egypt, in the times of the patriarchs Abraham, Jacob, and the Israelites, and declined after the building of Alexandria, and its material was carried off to build Cairo. The Greek historian, Diodorus Siculus, writing 100 B. C., says, that its circumference was nearly twenty miles. It contained some most superb and magnificent buildings, many of which were in ruins in the time of Strabo, A. D. 20, though the city was then populous. The arts were carried to a great degree of perfection in Memphis, and Rome was supplied with its glass long after Egypt became a province of the empire. It is referred to once as Memphis in Hosea ix. 6, but seven times as Noph. The celebrated pyramids were near Memphis, of which there were about twenty, three claiming special attention. The bull Apis was worshipped with splendid ceremonies in this city.
15	Mendes.....	The mouth of the Nile on which this city was situated was called the Mendesian mouth. Here the god Pan was worshipped under the form of a goat, and with the greatest solemnity.
12	Natron.....	This is the name of a valley and eight lakes in direction west northwest from Memphis (or from the modern Cairo), and about sixty miles distant. Several of the pools contain, in large quantities, the native <i>carbonate of soda</i> , formerly used in making mummies. This is, with the greatest probability, the nitre spoken of in Proverbs xxv. 20, " <i>as vinegar upon nitre</i> ," that is, as an acid upon an alkali, forming a mere effervescence, passing off into air; " <i>so is he that singeth songs to an heavy heart</i> ." Also Jeremiah ii. 22, where the cleansing quality of nitre is spoken of as a quality belonging to the natron. The same native soda, or natron, was found in other places besides Egypt.
19	On, Aven, or Bethshemesh (the more modern Heliopolis.)	In Genesis xli. 45, 50, the name On is found; in Ezekiel xxx. 17, Aven; and in Jeremiah xliii. 13, Beth-shemesh, each referring to Heliopolis. The last name being Greek, signifies the same as Beth shemesh, which is Hebrew, namely, "house or city of the sun." In this city was a temple sacred to the sun, and the inhabitants worshipped a bull called <i>Mnevis</i> , with the same ceremonies with which Apis was worshipped at Memphis.
13	Pi-beseth.....	Called by the Egyptians, Bubastis. Cats were held in great veneration here, because it was said that Diana Bubastis changed herself into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt. Referred to only in Ezekiel xxx. 17.

SCRIPTURAL AND OTHER PLACES NOT CONNECTED WITH THE WANDERINGS OF ISRAEL.  
(CONTINUED.)

NO. ON THE TABLE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION, ETC.
16	Pelusium .....	Situating near one of the ancient mouths of the Nile, called Pelusian or Pelusiatic, about twenty stadia (nearly three miles) from the sea. The name was derived from <i>pelos</i> (πηλος), a marsh, because of the marsh lakes near. It was the main port and harbor of Egypt on the side of Phœnicia; hence it was fortified strongly. It is now in ruins, and the ancient mouth of the Nile does not appear as formerly. This is supposed to have been the <i>SIN</i> referred to in Ezekiel xxx., fifteenth and sixteenth verses, according to Jerome.
49	Posideum, or Pharan promontory.....	The modern Ras Muhammed, latitude 27° 43', longitude 34° 15'. Posideum signifies a promontory sacred to Neptune (Ποσειδών).
33	Rhinocolura.....	On the confines of Syria and Egypt, and on the coast of the Mediterranean. The modern <i>el-Arish</i> occupies its site. Diodorus Siculus says that this town was destitute of all the conveniences of life; that the water was bitter, and the surrounding region a salt marsh. Strabo says the name signifies to mutilate (κωλυω) the nose (ῥιν), because prisoners thus mutilated were exiled to this city. This is considered untrue, and an Egyptian origin ascribed to the name.
7	Sais.....	This is the <i>SIN</i> of Ezekiel xxx. 15, 16, according to the Septuagint, and is a ruined city, twenty miles west of a village called <i>Mehala-el-Kebir</i> , on some maps spelled <i>Mehallet</i> . The most important and famous in its day of all the cities of the Delta, because of the yearly festival of Neith, the Egyptian Minerva, and because it was the native city, the capital, and the burying-place of the last dynasty of the Pharaohs. (Herod ii. 169.)
32	Serbonis.....	A lake, from Pliny's account, much larger anciently than at present. Its communication with the Mediterranean sea was filled up in the time of Strabo. The fable makes Typhon, a monstrous giant, to have been put beneath this lake for fighting against heaven. As the name signifies "smoke," it may have alluded to some volcanic effects associated with this lake. West of this was Mount Casius, where Pompey the Great was buried.
14	Tanis v. Zoan.....	
18	Thoum.....	Probably the Pithom spoken of only in Exodus i. 11.







## SIXTH TABLE.

## GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE AND DISTRICTS OF THE TRIBES AND SURROUNDING NATIONS.

## NAMES OF THE CITIES.

1 Aphekah.	27 Nazareth.	58 Michmas, or Mich-	85 Halhul.
2 Baalbek, or Helio-	28 Japhia.	mash.	86 Ramah.
polis.	29 Daberath.	59 Ramah.	87 Hebron.
3 Beirût.	30 Chesulloth.	60 Gibeah.	88 Adoraim.
4 Abilene.	31 Nain.	61 Mizpah.	89 Meresha.
5 Damascus.	32 Endor.	62 Beth-horon.	90 Eglon.
6 Sidon.	33 Shunem.	63 Ajalon, or Aijalon.	91 Askelon.
7 Sarepta.	34 Dor.	64 Lydda.	92 Gaza.
8 Tyre.	35 Cesarea.	65 Jabneel.	93 Gerar.
9 Kanah.	36 Megiddo.	66 Ekron.	94 Jattir.
10 Abel Bethmaachah.	37 Jezreel.	67 Ashdod.	95 Sochoh.
11 Laish, and after-	38 Bethshean.	68 Saphir.	96 Anab.
ward Dan.	39 Mahanaim.	69 Bethshemesh.	97 Jutta.
12 Kedesh.	40 Bozrah.	70 Kirjath Jearim, or	98 Ziph.
13 Accho (or Ptole-	41 Engannim.	Kirjath Baal.	99 Carmel.
mais).	42 Dothan.	71 Ramathaim Zo-	100 Maon.
14 Ramah.	43 Succoth.	phim.	101 Eshtemoa.
15 Hazor.	44 Thebez.	72 JERUSALEM.	102 Anim, or Ain.
16 Capernaum.	45 Samaria.	73 Anathoth.	103 Engedi.
17 Bethsaida.	46 Tirzah.	74 Bethany.	104 Kiriathaim.
18 Edhra.	47 Shechem, or Sy-	75 Bethlehem.	105 Rabbath Moab.
19 Ashtaroth Kar-	char.	76 Elealeh.	106 Kir Moab.
naim.	48 Gittah Hopher.	77 Heshbon.	107 Zoar.
20 Aphek.	49 Antipatris.	78 Baal Meon.	108 Arad.
21 Betharbel.	50 Joppa, or Japho.	79 Medeba.	109 Moladah.
22 Magdala.	51 Gilgal.	80 Ziza (Cliff of Ziz,	110 Beersheba.
23 Chinnereth (Tibe-	52 Lebonah.	probably near	111 Aroer.
rias).	53 Shiloh.	here).	112 Tamar.
24 Cana (of Galilee).	54 Ramoth Gilead.	81 Aroer.	Bethel, first town
25 Mount Carmel.	55 Rabbah.	82 Tekoa.	due north of 59,
26 Bethlehem of Zebu-	56 Beth Nimrah.	83 Gedor.	but without a
lun.	57 Jericho.	84 Bethzur.	number.

## THE NATIONS AND TRIBES.

## PHœNICIA.

The PHœNICIANS were, perhaps, the first, and certainly the most celebrated occupants of this part of the world. These were descendants of Canaan, and probably derived their name from a word (*φαινος*) which signified "purple," as it was the chief article of their commerce. Their land was upon the coast, and bounded on the east by the Lebanon mountains, and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, and extended toward the

north to Tripoli, a coast town, seventy miles north of Beirût.

On an island near Tripoli was the ancient city called by the Greeks Aradus, and mentioned in 1 Maccabeus xv. 23. The inhabitants of this city are alluded to in Genesis x. 18, 1 Chronicles i. 16, under the name of ARVADITE. The most southern city of Phœnicia was DOR, now *Dura*, about ten miles south of MOUNT CARMEL, it was near the southern limit. The principal strength of the nation lay in its coast cities. Phœnicia

extended along the shore, from south to north, one hundred and fifty miles, and being only about ten miles wide in the widest part; in area not so large as the state of Rhode Island, or one-twentieth of Scotland and Ireland. The whole were celebrated for their extensive commerce, their enterprise generally, and for their wealth and luxury; and the height of their prosperity was reached in the times of Solomon, during whose reign their knowledge of the arts was of great service to the beauty of the temple and of various other buildings in Judea. Their prosperity and power began to fail about 580 B. C., when Tyre was taken by Nebuchadnezzar.

#### CŒLE SYRIA.

East of PHŒNICIA lay Cœle Syria, or "*hollow Syria*," called thus in allusion to its location between the two parallel ranges of the Lebanon and Anti Lebanon mountains. Although a broad valley, it is elevated above the Mediterranean about two thousand feet, is the richest district of Syria, well watered by mountain streams, and is varied in its climate. This name seems first to have been applied to this district during the times of the SELEUCIDÆ, or kings by the general title of Seleucus, who commenced to reign in this country about 312 B. C. It is, with high probability, supposed to be the same as Syrophœnicia. The country to the east of this was the country of Damascus, and was probably known under the title of Syria Damascus.

#### PHILISTINES.

These inhabited the southwest of Palestine, on the coast, and are located by name in the table.

Their personal appearance was similar to that of the Egyptians. They were tall, well-proportioned, with regular features and lighter complexions than in Egypt. They shaved their beards and whiskers, and they were distinguished from all the nations to the east of Egypt by their head dress, which appears to partake of the general form of the Grecian helmet, with an arch from the back of the head to the forehead, with feathers after the manner of the North American Indian chiefs. A jewelled band of

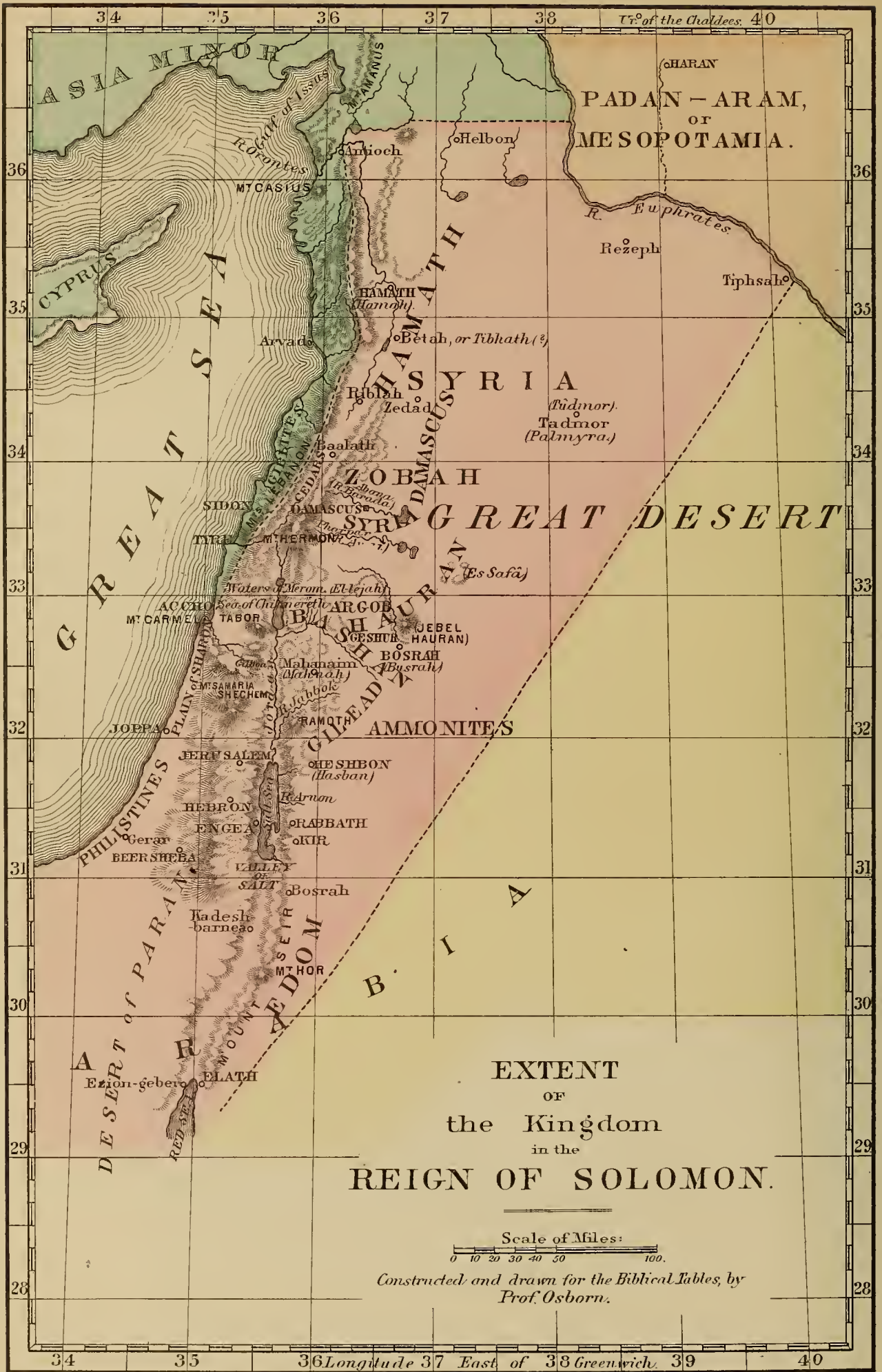
metal surrounds the head above the ears, from the back and side of which hangs a protection to the neck formed into a series of metallic scales. Shoulder-straps sustained a quilted leather or metallic covering to the loins, which reached only to the chest. From this a skirt hung, which reached nearly to the knees. The shield was large and circular, and their weapons were the spear and javelin, and the short sword or dagger for close combat. Their war chariots exactly resembled those of the Egyptians, and they used small carts or wagons, drawn by two or four oxen always put abreast. Allusion is made to those carts in 1 Samuel vi. 8-10, the wheels of which appear to have been made of planks cut in a circle. The Philistines were the most formidable warriors of all the nations with whom the Israelites had to deal, and were not subdued till the Israelites had been in Canaan three hundred and ninety years, at the end of which they were subdued by David (2 Samuel viii. 1). It was from these that the whole country derived the name of Palestine.

#### ARVADITES AND HERMONITES.

These nations are properly to be classed with the Tyrians, as they are supposed to be of the same general stock. The ARVADITES dwelt in the north of Phœnicia, and have been described in the first section, which treats of the PHŒNICIANS. The HERMONITES resided to the east of the Tyrians and Sidonians, and probably received their name from their proximity to Mount Hermon, dwelling in those parts near the lower or southern terminus of the Lebanon mountains. The HERMONITES were TYRIANS who dwell inland, and, judging from representations of them upon the monuments of Egypt, were, alike with the ARVADITES, of well-formed and regular features, more nearly resembling Europeans than the rest of the Canaanites south of them. Their eyes were blue, the beard flaxen, and complexion resembling the kind of brunette at present characteristic of the inhabitants of the latitude of Tyre. Their dress was of that purple and scarlet for which the Tyrians were celebrated, and in ornament and quality was exceedingly costly.



Table VII.



## SEVENTH TABLE.

## GEOGRAPHY.

## THE EXTENT OF THE KINGDOM UNDER SOLOMON.

THIS map illustrates the fulfilment of the promise to Abraham, Genesis xv. 18. The present known physical features of the country have been added, and some of the present Arabic names, enclosed in parentheses, to show the similarity of ancient and modern names, or to indicate the fact that the places have been examined. This map will illustrate some allusions to earlier biblical times than those of Solomon. Great pains have been taken to enter upon this map all the important physical features of the country as known at the present year, so far as was possible upon so small a scale. The names of minute parts of the map may be learned from other maps, and hence the crowding of names has been avoided.

## INTERESTING POINTS.

1. Notice the position of Tadmor, nearly halfway between Euphrates and the land of Solomon, in the midst of the desert, and therefore a good

place for resting the caravans to and from Persia and the East.

2. Notice the extent of the Lebanon mountains, and their division into the Lebanon range on the west, and Anti Lebanon on the east, between which ranges was CŒLE SYRIA, or "hollow" Syria, which is about two thousand two hundred feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and through which runs the LEONTES, emptying into the Mediterranean about three and a half miles above Tyre.

3. Notice that the head waters of the Jordan, near Mount Hermon, are separated from those of the LEONTES by a small space of land, and if they were united they would find a channel through the Dead Sea, and through the parallel cliffs of Edom (Mount Seir being on the east) down to the Red Sea. This is supposed, with good reason, to have been the case before the destruction of Sodom and before the level of the Dead Sea was depressed as it now is.

## EIGHTH TABLE.

## GEOGRAPHY.

## MAP OF COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND ILLUSTRATING ACTS, EPISTLES, AND REVELATION.

IN this map we have used both the ancient and modern names where such a use would make the relations of places plain; that is, where the ancient name is the scriptural name we have retained it, but have associated it with the modern name where the probability is that the modern name would be the more important.

The author spent much time upon the island of Malta in very minute examinations, and feels satisfied that every condition required by the history of the apostle Paul's shipwreck, as recorded in Acts, is met in the position and physical features of the present Malta. Notwithstanding, there is an argument in favor of the identifica-

tion of Melita, of Acts, with another island in the Adriatic sea, near the coast of Dalmatia. We have given it upon the map, with the same name, and not Meleda, as some insist, although "d" is frequently changed into "t" in the names of localities. The "quicksands," into which the sailors were afraid of falling, are supposed, with good reason, to have been at the Syrtis Major, southeast from Melita, upon the northern coast of Africa. The names, generally, upon this map, are those by which places were known in the times of the apostle. Many places not mentioned in Scripture, are omitted, in order that the map may be less crowded.



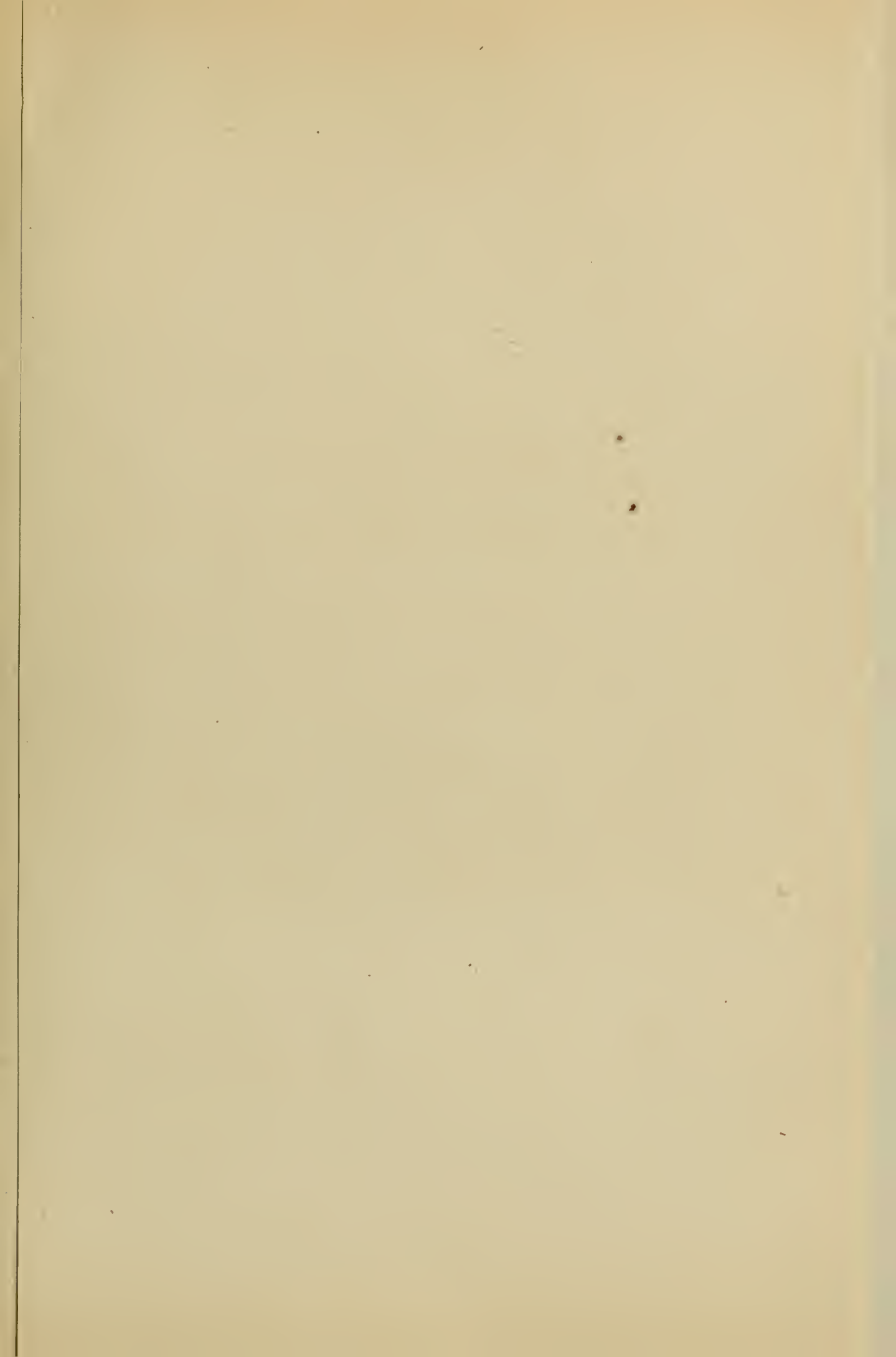




Table VIII.





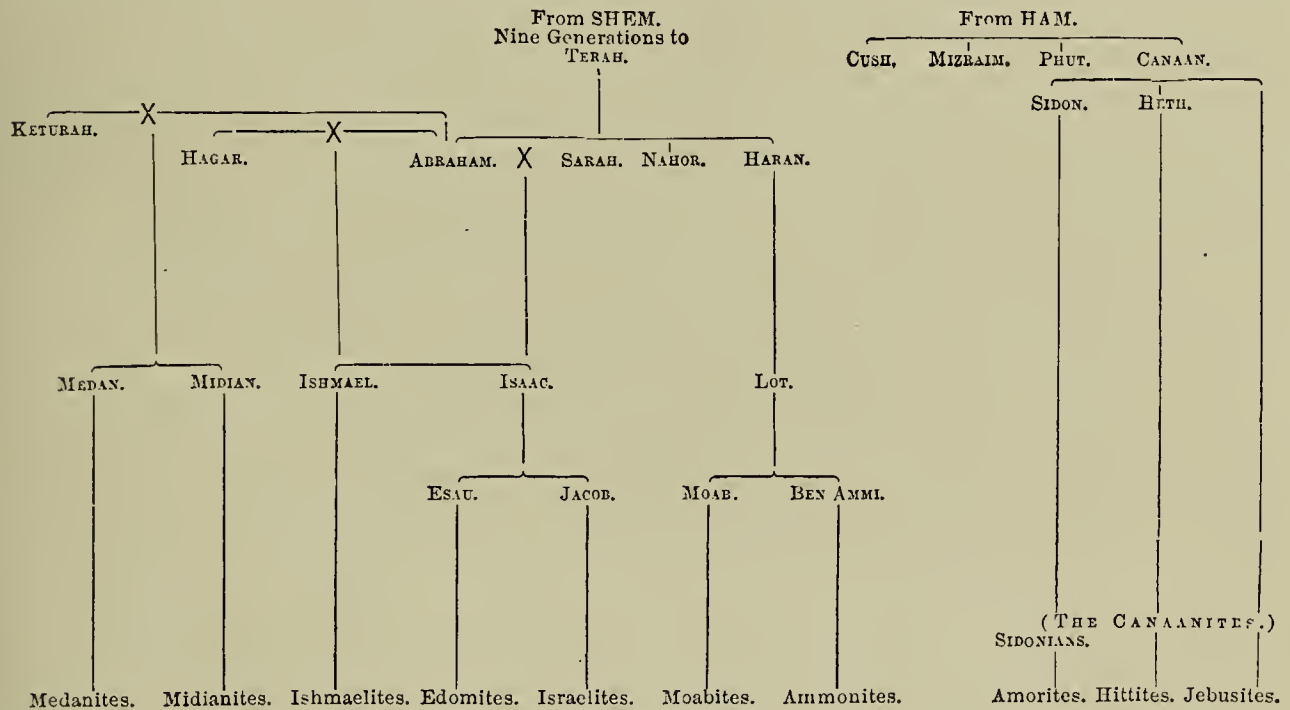
## NINTH TABLE.

SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF TRIBES IN AND ADJACENT TO PALESTINE.

THE object of this table is to illustrate certain allusions found in Genesis, Deuteronomy, and elsewhere, particularly wherein relationship is expressed, as in Deuteronomy ii. 4, "Your brethren the children of Esau;" Edomites. Deuteronomy ii. 9, "Distress not the Moabites, ... because I have given Arunto the children of

Lot," etc. In this table, we see how the relationship stood, and why; also how far removed other nations were, and why they could be attacked and despoiled, although, in some cases, actually adjoining others whom they were not permitted to trouble or "distress."

TABLE SHOWING THE ORIGIN AND RELATIONSHIP OF THE NATIONS IN AND ADJACENT TO PALESTINE.



## TENTH TABLE.

## GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL MAP OF PALESTINE.

THIS map illustrates many passages and allusions of Scripture wherein either barren or fertile places or regions are spoken of, but with this modification, namely, that the map, as it appears, is drawn upon the basis of examinations by the author, with some by Dr. Porter, formerly of Damascus, and where neither of the aforementioned had visited, the record of Lepsius has been used; all of which is intended to present the present condition, and only from this to infer which were the most fertile regions anciently. Thus it is plain that the regions around Damascus, the plains of Phœnicia, Sharon, the Philistines, Esdraelon, and the Jordan near the Dead Sea, the valley of the Jordan, the land around Hebron and around the crest of Carmel, were, as they are in some degree to-day, fertile above most other places. At the same time, it must be remembered, that a change in climate may have made some places barren which formerly were exceedingly fertile. There are ancient wine presses found in places both east and west of the

Dead Sea, and indicating a vine-growing region where, at present, the sterility is such that nothing grows. Near Gaza such evidences are said to exist.

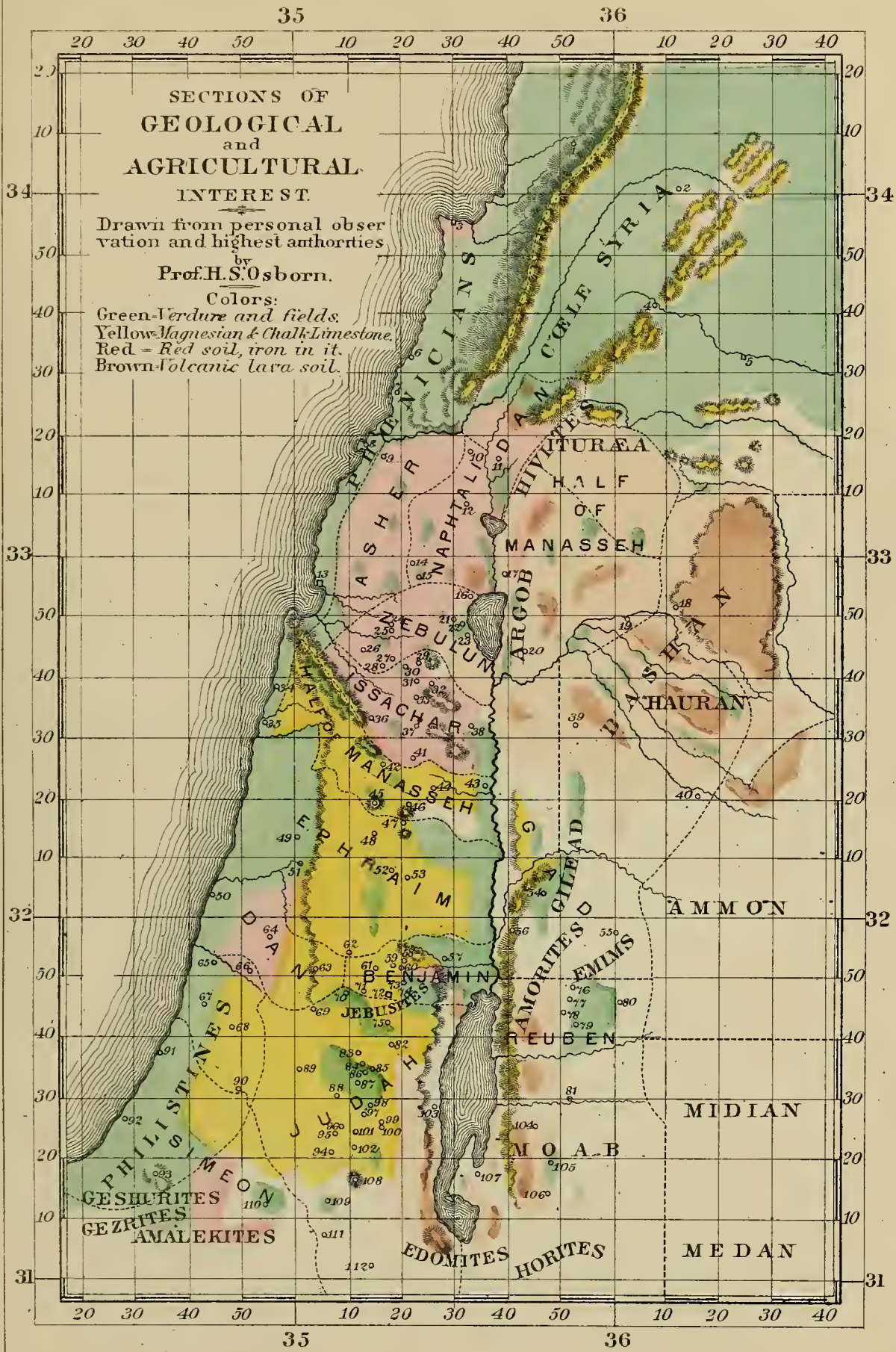
The land represented by the yellow sections on the map, while it is comparatively not so fertile as the regions represented by the green shades, is, nevertheless, capable of high cultivation, as analysis of the soil in its virgin state by Dr. F. A. Genth has fully proved.

The brown-colored soils represent, apparently, volcanic effects, and in the Bashan district, Wetstein has traced distinct volcanic flows of lava from the Jebel Hauran, or Dog Mountain, about forty miles south of Damascus.

Perhaps the red soil may be somewhat composed of igneous rocks, but it is largely composed of oxides of iron.

In the north, the soil is wondrously colored; the author has in his possession soils of no less than eighteen shades of color, gathered within a circle of less than half a mile diameter.

Table X.









TWELFTH TABLE.

Abel-behth-Masachah.....	60	47	46	53	4	60	65	69	135	114	109	48	62	132	138	148	.....	150	110	.....	106	124	10	129	112	114	47	143	105	112	10	54	54	135
Accho.....	9	23	23	90	40	21	37	70	100	78	78	27	35	106	107	111	.....	119	80	.....	79	94	46	98	94	77	20	112	79	77	29	104	.....	
Achzib.....	18	30	29	84	34	31	45	71	109	88	100	33	44	115	117	120	.....	129	90	.....	14	103	40	108	102	87	27	121	88	92	37	113	.....	
.....	68	64	56	134	94	56	37	51	40	26	38	63	39	34	37	58	.....	60	10	.....	16	23	101	27	38	30	56	42	11	10	47	33	.....	
.....	68	61	63	144	102	56	44	93	28	12	60	60	47	37	32	45	.....	48	11	.....	28	19	109	23	50	17	62	36	23	12	54	36	.....	
.....	98	90	92	170	123	86	72	114	21	33	56	89	75	24	2	36	.....	31	27	.....	39	13	137	8	53	36	91	6	37	26	83	4	.....	
.....	105	95	96	171	132	93	77	116	29	41	63	94	81	19	6	44	.....	37	31	.....	38	18	141	13	51	44	96	6	38	30	87	9	.....	
.....	45	25	24	65	33	60	37	23	108	88	71	23	25	97	106	123	.....	128	78	.....	70	93	34	97	74	89	28	111	70	80	28	103	.....	
.....	115	108	109	185	143	103	90	129	31	48	67	106	92	32	16	39	.....	29	43	.....	53	30	164	25	64	61	108	11	52	43	100	20	.....	
.....	78	78	79	163	116	66	62	115	14	8	71	78	65	51	35	24	.....	32	32	.....	50	29	126	31	71	7	77	37	46	32	71	32	.....	
.....	108	90	91	150	119	100	76	90	67	67	23	87	97	24	45	84	.....	78	44	.....	32	44	128	43	20	72	90	48	36	43	83	45	.....	
.....	88	89	90	174	125	76	73	126	13	23	82	89	76	57	38	13	.....	24	42	.....	60	36	137	36	80	21	88	38	55	42	83	36	.....	
.....	65	55	56	135	45	54	37	83	38	23	42	53	39	36	36	55	.....	58	8	.....	20	23	102	27	41	26	55	41	15	10	47	33	.....	
.....	112	107	108	136	140	186	89	132	23	43	73	106	91	39	19	29	.....	18	44	.....	57	30	154	26	70	45	107	14	55	43	99	21	.....	
.....	76	65	67	142	102	65	47	88	35	27	37	63	60	24	26	53	.....	53	3	.....	15	13	111	18	36	31	66	32	11	2	57	23	.....	
.....	64	53	55	133	94	54	36	81	40	25	40	62	38	36	38	58	.....	60	10	.....	18	24	100	28	40	29	53	43	13	11	46	34	.....	
.....	82	71	73	149	109	70	54	95	30	26	41	70	54	21	20	48	.....	47	7	.....	20	7	118	11	19	30	72	25	17	6	64	17	.....	
.....	78	62	63	132	98	46	46	75	52	44	60	60	43	38	39	70	.....	70	20	.....	2	29	105	32	19	48	65	44	7	20	55	37	.....	
.....	65	58	59	140	97	54	40	90	32	15	48	67	48	38	34	49	.....	52	11	.....	26	21	106	25	48	20	58	39	21	12	51	30	.....	
.....	79	69	70	147	106	68	52	93	30	25	41	68	54	23	22	48	.....	48	8	.....	20	8	116	13	40	29	70	27	16	6	62	18	.....	
.....	15	8	8	90	44	18	21	60	89	67	77	12	20	92	94	101	.....	109	67	.....	66	80	50	85	78	67	4	98	64	68	13	90	.....	
.....	73	55	56	121	91	65	40	64	61	49	17	52	42	36	50	79	.....	79	28	.....	14	39	95	42	18	53	67	54	14	28	48	47	.....	
Same as from Jerusalem, as the exact site, though unknown, was nearly one mile east of the city of Jerusalem.																																		
Distances near Capernaum would be very nearly the same for all places on this table, as the site was near Capernaum, or a little north.																																		
Bethsaida.....	39	16	15	87	51	37	15	43	85	65	55	11	13	76	83	100	.....	106	56	.....	50	70	54	75	58	67	19	89	49	68	11	80	.....	
Beth-shean.....	75	70	71	152	108	63	62	101	20	10	55	69	37	26	37	37	.....	40	16	.....	33	15	118	18	54	15	70	30	29	15	63	22	.....	
Beth-shemesh.....	89	80	82	158	116	77	63	65	23	27	48	79	65	21	10	41	.....	39	16	.....	29	1	127	4	46	31	81	16	27	15	73	9	.....	
.....	147	133	134	196	162	137	117	137	78	90	70	131	119	47	55	87	.....	76	73	.....	72	65	174	61	67	93	135	53	74	73	125	58	.....	
.....	20	28	30	114	68	8	24	80	71	49	78	31	26	83	80	81	.....	90	56	.....	63	67	72	72	79	48	26	84	88	57	27	77	.....	
.....	19	9	8	83	85	24	26	55	96	74	79	12	24	96	100	108	.....	116	73	.....	71	85	42	91	81	74	8	105	68	74	17	96	.....	
.....	34	19	18	67	27	41	36	42	107	86	80	19	33	102	108	107	.....	127	81	.....	75	95	29	99	82	87	21	113	75	75	25	105	.....	

THIRTEENTH TABLE.

Abel beth-Maachah.....	10	123	148	106	35	58	137	117	56	127	103	108	148	50	45	100	140	106	88	112	125	125	75	17	78	88	50	50	21	122	68	120	65	72	21	31
Acho.....	32	103	123	71	27	56	107	100	24	95	75	77	117	26	20	88	119	74	74	81	10	43	40	48	58	26	48	89	51	91	51	41	41	44	29	101
Achsaph.....	26	104	127	75	23	53	109	100	26	98	76	80	120	26	20	87	120	78	72	84	94	36	50	61	26	44	111	50	63	42	46	25	101	101	101	
Achzzib.....	26	111	134	81	29	60	116	108	33	105	83	87	126	33	27	95	127	85	89	90	109	31	31	57	68	33	89	98	57	100	49	19	19	114	114	
Al.....	92	38	66	22	67	60	36	43	48	27	2	8	46	52	57	47	51	5	34	12	34	29	109	24	13	51	61	117	38	38	19	34	25	99	30	
Alalon.....	100	47	62	10	75	72	32	54	52	19	13	7	42	59	63	60	67	10	48	6	21	33	115	22	57	122	32	40	18	42	35	103	26	26	26	
Anab.....	128	43	44	37	103	94	6	55	82	11	84	29	11	87	92	70	43	31	64	25	26	62	144	69	40	86	153	1	73	18	70	64	134	7	7	
Anin (Gihwein).....	133	39	34	45	107	96	7	51	87	19	38	34	11	92	97	68	86	36	64	32	35	68	150	64	54	91	158	8	76	21	75	69	139	10	10	
Aphek.....	31	86	111	80	13	20	104	79	37	97	71	77	116	25	26	61	103	74	50	82	99	50	53	50	58	27	68	108	33	88	37	44	48	99	99	
Aphekah.....	71	182	206	108	96	113	198	174	118	189	165	170	215	111	107	155	108	167	146	174	187	137	59	140	130	112	52	201	128	182	128	135	72	193	193	
Aroer (Gad).....	90	26	50	57	65	43	55	18	60	56	85	41	68	56	62	12	43	38	10	44	68	48	111	42	37	56	118	61	32	43	44	44	103	52	52	
Aroer, J.....	145	51	43	53	119	111	17	64	90	28	51	46	6	105	110	82	44	48	78	42	39	80	162	76	66	103	170	15	90	34	87	81	151	23	23	
Aroer, Moab.....	123	9	18	55	97	76	42	16	88	51	45	48	47	87	93	36	10	47	43	49	68	72	144	66	57	87	161	48	64	40	70	68	134	42	42	
Ashdod.....	115	66	69	18	92	94	37	75	67	23	37	50	48	76	79	83	72	83	71	27	6	49	128	49	43	75	135	33	71	33	62	61	116	33	33	
Askelon.....	125	73	*78	29	103	105	40	83	78	28	47	40	48	87	90	93	77	43	82	36	13	60	138	60	54	85	145	35	82	41	73	65	125	38	38	
Beeroth.....	93	41	59	18	67	62	34	46	47	26	5	7	52	82	87	50	53	5	37	10	31	27	109	28	13	57	117	38	39	19	33	28	98	30	30	
Beersheba.....	144	59	53	40	119	112	21	71	97	26	51	45	16	103	108	87	85	48	82	41	32	78	160	75	65	102	107	16	91	36	87	80	148	25	25	
Bethany.....	103	32	48	25	77	68	25	39	58	29	8	7	42	62	68	49	42	7	39	8	31	39	120	34	24	61	128	28	47	0	44	39	110	20	20	
Bethel.....	91	40	58	20	65	60	37	44	46	28	4	8	53	51	56	48	53	5	35	12	83	27	108	22	12	50	156	39	37	20	33	27	68	31	31	
Beth-Hacerem.....	100	53	43	26	83	74	19	42	64	14	14	10	35	68	73	53	41	12	45	0	28	41	126	40	30	67	133	22	53	2	61	45	116	13	13	
Beth-Hoglah.....	98	20	43	40	71	56	59	23	59	36	18	23	51	59	65	31	36	20	24	26	49	42	117	36	27	59	124	42	38	23	42	99	108	33	33	
Beth-Horon.....	96	46	62	11	71	68	33	52	49	22	11	7	50	55	60	58	57	7	45	8	24	30	112	27	18	54	119	35	45	19	39	32	104	28	28	
Bethlehem, J.....	107	31	47	24	81	73	21	43	63	14	12	8	37	66	71	8	13	10	44	6	27	42	12	27	18	64	131	23	51	4	43	111	15	15		
Bethlehem, Z.....	38	87	111	69	13	43	93	84	10	43	60	68	109	11	8	73	103	61	57	67	79	80	62	34	44	19	69	95	35	76	30	41	88	88	88	
Beth-ninrah.....	89	26	51	45	45	46	47	24	53	46	23	29	61	51	58	23	43	27	13	23	56	39	108	32	26	51	116	52	20	33	35	11	100	43	43	
Beth-shean.....	47	68	93	58	21	22	82	63	63	74	48	54	98	10	18	50	85	51	35	59	76	28	67	27	35	13	74	85	13	65	14	22	58	77	77	
Beth-shelesh.....	108	49	60	13	83	80	27	52	60	12	29	13	42	67	71	66	54	16	55	9	13	41	122	39	30	66	130	25	67	17	51	44	111	21	21	
Bethzur.....	118	38	44	29	93	84	10	49	72	7	24	19	26	77	83	62	42	21	55	15	24	53	135	49	39	77	142	12	63	7	69	54	124	4	4	
Bozrah (Idom).....	169	54	29	93	142	123	53	63	128	68	80	78	43	129	136	83	27	79	89	76	84	110	188	105	95	129	105	81	109	65	113	109	178	58	58	
Casarea.....	60	85	105	43	43	60	80	85	17	67	51	52	96	29	28	79	99	51	62	55	61	22	70	28	37	27	78	81	44	66	28	57	58	75	75	
Gana.....	31	91	115	67	14	40	99	87	17	88	65	70	115	13	7	74	108	67	39	73	86	36	46	39	50	54	101	57	83	30	30	30	30	33	33	
Capernaum.....	22	93	118	78	4	32	107	88	31	98	74	78	123	21	16	72	110	76	59	83	98	48	42	49	69	49	110	38	91	37	37	41	41	41	102	102

FOURTEENTH TABLE.

Carmel (mount).....	.....	Carmel (mount).	.....
Chesulloth.....	23	Chesulloth.	.....
Daberath ..	24	Daberath.	.....
Damascus ..	86	Damascus.	.....
Dan.....	49	Dan.	.....
Dor.....	12	Dor.	.....
Dothan.....	32	Dothan.	.....
Edrei.....	74	Edrei.	.....
Eglon.....	91	Eglon.	.....
Ekron.....	69	Ekron.	.....
Elealeh.....	80	Elealeh.	.....
Endor.....	27	Endor.	.....
Engannim.....	32	Engannim.	.....
Engedl.....	100	Engedl.	.....
Eshtemoa.....	99	Eshtemoa.	.....
Gaza.....	102	Gaza.	.....
Gerar.....	110	Gerar.	.....
Gibeah.....	74	Gibeah.	.....
Gilgal.....	76	Gilgal.	.....
Halhul.....	86	Halhul.	.....
Hebron.....	99	Hebron.	.....
Heshbon.....	91	Heshbon.	.....
Jabneel.....	69	Jabneel.	.....
Japhia.....	20	Japhia.	.....
Jattir.....	104	Jattir.	.....
Jericho.....	73	Jericho.	.....
Jerusalem.....	75	Jerusalem.	.....
Jezreel.....	27	Jezreel	.....
Juttah.....	96	Juttah.	.....





TABLES ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH, AND SIXTEENTH.

THESE tables are of distances between any two places whose sites are known, and whose locations are to be found in the Holy Land or in the vicinity, south or north of it.

The proper way to use them is to find the position of *one* of the two names in the left-hand column, first, and afterward that of the other name, on the upper part of the table, running from left to right. If not found in the first table in the series, then turn to the one, on the following pages, which does contain both names. Thus; required the distance of CAPERNAUM from JERUSALEM; now page 11 has CAPERNAUM reading DOWN on the left-hand vertical column, but JERUSALEM is not on this page; it should be at the top. Horizontal C is the last initial; turn over to 12; the vertical column is the same, and CAPERNAUM in the same place; but the top row continues from C to J. There you find JERUSALEM; now read DOWN from JERUSALEM, on the

one hand, and toward the RIGHT hand, from CAPERNAUM, till the lines intersect, and you have the figures 75, meaning seventy-five miles from CAPERNAUM to JERUSALEM, measuring to the middle of the city ON A STRAIGHT LINE. REMEMBER, that where, in tracing the distance between two places, you come to a blank, you have taken the wrong name first, thus, from Capernaum to Jerusalem, 75; but if you try from Jerusalem to Capernaum in the table is a blank; take it, therefore, from Capernaum to Jerusalem. The first three pages read on the top line horizontally from A to Z; each one, however, on the left hand, vertical, reading down only from A to C on each one of the three pages.

On the fourteenth and fifteenth, however, you continue from C to J DOWN, and on the sixteenth and last table, from K to Z down.

The following diagram serves as an index:

From A to Z.	Capernaum. Carmel Mt.	Jutta. Kedesh.	Ziph.
Abel-beth-Maachah. From A to Z.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Capernaum. Carmel Mt.	XIV.	XV.	
Jutta. Kedesh.			XVI.
Ziph.			

The distance, for example, between Capernaum and Gaza must be between the word Capernaum, on the left, and Gaza, which must be between Carmel Mount and Jutta, on the top; trace it,

and you see it must be in table twelfth; turn over, and you find Capernaum to Gaza 107. So the above is the exact index.

(BY REV. INGRAM COBBIN.)

## MONARCHS MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURE,

RULING IN PAGAN AND HEATHEN NATIONS, INCLUDING THE KINGS OF JUDEA, OF THE IDUMEAN RACE.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCE.	KINGS.	COUNTRIES.	REMARKS.
Genesis xx.....	Abimelech (1).....	Philistia.....	The name seems to have been a titular distinction, given to the kings of the Philistines, and signifies "Father of a King," or "Royal Father." This king took Sarah, Abraham's wife, into his harem, from which she was miraculously delivered. He formed a league of peace with Abraham.
Genesis xxvi.....	Abimelech (2).....	Philistia.....	Another Philistine king of Gerar of this name. The same danger overtook Rebekah which attended Sarah, but Abimelech relinquished her on finding she was a wife. He had some dispute with Isaac about wells, but renewed the old covenant of peace.
1 Samuel xxi 27.....	Achish.....	Philistia.....	The Philistine king of Gath, with whom David twice sought refuge from Saul.
Joshua x. 1.....	Adoni-bezek.....	Philistia.....	He bore the name of king, but was only a petty prince of Bezek, near Shechem. He had, however, conquered seventy others, to whom he showed great cruelty. His territory was the first conquest after the death of Joshua.
Judges i. 1-7.....	Adoni-zedec.....	Jerusalem, Palestine.....	He was king of Jerusalem when the Israelites entered Canaan. Conquered by Joshua.
1 Samuel xv. 28, 32.....	Agag.....	Amalekites, in Arabia....	Agag, a cruel prince, slain by Samuel. The name seems to have been common or titular.
Acts xxv. 13.....	Agrippa.....	Amalekites, in Arabia....	See "Herod."
Daniel ix. 1.....	Ahasuerus (1).....	Media.....	Incidentally mentioned as father of Darius the Mede. He is believed to be the Astyages of profane history, and the last king of Media.
Ezra iv. 6.....	Ahasuerus (2).....	Persia.....	This is thought to have been the tyrant Cambyses. To this Ahasuerus, the enemies of the Jews wrote an accusation.
Esther i. 1.....	Ahasuerus (3).....	Persia.....	This is the king who married Esther.
Numbers xxi. 1-3.....	Arad.....	Canaanites.....	He commenced the war with the Israelites, which ended in the destruction of the nations of Canaan.
Matthew ii. 22.....	Archelaus.....	Idumea, Judea, Samaria.	He was a tetrarch by the will of his father, Herod the Great, to whom this part of his kingdom was allotted. He was the most cruel of Herod's sons, on account of whom Joseph feared taking the infant Saviour into Judea.
Ezra iv 10.....	Asnapper.....	Assyria.....	This prince is generally identified with Esar-haddon.
Numbers xxii.....	Balak.....	Moab.....	The king who, terrified at the approach of the Israelites, applied to Balaam to curse them.
Daniel v.....	Belshazzar.....	Chaldea.....	He perished in the taking of Babylon by the Medes and Persians, and was the last king of the Chaldeans.
1 Kings xv. 18.....	Ben-hadad (1).....	Syria.....	Subsidized by Asa, king of Judah, to invade Israel, in the days of Baasha.
1 Kings xx., etc.....	Ben-hadad (2).....	Syria.....	Son of the preceding. He warred continually with Ahab, and, afterwards, with Jehoram, his son. He was several times defeated miraculously in the days of Elisha. He was smothered by Hazael, who usurped his throne.
2 Kings xiii.....	Ben-hadad (3).....	Syria.....	Son of the usurper Hazael; thrice defeated by Jehoash, king of Israel.
2 Kings xx. 12.....	Berodach-baladan....	Babylonia.....	A king of Babylon, who lived in friendship with Hezekiah.
Luke ii. 1.....	Cæsar Augustus (1)...	Roman.....	Cæsar was a titular distinction conferred on all the Roman emperors after Julius Cæsar, without the mention of their proper names, Augustus, etc. He decreed the taxing or enrolment at the time of Christ's birth, Judea being then a Roman province, and its king subject to Cæsar.
Luke iii. 1; xx. 22.....	Tiberius Cæsar (2)...	Roman.....	In the fifteenth year of his reign John the Baptist commenced his ministry. It was to him the chief priests and scribes alluded when they asked Christ if he ought to have tribute.
Acts xi. 28.....	Claudius Cæsar (3)...	Roman.....	In whose days there was a great dearth.
Acts xxv. 8, 10, 12.....	Nero Cæsar (4).....	Roman.....	To whom Paul appealed from the inferior tribunals of Judea.
Genesis xiv.....	Chedorlaomer.....	Elam.....	Leader of the five kings who invaded Canaan in the time of Abraham.
Judges iii. 10.....	Chusan-rishathaim....	Mesopotamia.....	Made Israel tributary eight years, but conquered by Othniel, its first judge.



MONARCHS MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURE, RULING IN PAGAN AND HEATHEN NATIONS, INCLUDING THE  
KINGS OF JUDEA, OF THE IDUMEAN RACE.

(CONTINUED.)

SCRIPTURE REFERENCE.	KINGS.	COUNTRIES.	REMARKS.
Ezra i. etc.....	Cyrus.....	Persia, Media, Babylon, by conquest.	He was remarkably mentioned by name in the prophecies of Isaiah as the restorer of the Jews from Babylon. (Chapters xliv. and xlv.)
Daniel ix. 1.....	Darius (1).....	Medo-Persian.....	He obtained the dominion over Babylon on the death of Belshazzar. He is called, in profane history, Cyaxares II, son and successor of Astyages (Ahasuerus), and the immediate predecessor of Cyrus.
Ezra iv. 7; Haggai; Zechariah.	Darius (2).....	Persia.....	The king who effected the execution of the decrees of Cyrus to rebuild the temple, etc. He is called, in profane history, Darius Hystaspis.
Nehemiah xii. 22.....	Darius (3).....	Persia.....	Incidentally mentioned; the succession of priests being registered up to his name.
Judges iii.....	Eglon.....	Moab.....	He subdued the Israelites eighteen years, and was killed by Ehud.
Isaiah xx. 1; 2 Kings xix. 37	Esarhaddon.....	Assyria.....	Son of Sennacherib, whom he succeeded on the throne. He conquered Jerusalem, and carried Manasseh captive.
1 Kings xvi. 31.....	Ethbael.....	Zidon.....	The father of Jezebel.
Genesis xxxvi. 25.....	Hadad.....	Edom.....	He defeated the Midianites in the intervening territory of Moab. This is the only king of Edom whose exploits are mentioned by Moses.
2 Samuel viii. 3; 1 Chronicles xviii. 3.	Hadadezer.....	Zobah.....	A powerful monarch in the reign of David. He sustained a dreadful defeat by the Israelites.
2 Samuel x.....	Hanun.....	Ammonites.....	He insulted David by abusing his ambassadors.
2 Kings viii.....	Hazael.....	Syria.....	An officer of Ben-hadad, who smothered his master, and usurped his throne. He was extremely cruel, and a great pest to both Judah and Israel.
Matthew ii. 12-16.....	Herod (1).....	Judea.....	Called Herod the Great; son of Antipater, an Idumean nobleman. He was declared king of Judea by the sanction of Augustus Cæsar, B. C. 30. He was the founder of several cities, and rebuilt the temple. He was the murderer of the children at Bethlehem.
Matthew xiv.....	Herod Antipas (2)...	Galilee and Perea.....	Son of Herod the Great, and tetrarch of Galilee and Perea. He married his brother's wife, murdered John the Baptist, and mocked Jesus (Luke xxiii).
Acts xii.....	Herod Agrippa (3)...	Galilee and Perea.....	Nephew of Herod Antipas, and grandson of Herod the Great, being the son of Aristobulus, who was murdered by his father. He murdered the apostle James, and sought the life of Peter. This presumptuous prince died awfully by the visitation of God.
2 Samuel v. 11.....	Hiram (1).....	Tyre.....	He sent an embassy to David on his accession, which led to an alliance. He considerably aided David with materials and workmen when he built his palace.
1 Kings v. 9, 10; 1 Chronicles ii; 2 Chronicles viii.	Hiram (2).....	Tyre.....	Grandson of the above; he ascended his throne in the last year of David, and was the ally of Solomon, whom he greatly assisted in building the temple and carrying on his commercial enterprises.
Joshua xi. 1.....	Jabin (1).....	Hazor, in Canaan.....	Defeated by Joshua, in the battle of Merom, when attempting with a powerful alliance to oppose his progress.
Judges iv.....	Jabin (2).....	Canaan.....	Supposed grandson of the former; defeated by Deborah and Barak, and Sisera, his commander, slain by Jael.
Isaiah xxxix; 2 Kings xx. 12.	Merodach-Baladan...	Babylonian.....	A king friendly to Hezekiah.
1 Samuel xi.....	Nahash (1).....	Ammonites.....	He besieged Jabesh-Gilead, and proposed a surrender on cruel conditions. Saul attacked and completely destroyed his army. Some say he was killed in the battle, but of this there is no evidence. Some think he was the friend of David (1 Samuel x; 1 Chronicles xix), but others consider that to be another Nahash.
2 Samuel xvii. 27; xxii.....	Nabash (2).....	Ammonites.....	Thought to have been son of the above; friendly to David.
2 Kings xxiv; Daniel ii. iii, iv.	Nebuchadnezzar.....	Babylonia.....	A haughty despot employed by God to execute his judgments; he set up the golden image, etc.
2 Kings xxv. 1; Jeremiah xxxix. 1; Ezekiel xxix Numbers xxi; Deuteronomy iii.	Nebuchadnezzar.....	Babylonia.....	The same king; compare the texts.
Og.....	Og.....	Bashan.....	A giant of the race of Rephaim; conquered and slain by Moses.
Genesis xii. 15, etc.....	Pharaoh (1).....	Egypt.....	A titular name, long given to the early kings of Egypt; known to Abraham.
Genesis xxxix, e.....	Pharaoh (2).....	Egypt.....	The friend of Joseph.
Exodus i. 2.....	Pharaoh (3).....	Egypt.....	The oppressor of the Israelites; supposed to have been Ramses.
Exodus iii. 15.....	Pharaoh (4).....	Egypt.....	He perished in the Red Sea; supposed to have been Amenophis.
1 Kings xi. 1.....	Pharaoh (5).....	Egypt.....	Who protected Hadad the Edomite, in the early part of the reign of David.

MONARCHS MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURE, RULING IN PAGAN AND HEATHEN NATIONS, INCLUDING THE KINGS OF JUDEA, OF THE IDUMEAN RACE.

(CONTINUED)

SCRIPTURE REFERENCE.	KINGS	COUNTRIES.	REMARKS.
1 Kings iii. 1; ix. 16.....	Pharaoh (6).....	Egypt.....	Thought to have been Vaphres, or Osochos, whose daughter was married to Solomon.
1 Kings xi. 14; 2 Chronicles xii.	Pharaoh (7).....	Egypt.....	Pharaoh Shishak. See Shishak, as his name does not occur in Scripture as Pharaoh.
2 Kings xvii. 4.....	Pharaoh (8).....	Egypt.....	Pharaoh So. For the same reason, see So.
3 Kings xviii. 21.....	Pharaoh (9).....	Egypt.....	An ally of king Hezekiah.
2 Kings xxiii; 29, etc.; 2 Chronicles xxxv. 20, etc.	Pharaoh-necho (10).....	Egypt.....	He slew king Josiah in battle.
Jeremiah xliv. 30.....	Pharaoh-hophra.....	Egypt.....	The ally of Zedekiah, king of Judah.
2 Kings xv. 19, 20.....	Pnl.....	Nineveh.....	The first sovereign of Nineveh whose name we know. For a large reward he established Menahem on the throne of Israel.
2 Kings xv. 16; 2 Chronicles xxviii.	Rezin.....	Syria.....	He combined with Pekah, king of Israel, to invade Judah in the reign of Ahaz, in which he was successful.
2 Kings xix.....	Sennacherib.....	Assyria.....	Son and successor of Shalmanezzer. He invaded Judea in the days of Hezekiah, and his army of one hundred and eighty-five thousand was cut off by the visitation of God in one night.
2 Kings xvii. 13.....	Shalmanezzer.....	Assyria.....	He succeeded Tiglath-Pileser, and preceded Sennacherib. He carried Israel into captivity in the days of king Hoshea.
1 Kings x; 2 Chronicles ix	Sheba, Queen of.....	.....	Her name unknown; supposed to have been a queen of Arabia or Ethiopia.
1 Kings xiv. 25.....	Shishak.....	Egypt.....	He invaded the territory of Rehoboam, king of Judah, and carried away Solomon's treasures.
Numbers xxi. 21, etc.....	Sihon.....	Amorites.....	Refused a passage to the Israelites; attacked them, was defeated and slain.
Numbers xvii. 4.....	So.....	Egypt.....	He became the ally of Hoshea, king of Israel, but rendered him no aid when Shalmanezzer subverted his kingdom.
2 Kings xvi.....	Tiglath-Pileser.....	Assyria.....	In profane history Arbaces, successor of Sardanapalus, predecessor of Shalmanezzer. He killed Rezin, king of Syria, and carried his people into captivity; ravaged Judea, and commenced the captivity of Israel by carrying away the two tribes and a half.
2 Kings xix.....	Tirhakah.....	Ethiopia.....	He went with a powerful army to relieve Hezekiah, when attacked by Sennacherib, who was routed before he arrived.
2 Samel viii. 9-11.....	Tor.....	Hamath.....	Who sent congratulations and presents to David when he had conquered Hadadezer.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF SCRIPTURE.

Creation.....	Genesis ii.	Midianites defeated by Gideon.....	Judges vii.
Fall of man.....	Genesis iii.	Jephthah's vow.....	Judges xi.
First murder.....	Genesis iv.	Death of Samson.....	Judges xvi.
Deluge.....	Genesis vii.	Dagon falls before the ark.....	1 Samuel v.
Babel, and confusion of tongues.....	Genesis xi.	The ark sent back.....	1 Samuel vi.
Calling of Abram.....	Genesis xii.	Philistines defeated by thunder at Ebenezer.....	1 Samuel vii.
First recorded battle.....	Genesis xiv.	Anointing of Saul.....	1 Samuel x.
Sodom and Gomorrah burned.....	Genesis xix.	Goliath slain.....	1 Samuel xvii.
Abraham offers Isaac.....	Genesis xxii.	Uzzah smitten.....	2 Samuel vi.
Joseph's elevation.....	Genesis xli.	Dedication of the Temple.....	1 Kings viii.
Moses saved.....	Exodus ii.	Disobedient prophet slain.....	1 Kings xiii.
Plagues of Egypt.....	Exodus vii-xii.	Elijah fed by ravens.....	1 Kings xvii.
Passover established.....	Exodus xii.	Elijah's contest with the priests of Baal	1 Kings xviii.
Red Sea passed.....	Exodus xiv.	Elijah's translation to heaven.....	2 Kings ii.
Manna provided.....	Exodus xvi.	Elisha's mockers devoured by bears...	2 Kings xiii.
Rock yields water.....	Exodus xvii.	Elisha's bones raise the dead man.....	2 Kings xix.
Law given.....	Exodus xx.	Sennacherib's defeat.....	2 Kings xx.
Golden calf worshipped.....	Exodus xxxii.	Hezekiah's life lengthened.....	2 Kings xxv.
Tabernacle completed.....	Exodus xxxix.	Jerusalem taken and burned by Nebuzar-adan, Nebuchadnezzar's captain.	Ezra i.
Madab and Abihu devoured by fire...	Leviticus x.	Cyrus's decree.....	Ezra iii.
Korah, Dathan, and Abiram swallowed up.....	Numbers xvi.	Temple begun.....	Nehemiah iv.
Brazen serpent.....	Numbers xxi.	Sanballat's opposition to rebuilding Jerusalem.....	Esther i.
Jordan passed over.....	Joshua iii.	Ahasuerus's feast.....	
Jericho taken.....	Joshua vi.		
Sun and moon stand still.....	Joshua x.		

MEMORABLE EVENTS,  
(CONTINUED.)

Esther made a queen.....	Esther ii.	Christ's ascension from Mount Olivet..	Acts i.
Mordecai raised to honor.....	Esther vi.	Pentecost.....	Acts ii.
Haman hanged.....	Esther vii.	Peter and John heal the lame man....	Acts iii.
Job's calamities.....	Job ii.	Ananias and Sapphira struck dead....	Acts v.
Jeremiah in the dungeon.....	Jeremiah xxxviii.	The apostles work miracles.....	Acts v.
Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the fiery furnace.....	Daniel iii.	Released from prison by an angel.....	Acts v.
Nebuchadnezzar's dreadful malady....	Daniel iv.	First appointment of deacons.....	Acts vi.
Belshazzar's feast.....	Daniel v.	Martyrdom of Stephen.....	Acts vii.
Daniel in the lion's den.....	Daniel vi.	Philip and the Eunuch.....	Acts viii.
Jonah swallowed up.....	Jonah i.	Saul's conversion.....	Acts ix.
Nineveh's repentance.....	Jonah iii.	Peter cures Æneas of palsy.....	Acts ix.
Christ's birth.....	Matthew ii.	Peter raises to life Tabitha, or Dorcas.	Acts ix.
Wise men of the East seek Jesus.....	Matthew ii.	Cornelius and Peter.....	Acts x.
Herod's plot against Christ defeated...	Matthew ii.	Herod kills James.....	Acts xii.
Joseph and Mary escape with Jesus into Egypt.....	Matthew ii.	Peter imprisoned, and released by an angel.....	Acts xii.
Herod slays the young children.....	Matthew ii.	Herod's blasphemy and awful end....	Acts xii.
John Baptist preaches in the wilderness	Matthew iii.	Paul and Barnabas sent to the Gentiles.	Acts xiii.
Christ's baptism.....	Matthew iii.	Paul heals a cripple at Lystra, and the people would have worshipped him.	Acts xiv.
Christ's temptation.....	Matthew iv.	Paul and Barnabas separate.....	Acts xv.
Sermon on the mount.....	Matthew v.	Timothy circumcised.....	Acts xvi.
The twelve apostles sent out.....	Matthew x.	Lydia converted.....	Acts xvi.
John Baptist beheaded.....	Matthew xiv.	Possessed damsel cured.....	Acts xvi.
Christ's transfiguration.....	Matthew xvii.	Paul and Silas imprisoned.....	Acts xvi.
Christ's entrance into Jerusalem.....	Matthew xxi.	Jailor converted.....	Acts xvi.
Christ predicts the destruction of Je- rusalem.....	Matthew xxiv.	Paul's discourse at Athens..	Acts xvii.
Lord's supper.....	Matthew xxvi.	Seeva the Jew's seven sons exorcists..	Acts xix.
Christ's agony.....	Matthew xxvi.	Ephesians burn their books of magic	Acts xix.
Peter denies Christ.....	Matthew xxvi.	Demetrius the silversmith raises an uproar.....	Acts xix.
Christ's crucifixion.....	Matthew xxvii.	Entychus restored to life.....	Acts xx.
Christ's resurrection.....	Matthew xxviii	Paul's farewell to the elders of Ephesus	Acts xx.
John Baptist's birth.....	Luke i.	Paul at Jerusalem, and under accusa- tion.....	Acts xxi.
Woman washes Christ's feet.....	Luke vii.	Paul recites his conversion.....	Acts xxii.
Martha and Mary entertain Jesus.....	Luke x.	Paul before Felix.....	Acts xxiv.
Christ silences the Pharisees when ask- ing subtle questions.....	Luke xx.	Paul before Festus, Felix's successor..	Acts xxv.
Disciples at Emmaus.....	Luke xxiv.	Paul before Agrippa.....	Acts xxvi.
Marriage in Cana.....	John ii.	Paul shipwrecked.....	Acts xxvii.
Nicodemus visits Christ.....	John iii.	Paul shakes off a viper.....	Acts xxviii.
John Baptist's testimony to Christ....	John iii.	Publius and others cured.....	Acts xxviii.
Woman of Samaria.....	John iv.	Paul a prisoner at Rome.....	Acts xxviii.
Woman taken in adultery released...	John viii.	Paul's perils.....	2 Corinthians xi.
Mary anoints Christ's feet.....	John xii.	Paul's ecstasy.....	2 Corinthians xii.
Christ washes the disciples' feet.....	John xiii.	Paul rebukes Peter.....	Galatians ii; 2 Thessa- lonians ii.
Christ's last discourse.....	John xiv.	The great apostacy predicted.....	1 Timothy iv.
Christ's appearance after his resurrec- tion.....	John xxi.	John banished to Patmos.....	Revelation i.

PRAYERS.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCE.	BY WHOM.	SUBJECTS.
Genesis xxiv.....	Abraham's servant.....	Success in his mission
Genesis xxxii.....	Jacob.....	Protection against Esau.
Exodus xxxii.....	Moses.....	Forgiveness for idolatrous Israel.
Exodus xxxiii.....	Moses.....	For the Divine presence.
Numbers xii.....	Moses.....	For Miriam when smitten with leprosy.
Numbers xiv.....	Moses.....	For pardon for Israel murmuring at the report of the spies.
Deuteronomy iii.....	Moses.....	To enter Canaan.
Judges xvi.....	Samson.....	To be avenged on his enemies.
1 Samuel 1.....	Hannah.....	For a man-child.
2 Samuel 7.....	David.....	Prayer and thanksgiving after Nathan's message concerning his intention to build the Temple.
1 Kings viii.....	Solomon.....	Dedication of Temple.
1 Kings xviii.....	Elijah.....	In contest with priests of Baal.
2 Kings xix.....	Hezekiah.....	Protection against Sennacherib.
2 Kings xx.....	Hezekiah.....	When dangerously ill.
1 Chronicles iv.....	Jabez.....	For the divine blessing.
2 Chronicles vi.....	Solomon.....	(See above, 1 Kings viii.)
2 Chronicles xiv.....	Asa.....	On going to battle with Terah the Ethiopian.
2 Chronicles xx.....	Jehoshaphat.....	For protection against the armies of the Moabites and Ammonites.
2 Chronicles xxx.....	Hezekiah.....	For the unprepared for keeping the passover.
Ezra ix.....	Ezra.....	Confession of sin in the people's alliances with the heathen.

## P R A Y E R S .

(CONTINUED.)

SCRIPTURE REFERENCE.	BY WHOM.	SUBJECTS.
Nehemiah i.....	Nehemiah.....	For the remnant in captivity.
Nehemiah iv.....	Nehemiah.....	For protection against Sanballat and Tobiah.
Nehemiah ix.....	Levites.....	Confession of God's goodness, and their nation's sins.
Proverbs xxix.....	Agur.....	For moderation in his desires.
Isaiah xxxvii.....	Hezekiah.....	(See above, 2 Kings <b>xix</b> .)
Isaiah xxxviii.....	Hezekiah.....	(See above, 2 Kings <b>xx</b> .)
Jeremiah xiv.....	Jeremiah.....	In a great famine.
Daniel ix.....	Daniel.....	For the restoration of Jerusalem.
Jonah ii.....	Jonah.....	For deliverance from the fish.
Habakkuk iii.....	Habakkuk.....	For revival of God's work.
Matthew vi.....	Lord's Prayer.....	
Matthew xxvi.....	Jesus.....	Under suffering in Gethsemane.
Matthew xxvii.....	Jesus.....	Suspension of divine consolation.
Luke xi.....	Lord's Prayer.....	
Luke xviii.....	Publican's prayer.....	For divine mercy.
Luke xxii.....	Jesus.....	(See above, Matthew xxvi.)
Luke xxiii.....	Jesus.....	For his murderers.
Luke xxiii.....	Dying thief.....	To be remembered by Jesus.
John xii.....	Jesus.....	Imploring his Father's aid.
John xvii.....	Jesus.....	For himself, his apostles, and all believers.
Acts i.....	Apostles.....	On choosing an apostle.
Acts iv.....	Primitive Church.....	For support under persecution.

## REMARKABLE MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

REFERENCE.	SCRIPTURE NAMES.	COUNTRY.	REMARKS.
Numbers xxxiii. 48.....	Abarim.....	Palestine.....	On this range of mountains Balak tempted Balaam to curse Israel.
Genesis vii. 4.....	Ararat.....	Armenia.....	Here the ark rested after the deluge.
Psalms lxviii. 15.....	Bashan.....	Palestine.....	Remarkable for its height.
1 Kings xviii. 19.....	Carmel.....	Palestine.....	On this mount Elijah had his trial against the priests of Baal.
Joshua viii. 30.....	Ebal.....	Palestine.....	Here were pronounced twelve curses against the disobedient.
1 Samuel i. 1.....	Ephraim.....	Palestine.....	This mount was the birthplace of Samuel.
Joshua viii. 32.....	Gerizim.....	Palestine.....	Here were pronounced twelve blessings. Here Joshua wrote the law on stone. Here Jotham delivered his parable.
1 Samuel xxxi. 1.....	Gilboa.....	Palestine.....	Here Saul and his sons fell in battle with the Philistines.
Genesis xxxi. 21.....	Gilead.....	Palestine.....	North East of this mount Laban overtook Jacob, and searched for his images. Jephthah's residence.
1 Samuel xxiii. 19.....	Hachilah.....	Palestine.....	On this hill David hid awhile from Saul.
Psalms cxxxiii. 3.....	Hermou.....	Palestine.....	Celebrated for its dews. The highest mount in Palestine.
Deuteronomy xxxii. 49.....	Nebo.....	Palestine.....	From this mount Moses viewed the promised land.
Matthew xxiv. 3; John vii. 1; 2 Samuel xv. 30.....	Olives, or Olivet the ancient name.	Palestine.....	Here Christ preached his sermon.
Numbers xxiii. 28.....	Peor.....	Palestine.....	Here Balaam blessed instead of cursing Israel.
Deuteronomy xxxiv. 1.....	Pisgah.....	Palestine.....	The highest point of Mount Nebo, where Moses stood to view the good land.
1 Kings xvi. 24.....	Samaria.....	Palestine.....	On this hill Omri built the city. Ahab was buried here.
Genesis xiv. 6.....	Seir, or Hor.....	Palestine.....	Belonged first to the Horites, and was afterwards given to Edom.
Exodus xix. 18.....	Sinai.....	Arabia.....	Here the law was given.
Judges iv. 6.....	Tabor.....	Palestine.....	Here Deborah and Barak collected ten thousand men to attack Sisera.

NOTE.—There is no authority in or out of Scripture for calling Calvary "a mount." It was only a place, "the place of the skull." Matthew xxvii. 33, compare with Mark xv. 22, and John xix. 17 and Luke xxii. 33.

## REMARKABLE RIVERS AND LAKES.

REFERENCE.	NAME.	COUNTRY.	WHY REMARKABLE.
2 Kings v. 12.....	Abana.....	Damascus.....	Commended by Naaman.
John iii. 23.....	Ænon.....	Palestine.....	Here John baptized.
Ezra viii. 15, 21.....	Ahava.....	Media.....	Here Ezra proclaimed a fast prior to returning from captivity.
Judges xi. 18.....	Arnon.....	Syria.....	The boundary of Moab.
Ezekiel i. 1.....	Chebar.....	Ancient Chaldaea.....	Near this river Ezekiel saw his first vision.

REMARKABLE RIVERS AND LAKES.  
(CONTINUED.)

REFERENCE.	NAME.	COUNTRY.	WHY REMARKABLE.
Ezekiel xlvi. 18.....	East Sea (See Salt Sea, Sea of the Plain.)	Syria.....	Salt (or Dead) Sea. Nothing lives in its waters.
Joshua xv. 4.....	Egypt, River of.....	Egypt.....	Utmost southern boundary of Holy Land.
Genesis ii. 14.....	Euphrates.....	Babylonia.....	A principal river of Eden.
Matthew iv. 18.....	Galilee, Sea of.....	}	Four names for the same lake.
John vi. 1, or Numbers xxxiv. 11.	Tiberias, Cinneroth, or Chinnereth.		
Luke v. 1.....	Gennesaret.....		
Genesis ii. 13.....	Gihon.....	Persia.....	Second river in Eden.
Matthew iii. 5, 6, 13.....	Jordan.....	Palestine.....	Christ baptized in the river,—the principal one in Palestine.
2 Kings v. 12.....	Pharpar (now 'Awasj)	Damascus.....	Commended by Naaman.
Genesis ii. 11.....	Pison.....	Persia.....	The first river of Paradise.
Deuteronomy iv. 49.....	Plain, Sea of. (See East and Salt seas.)	Palestine.....	
Exodus xiii. 18; xiv. 27.	Red Sea.....	Arabia.....	Here Pharaoh's host was drowned.
Numbers xxxiv. 3.....	Salt Sea. (See East Sea.)		
Isaiah xxiii. 3.....	Sihor (the Nile).....	Egypt.....	Noted for annual overflow.

ANCIENT CAPITALS AND RENOWNED CITIES.

REFERENCE.	SCRIPTURE NAMES.	COUNTRY.	REMARKS.
Ezra vi. 2.....	Achmetha.....	Persia.....	In the royal palace here were found the records of Cyrus's decree for rebuilding Jerusalem.
Acts xv. 6.....	Alexandria.....	Egypt.....	Founded by Alexander the Great, B. C. 332. Here the first translation of the Old Testament was made from Hebrew into Greek, and called the Septuagint, about B. C. 280.
Acts xvii. 1.....	Amphipolis.....	Greece.....	Paul sailed from this city to Rome. It was visited by Silas also.
Acts xi. 19, 26.....	Antioch.....	Syria.....	The capital of Upper Syria. Here the disciples were first called "CHRISTIANS."
Acts xiii. 14, and xiv. 19.	Antioch.....	Asia Minor.....	Capital of Pisidia. Here Paul was stoned.
Numbers xxi. 28; Deuteronomy ii. 9, 29; Isaiah xv. 1.	Ar.....	Moab.....	The capital of Moab; destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 350.
2 Samuel i. 20.....	Askelon.....	Palestine.....	A city of the Philistines, seat of one of their five states.
2 Kings xvii. 24.....	Babylon.....	Chaldea.....	The ancient royal city of Assyria, erected on the site of the tower of Babel. To this city Shalmanezar carried the children of Israel captive.
1 Samuel xxxi. 10.....	Beth-shan.....	Syria.....	A principal city of the Decapolis, on the walls of which the Philistines fastened the bodies of Saul and his sons.
Matthew ii. 1; Micah v. 2.	Bethlehem, or Bethlehem Ephratah.	Palestine.....	A small city of Judah, where Christ was born, and where David was crowned king by Samuel.
Isaiah lxiii. 1, etc.....	Bozrah.....	Palestine.....	A chief city of the Edomites.
Acts x, xii, xxiv.....	Cæsarea (Palestina), which distinguishes this city from Cæsarea Philippi.	Palestine.....	The Roman metropolis of Palestine, and residence of the Procurator. Here Cornelius, the first fruits of the Gentiles, was converted; here Paul pleaded before Felix and Festus and King Agrippa; and in its amphitheatre Herod Agrippa awfully expired. Herod the Great built this city twenty-two years before Christ.
Genesis xv. 2; Acts ix.....	Damascus.....	Syria.....	The ancient capital of Syria, and the oldest existing city in the world.
Acts xix; Revelation ii.....	Ephesus.....	Greece.....	The capital of Ionia. Here was the renowned temple of Diana, and here one of the seven churches.
1 Samuel xxi. 10.....	Gath.....	Palestine.....	A fortified city of the Philistines. Here David feigned himself mad before King Achish.
Judges xvi. 1, 3.....	Gaza.....	Palestine.....	A principal city of the Philistines, the gates of which Samson carried away.
Joshua x. 33.....	Gezer.....	Palestine.....	The king and all his army were defeated by Joshua.
1 Chronicles xi. 4; Joshua xv. 63; Genesis xiv. 18; Isaiah xxix. 1, 2.	Jerusalem; called Jebus, Salem, and Ariel.	Palestine.....	The capital of Judea.
1 Kings xxi.....	Jezreel.....	Palestine.....	In this city some of the kings of Israel had a palace, particularly Ahab. It was in the centre of Canaan.
Hosea ix. 6.....	Memphis.....	Egypt.....	The residence of the kings of Egypt in the days of the Ptolemies.
Luke ii. 39.....	Nazareth.....	Palestine.....	A small city where Christ dwelt till he was thirty years of age, and in the synagogue of which he preached.
Jonah i. 2.....	Nineveh.....		Now a part of Turkey; anciently the metropolis of Assyria.

## ANCIENT CAPITALS AND RENOWNED CITIES.

(CONTINUED.)

REFERENCE.	SCRIPTURE NAMES.	COUNTRY.	REMARKS.
1 Samuel xxi, xxii.....	Nob.....	Palestine.....	A city of the Levites, of which King Saul massacred the priests and their families.
Isaiah xix. 13.....	Noph. See Memphis.	Egypt.....	
Genesis xli. 45.....	On (or Heliopolis)...	Egypt.....	Joseph married the daughter of the high priest of that city.
Revelation i. 11; ii. 12....	Pergamos.....	.....	A city of Asia Minor, famed for a temple to Esculapius, the god of medicine. One of the seven churches was here.
Revelation i. 11.....	Philadelphia.....	Ancient Lydia, now Turkey.	One of the seven churches was here.
Exodus i. 11.....	Pithom.....	Egypt.....	An Egyptian store city, built by the captive Israelites.
2 Samuel xii. 26.....	Rabbah, or Rabbath.	Palestine.....	The capital city of the Ammonites; besieged by Joab, and taken by David.
Exodus i. 11.....	Rameses.....	Egypt.....	An Egyptian store city, built by the captive Israelites.
Acts xxviii. 14.....	Rome.....	Italy.....	Founded B. C. 753; the capital of the ancient Roman empire. Here Paul dwelt two whole years.
Acts xiii 5, etc.....	Salamis.....	Mediterranean....	Chief city of the island of Cyprus, where Sergius Paulus, the Roman governor, was converted by instrumentality of Paul.
1 Kings xvi. 24; xx. 1...	Samaria.....	Palestine.....	The capital of the kingdom of Israel, built by King Omri.
Revelation iii. 1-6.....	Sardis.....	Turkey.....	The capital of ancient Lydia; famous for its rich pagan king, Cræsus. One of the seven churches.
Daniel viii. 2; Esther iii. 15.	Shushan.....	Persia.....	The royal city of Persia for the winter residence of its kings.
Genesis x. 15, 19; xlix. 13.	Sidon.....	Palestine.....	The celebrated commercial city and capital of the Phœnicians; built soon after the deluge by Sidon, son of Canaan.
Ezekiel xxx. 15, 16.....	Sin.....	Egypt.....	A strong city of the ancient Pelusium.
Revelation i. 11; ii. 8....	Smyrna.....	Turkey.....	A city of Asia Minor. One of the seven churches of Asia.
Ezekiel xxix. 10; xxx. 6.	Syene.....	Egypt.....	The most southern city of the Thebais, bordering on Nubia.
1 Kings ix. 18; 2 Chron-icles viii. 4.	Tadmor (Palmyra)...	Syria.....	Built or rebuilt as a store city by Solomon.
Jeremiah ii. 16.....	Tahapanes(Daphne).	Egypt.....	A royal city of Egypt, where the principal Jews retired when Jerusalem was desolated by Nebuchadnezzar.
Acts xvii. 1.....	Thessalonica.....	Turkey.....	A city and seaport of Macedonia.
Acts xvi. 14.....	Thyatira.....	Turkey.....	A city of Asia Minor. One of the seven churches of Asia; famous for dyeing purple.
1 Kings xiv. 17.....	Tirzah.....	Palestine.....	A royal city, where several kings of Israel resided.
Isaiah xxiii; Ezekiel xxvii.	Tyre.....	Palestine.....	A celebrated city, and seat of Phœnician commerce.

## BATTLES OF THE BIBLE HISTORY.

SCRIPTURE.	LOCALITIES.	CHIEF AGENTS.	REMARKS.
Genesis xiv. 2.....	Vale of Siddim.....	Four kings against five...	The FIRST recorded battle in the world. The kings of Sodom and Gomorrah defeated by the four kings.
Genesis xiv. 15.....	Dan.....	Abraham.....	The four kings defeated by Abraham, and Lot delivered.
Genesis xxxvi. 35.....	Moab.....	Bedad.....	Midian was defeated, but no further account is given.
Exodus xvii. 8.....	Rephidim.....	Amalek and Israelites...	Israelites' first battle. Aaron and Hur stay up Moses' hands. Amalek defeated.
Numbers xiv. 45.....	Wilderness, near Kadesh, in the mountains of Seir.	Amalekites and Canaanites against Israelites.	Israelites conquered. Beginning of the thirty-eight years delay in the wilderness. Deuteronomy ii. 14. The first defeat of the Israelites.
Numbers xxi. 1.....	Hormah, south of Palestine.	Arad and Israelites.....	Israelites defeated, and some taken prisoners.
Numbers xxi. 3.....	Hormah, south of Palestine.	Arad and Israelites.....	Israelites victorious, and utterly destroy their enemies.
Numbers xxi. 24.....	Jahaz, east of Jordan....	Sihon and Israelites.....	Israelites victorious; take possession from river Arnon to the Jabbok.
Numbers xxi. 26.....	Moab.....	Sihon and King of Moab.	Fought before the coming of the Israelites into Moab, whereby Sihon obtained Heshbon.
Numbers xxi. 32.....	Jazer.....	Spies of Moses and the Amorites.	Jazer and its suburbs taken.
Numbers xxi. 35.....	Edrei.....	Spies of Moses and Og, king of Bashan.	Israelites conquer and possess his land.
Numbers xxxi. 7.....	Midian.....	Israelites and the Midianites.	Israelites conquer,—the battle fought to punish Midian. In this battle Balaam was slain.
Deuteronomy ii. 34.....	Heshbon and beyond.....	Sihon and Israelites.....	
Deuteronomy iii. 1.....	Heshbon and beyond.....	Sihon and Israelites.....	
Joshua vii. 4.....	Ai.....	Israelites and Ai.....	The first battle after crossing the Jordan. The Israelites defeated.
Joshua viii. 21.....	Ai.....	Israelites and Ai.....	The second battle in which the Israelites were successful.
Joshua x. 10.....	Gibeon.....	Israelites and the five kings.	On this occasion the sun and moon stand still.

BATTLES OF THE BIBLE HISTORY.

(CONTINUED.)

SCRIPTURE.	LOCALITIES.	CHIEF AGENTS.	REMARKS.
Joshua x. 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38.	Southern Palestine.....	Joshua and Canaanites...	Seven distinctly mentioned battles following upon the last mentioned.
Joshua xi. 7.....	Waters of Merom.....	Host against Joshua.....	Fought by the host to drive Israel out of the land, or exterminate them.
Joshua xi. 10.....	Hazor.....	Joshua and its king.....	Hazor was a celebrated fortress.
Joshua xi. 12.....	Cities of the hostile kings	Joshua.....	To prevent any further attack.
Joshua xi. 17.....	Valley of Lebanon.....	Joshua.....	Progressive occupation of the land.
Judges iii. 10.....	Northern Palestine.....	Othniel and king of Mesopotamia.	Deliverance thus given to Israel.
Judges iv. 15.....	Plain of Jezreel.....	Sisera and Barak.....	Deliverance thus gained from oppression.
Judges vii. 22.....	Valley of Jezreel.....	Gideon and Midian.....	Deliverance gained from oppression.
Judges ix. 39.....	Shechem.....	Gaal and Abimelech.....	Occasion: Gaal's conspiracy against Abimelech.
Judges ix. 45.....	Shechem.....	Shechemites and Abimelech.	After discomfiting Gaal's party.
Judges ix. 52.....	Thebez.....	Abimelech.....	Abimelech is killed by a piece of millstone.
Judges xi. 32.....	East of Jordan, at Aroer.	Sihon and Jephthah.....	Jephthah's rash vow made before this battle.
Judges xii. 4.....	Passes of Jordan.....	Jephthah and Ephraim.....	Occasion: Taunts of Ephraim against Jephthah.
Judges xx. 21.....	Gibeah.....	Benjamin and Israel.....	Sin of Benjamin toward the Levite. Israel defeated.
Judges xx. 25.....	Gibeah.....	Benjamin and Israel.....	Israel defeated second time.
Judges xx. 35.....	Gibeah.....	Benjamin and Israel.....	Israel triumphant.
1 Samuel iv. 2.....	Between Ebenezer and Aphek.	Philistines and Israel.....	Occasion: God's punishment of Eli through Israel.
1 Samuel iv. 10.....	Between Ebenezer and Aphek.	Philistines and Israel.....	The ark of God taken.
1 Samuel xiv. 20.....	Michmash.....	Saul and Philistines.....	Jonathan and his armor-bearer begin the battle
1 Samuel xvii. 52.....	Near Ekron.....	Israelites and Philistines.	After the death of Goliath.
1 Samuel xxx. 17.....	Southern limit of Palestine.	Amalekites and David.....	Happened just before Saul's last battle.
1 Samuel xxxi. 1.....	Mount Gilboa.....	Israelites and Philistines	This was Saul's last battle.
2 Samuel v. 20.....	Valley of Rephaim.....	David and the Philistines.	First recorded battle of David after taking the stronghold of Zion, after being made king.
2 Samuel v. 25.....	Valley of Rephaim.....	David and the Philistines.	Second attempt of Philistines, and their second defeat.
2 Samuel viii. 1.....	Metheg-ammah.....	David and the Philistines.	This place was a place of great importance.
2 Samuel viii. 2.....	Moab.....	David and Moabites.....	This was the first complete servitude of the Moabites.
2 Samuel viii. 3.....	Zobah.....	Hadadzezer.....	This battle was fought on his way far North.
2 Samuel viii. 5.....	Near Zobah.....	Syrians of Damascus.....	These came as allies of Hadadzezer.
2 Samuel xviii. 6.....	Wood of Ephraim.....	David and Israel.....	Occasion: Rebellion of Absalom.
1 Kings xx. 20.....	Samaria.....	Benhadad and Israel.....	Benhadad defeated.
1 Kings xx. 29.....	Aphek.....	Benhadad and Israel.....	Fought upon the plains. Result the same.
1 Kings xxii. 35.....	Ramoth-Gilead.....	Ahab and Syrians.....	Ahab killed by an arrow shot at a venture.
2 Kings iii. 24.....	Valley south of Dead Sea.	Three kings and the Moabites.	Moabites defeated; offer human sacrifice.
2 Kings viii. 21.....	Zair.....	Joram and Edomites.....	Occasion: Revolt of the Edomites.
2 Kings viii. 28.....	Ramoth-Gilead.....	Joram and Hazael.....	Joram, wounded, goes to Jezreel.
2 Kings xiii. 25.....	Probably north of Palestine.	Joash and Benhadad.....	Three battles are mentioned in this one verse.
2 Kings xiv. 7.....	Valley of Salt.....	Amaziah and Edomites.....	Ten thousand slain of the Edomites.
2 Kings xiv. 11.....	Beth-shemesh.....	Amaziah and Jehoash.....	Amaziah ingloriously defeated under mortifying circumstances. Jerusalem injured.
2 Kings xvi. 5.....	Jerusalem.....	Ahaz and two kings.....	Siege of the city unavailing.
2 Kings xvii. 3.....	Samaria.....	Shalmanezzer and Hoshea.	Hoshea subjected to servitude.
2 Kings xvii. 6.....	Samaria.....	King of Assyria and Hoshea.	Israel carried captive into Assyria.
2 Kings xviii. 8.....	East of Gaza.....	Hezekiah and the Philistines.	Philistines defeated.
2 Kings xxiv. 10.....	Jerusalem.....	Nebuchadnezzar and Jehoiachin.	Jerusalem all carried away.
2 Kings xxv. 1.....	Jerusalem.....	Nebuchadnezzar and Zedekiah.	Zedekiah's eyes put out, and he carried away captive.

Other battles are very indefinitely alluded to; but the above list comprises all the distinctly stated battles in which there was fighting on both sides, and which are mentioned in the Scriptures.

KINGS' MOTHERS.

(REV. INGRAM COBBIN.)

[The fathers' names are in brackets]

SCRIPTURE.	MOTHERS.	SONS.	KINGDOM.
1 Kings i. 11.....	Bathsheba, formerly wife of Uriah.....	Solomon [David].....	Judea.
1 Kings xiv. 21.....	Naamah, an Ammonitish princess.....	Rehoboam [Solomon].....	Judah.
1 Kings xv. 2.....	Maachah, daughter of Abishalom.....	Abijam [Rehoboam].....	Judah.
	<i>Note.</i> —She is also called the mother of Asa, because she brought him up; but Asa was her grandson.		

## KINGS' MOTHERS.

(CONTINUED.)

SCRIPTURE.	MOTHERS.	SONS.	KINGDOM.
1 Kings xvi. 31.....	Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians. A wicked idolatress.	Jehoram [Ahab] .....	Israel.
2 Kings viii. 18, 26....	Athaliah, daughter of Ahab; called in verse 26 daughter of Omri; but she was the daughter of Ahab, Omri's son; it was usual for grandchildren to be called children.	Abaziah [Jehoram, king of Judah]..	Judah.
2 Kings xiv. 2.....	Jehoaddan; she was one of Jerusalem.....	Amaziah [Joash, king of Judah]....	Judah.
2 Kings xv. 2.....	Jecholiah; one of Jerusalem.....	Azariah [Amaziah].....	Judah.
2 Kings xvi. 33.....	Jerusha, daughter of Zadok.....	Jotham [Uzziah or Azariah].....	Judah.
2 Kings xviii. 2.....	Abi, daughter of Zachariah.....	Hezekiah [Ahaz].....	Judah.
2 Kings xxi. 1.....	Hepzibah. It is a tradition of the Jews that she was the daughter of Isaiah.	Manasseh [Hezekiah].....	Judah.
2 Kings xxi. 19.....	Meshullemeth, daughter of Haruz of Jotbah.....	Amon [Manasseh].....	Judah.
2 Kings xxii. 1.....	Jedidah, daughter of Adaiah of Bozkath, a city of the tribe of Judah. (Joshua xv. 39.)	Josiah [Amon].....	Judah.
2 Kings xxiii. 31.....	Hamutal, daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah, a city in the tribe of Judah. (Joshua x. 29.)	Jehoahaz [Josiah].....	Judah.
2 Kings xxiii. 36.....	Zebudah, daughter of Pedaiah of Ramah.....	Jehoiakim [Josiah].....	Judah.
2 Kings xxiv. 8.....	Nehushta, daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem.....	Jehoiachin [Jehoiakim].....	Judah.
2 Kings xxiv. 18.....	Hamutal, as above. Hence she was mother both of Jehoahaz and of Zedekiah.	Zedekiah.....	Judah.

## SCRIPTURE NUMERATION.

(REV. INGRAM COBBIN.)

1.		4.	
James ii. ....	One God.	Genesis ii. 10.....	Four heads proceeded from the river of Eden.
Ephesians iv. 5. ....	One Lord, one faith, one baptism.	Genesis xiv. 9.....	Four kings fought against five.
1 Timothy ii. 5.....	One Mediator.	Judges xi. 40.....	Four days in a year the daughters of Israel lamented Jephthah's daughter.
2.		2 Kings vii. 3.....	Four leprous men sat at the gate of besieged Samaria.
Genesis vi. 19.....	Two animals of a sort went into the ark.	Job xlii. 16.....	Four generations seen by Job.
Leviticus v. 7.....	Two turtle doves and two pigeons offered by the poor.	John xi. 17.....	Four days Lazarus laid in the grave.
Leviticus xiv. 4.....	Two birds used in cleansing the leper.	5.	
Leviticus xvi. 7.....	Two goats used on the day of atonement.	Genesis xliii. 34.....	Five times more than his brethren's the mess of Benjamin.
Deuteronomy iv. 13....	Two tables of stone contained the ten commandments.	1 Samuel vi. 16.....	Five lords of the Philistines.
Joshua ii. 1.....	Two men went to spy Jericho.	1 Samuel xvii. 40.....	Five smooth stones chosen by David to meet Goliath.
Judges xi. 38.....	Two months Jephthah's daughter bewailed her virginity.	Matthew xiv; Mark vi; Luke ix.	Five loaves multiplied by Christ.
1 Kings vii. 15, 21.....	Two remarkable pillars in Solomon's temple, Jachin and Boaz.	John iv. 18.....	Five husbands of the woman of Samaria.
1 Kings xii. 28.....	Two calves were set up by Jeroboam.	2 Corinthians xi. 24....	Five times Paul received forty stripes.
Mark xii. 42.....	Two mites the widow cast into the treasury.	6.	
Luke xxiv. 13.....	Two disciples were with Christ at Emmaus.	Exodus xx. 9.....	Six days allowed for labor.
Matthew ix. 29.....	Two blind men received sight.	Numbers xxxv. 6.....	Six cities of refuge.
Luke xviii. 10.....	Two men went up to the temple to pray.	Joshua vi. 3.....	Six days were occupied in going round Jericho each day.
Mark vi. 7.....	Two and two the twelve disciples were sent out.	1 Samuel xvii. 4.....	Six cubits and a span, Goliath's height.
Joshua xiii. 3.....	Two and a half tribes settled on one side of the Jordan	2 Samuel xxi. 20.....	Six fingers and six toes on each hand and foot of a man of Gath.
3.		John ii. 6.....	Six water pots of stone; contents changed into wine at the marriage of Cana.
Exodus ii. 2.....	Three months Moses' mother hid him.	7.	
Deuteronomy iv. 43....	Three cities of refuge on one side Jordan, Bezer, Golan, and Ramoth.	Genesis vii. 2, 3.....	Seven pair of every clean beast and fowl went into the ark.
Deuteronomy xvi. 16..	Three times in the year Israel met at the great feasts.	Genesis xli. 1, etc.....	Seven of each well-favored kine, ill-favored kine, ears of good corn and blasted corn, seen in Pharaoh's dream.
2 Samuel vi. 11.....	Three months the ark was in the house of Obed-edom.	Genesis xli. 29.....	Seven years of plenty in Egypt.
2 Samuel xxiv. 12.....	Three punishments proposed to David for numbering the people.	Genesis xli. 30.....	Seven years of famine.
Job ii. 11.....	Three friends went to mourn with Job.	Leviticus xxv. 8.....	Seven Sabbaths of years brought the jubilee.
Jonah iii. 3.....	Three days' journey round Nineveh.	Numbers xxiii. 29.....	Seven altars erected, and seven bullocks and seven rams offered by Balak, by the advice of Balaam.
Jonah i. 17.....	Three days and three nights Jonah was in the fish.	Deuteronomy xv. 1.....	Seven years included in the last the year of release for the poor.
Ezekiel xiv. 14.....	Three men eminent for piety and prayer, Noah, Daniel, and Job.	Joshua vi. 4.....	Seven priests, blowing seven horns, went round Jericho seven times, walking before the ark, on the seventh day.
Daniel iii. 24.....	Three men cast into the fiery furnace.	Judges vi. 1.....	Seven years Israel was oppressed by Midian.
Daniel xi. 13.....	Three times a day Daniel prayed.		
1 Corinthians xiii. 13..	Three eminent graces, faith, hope, and charity (love).		
Luke iv. 25.....	Three years and six months the dearth, in the days of Elias.		



SCRIPTURE NUMERATION.

(CONTINUED.)

1 Samuel vii. 1.....	Seven months the ark was with the Philistines.	Matthew i. 17.....	Fourteen generations from Abraham to David; from David to the captivity, fourteen; from the captivity to Christ, fourteen.
1 Samuel xvi. 10.....	Seven sons of Jesse passed before Samuel.	Genesis vii. 20.....	Fifteen cubits above the mountains the waters of the flood arose.
2 Samuel xxi. 9.....	Seven sons of Saul delivered to the Gibeonites for execution.	John xi. 18.....	Fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem was the distance of Bethany.
1 Kings vi. 38.....	Seven years Solomon was building the temple.	Galatians i. 18.....	Fifteen days Paul visited Peter at Jerusalem.
2 Kings v. 14.....	Seven times Naaman dipped in Jordan.	Genesis xli. 18.....	Sixteen the number of Jacob's sons and grandsons by Tilpah.
2 Kings xi. 21.....	Seven years old was Joash when he began to reign.	Genesis xlvii. 2.....	Seventeen the age of Joseph when his brethren conspired against him.
Job xlii. 13.....	Seven sons and three daughters born to Job after his troubles.	Genesis xlvii. 28.....	Seventeen years Jacob lived in Egypt.
Matthew xv. 34.....	Seven loaves multiplied by Christ.	Judges iii. 14.....	Eighteen years Moab oppressed Israel.
Mark xvi. 9.....	Seven devils (demons) cast out of Mary Magdalene.	Judges x. 8.....	Eighteen years Ammon oppressed Israel.
Acts xiii. 19.....	Seven nations destroyed in Canaan, and their lands divided.	Luke xiii. 4.....	Eighteen persons on whom the tower of Siloam fell.
Acts vi. 3.....	Seven deacons chosen.	Luke xiii. 11.....	Eighteen years the woman had her infirmity, or was crooked, when Christ cured her.
Revelation i. 4.....	Seven churches in Asia.	2 Samuel ii. 30.....	Nineteen the number of David's servants slain with Asabel, in the contest between Joab and Abner.
Revelation i. 12.....	Seven golden candlesticks, symbols of the seven churches.	Genesis xxxi. 38.....	Twenty years Jacob was with Laban.
Revelation i. 20.....	Seven stars symbols of the ministers.	Genesis xxxvii. 28.....	Twenty pieces of silver the price for which Joseph was sold.
Revelation xvii. 1, etc.	Seven vials of wrath poured out.	Judges iv. 3.....	Twenty years Jabin, king of Canaan, oppressed Israel.
Revelation xvii. 7.....	Seven heads and ten horns characteristics of the feast.	1 Samuel vii. 2.....	Twenty years the ark was in Kirjath-Jearim.
Genesis xvii. 12.....	Eight days old the time for circumcision.	1 Samuel xiv. 14.....	Twenty Philistines slain by Jonathan and his armor-bearer.
Judges iii. 8.....	Eight years Israel was oppressed by Mesopotamia.	1 Kings ix. 11.....	Twenty cities in Galilee Solomon gave Hiram.
1 Samuel xvii. 12.....	Eight the number of Jesse's sons.	Genesis vi. 15.....	Thirty cubits the height of the ark.
1 Peter iii. 20.....	Eight souls saved in the ark.	Genesis xli. 46.....	Thirty the age of Joseph when he stood before Pharaoh.
Deuteronomy iii. 11.....	Nine cubits the length of Og's bedstead.	2 Samuel v. 4.....	Thirty the age of David when he began to reign.
Luke xvii. 17.....	Nine lepers ungrateful out of the ten Christ cured.	Matthew xxvi. 15.....	Thirty pieces of silver Judas received for betraying his Master.
Joshua xiii. 7.....	Nine and a half tribes divided the land of Canaan.	Luke iii. 23.....	Thirty years the age when Christ began his ministry.
Genesis xviii. 32.....	Ten the number of the righteous that would have saved Sodom.	Joshua xii. 24.....	Thirty-one kings subdued by Joshua.
Genesis xxiv. 22.....	Ten shekels the weight of Rebekah's golden bracelets.	Genesis xxv. 20.....	Forty the age of Isaac when he married Rebekah.
Genesis xlii. 3.....	Ten of Joseph's brethren went to Egypt for corn.	Genesis xxxvi. 34.....	Forty the age of Esau when he married Judith and Bethshemath.
Exodus xxxiv. 28.....	Ten the number of the commandments.	Deuteronomy xxv. 3.....	Forty the number of stripes allowed to be given in scourging.
Esther ix. 10.....	Ten the number of Haman's sons, all slain.	Joshua v. 6.....	Forty years Israel sojourned in the wilderness.
Matthew xxv. 1.....	Ten virgins, five wise and five foolish, in the parable.	John ii. 20.....	Forty-six years Herod's temple was building.
Luke xvii. 12.....	Ten lepers cleansed at one time by Christ.	Numbers xxxv. 7; Joshua xxi. 41.....	Forty-eight cities given to the Levites.
Mark xvi. 14.....	Eleven the number of the disciples to whom Christ appeared after his resurrection.	Genesis vi. 15.....	Fifty cubits the breadth of Noah's ark.
Genesis xxxv. 22.....	Twelve the number of Jacob's sons.	Esther v. 14; vii. 9.....	Fifty cubits the height of the gallows erected by Haman for Mordecai, on which he himself was executed.
Genesis xlix. 23.....	Twelve the number of the tribes of Israel.	Nehemiah vi. 15.....	Fifty-two the number of days in which the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt.
Exodus xv. 27.....	Twelve wells at Elim.	Daniel iii. 1.....	Sixty cubits the height of Nebuchadnezzar's image.
Leviticus xxiv. 5.....	Twelve cakes, the number of the shew bread.		
Joshua iv. 8.....	Twelve stones from the Jordan set up by Israel at their lodging place.		
Joshua iv. 9.....	Twelve stones set up in the midst of Jordan where the priests' feet stood.		
1 Kings vii. 25.....	Twelve oxen on which the brazen sea stood.		
1 Kings xix. 19.....	Twelve yoke of oxen with which Elisha ploughed.		
Matthew ix. 20.....	Twelve years the woman Christ healed suffered from the issue of blood.		
Matthew x. 2.....	Twelve the number of the apostles.		
Luke ii. 42, 46.....	Twelve years old, Christ's age when he conversed with the doctors.		
Acts vii. 8.....	Twelve the number of the patriarchs.		
Genesis xvii. 25.....	Thirteen the age at which Ishmael was circumcised.		
Genesis xxxi. 41.....	Fourteen years Jacob served for Laban's two daughters.		

## SCRIPTURE NUMERATION.

(CONTINUED)

Genesis xli. 27.....	Seventy souls of Jacob's family settled in Egypt.	<b>70.</b>	Genesis xxxv. 28.....	One hundred and eighty the whole age of Isaac.	<b>180.</b>
Exodus xv. 27.....	Seventy palm trees at Elim.		Esther i. 4.....	One hundred and eighty days the feast of Ahasuerus continued, to which were added seven days for the people.	<b>200.</b>
Judges i. 7.....	Seventy kings' thumbs and great toes cut off by Adoni-bezek.		Joshua vii. 21.....	Two hundred shekels of silver and a wedge of gold tempted Achan.	
Judges ix. 5.....	Seventy brethren of Abimelech and sons of Jerubbaal slain by command of the former.		2 Samuel xiv. 26.....	Two hundred shekels the weight of Absalom's hair when he yearly polled his head.	
2 Kings x. 7.....	Seventy sons of Ahab beheaded by command of Jehu.		2 Samuel xv. 11.....	Two hundred men of Jerusalem inveigled by Absalom when he raised his rebellion.	<b>288.</b>
Psalms xc. 10.....	Seventy years the general limit of man's life.	<b>80.</b>	1 Chronicles xxv. 7.....	Two hundred and eighty-eight skilful singers in the temple service.	<b>300.</b>
Exodus vii. 7.....	Eighty the age of Moses when he spake to Pharaoh.		Genesis vi. 15.....	Three hundred cubits the length of Noah's ark.	
2 Samuel xix. 32.....	Eighty the age of Barzillai when he relieved king David.		Judges vii. 8.....	Three hundred the number of Gideon's men that lapped, and that attacked the Midianites.	
2 Kings vi. 25.....	Eighty pieces of silver the price of an ass's head at the siege of Samaria.		Judges xv. 4.....	Three hundred foxes (jackals) tied together by Samson.	<b>318.</b>
2 Kings x. 24.....	Eighty men appointed by Jehu to destroy the priests of Baal.	<b>83.</b>	Genesis xiv. 14.....	Three hundred and eighteen of Abraham's servants pursued the four conquering kings.	<b>365.</b>
Exodus vii. 7.....	Eighty-three, age of Aaron when he spake to Pharaoh.		Genesis v. 23.....	Three hundred and sixty-five (the number of days in the year) were the years of Enoch when God took him.	<b>400.</b>
Luke ii. 37.....	Eighty-four, age of Anna the prophetess.	<b>84.</b>	Judges xxi. 12.....	Four hundred virgins of Jabesh-gilead were spared from its destruction.	
1 Samuel xxii. 18.....	Eighty-five priests slain by Doeg at the command of Saul.	<b>85.</b>	Acts vii. 6.....	Four hundred years the years of Israel's affliction in Egypt.	<b>500.</b>
Genesis xvii. 17.....	Ninety years the age of Sarah when she gave birth to Isaac.	<b>90.</b>	1 Corinthians xv. 6.....	Five hundred witnesses at once of the risen Saviour.	<b>600.</b>
1 Samuel iv. 15.....	Ninety-eight the age of Eli when he fell from his seat and died.	<b>98.</b>	Genesis vii. 6.....	Six hundred years, Noah's age at the flood.	
Genesis xxi. 5.....	One hundred years the age of Abraham when Isaac was born.	<b>100.</b>	Exodus xiv. 7.....	Six hundred Egyptian chariots of war pursued the Israelites to the Red Sea.	
1 Kings xviii. 4.....	One hundred prophets hid by Obadiah in a cave when Jezebel cut off the prophets.	<b>110.</b>	Judges iii. 31.....	Six hundred Philistines slain by Shamgar with an ox goad.	
Genesis l. 26.....	One hundred and ten the age of Joseph when he died.		Judges xx. 47.....	Six hundred Benjamites escaped to the rock Rimmon after the slaughter of the tribe.	
Joshua xxiv. 29.....	One hundred and ten the age of Joshua when he died.	<b>120.</b>	1 Samuel xxiii. 13.....	Six hundred men formed David's army in the wilderness.	<b>666.</b>
Genesis vi. 3.....	One hundred and twenty the years of God's patience after warning the old world of ruin.		Revelation xiii. 18.....	Six hundred and sixty-six the mystical number of the beast in the Revelation.	<b>700.</b>
Deuteronomy xxxiv. 7.	One hundred and twenty the age of Moses when he died, in full strength, and with unimpaired eyesight.		Judges xx. 16.....	Seven hundred Benjamites skilful left-handed slingers.	
Daniel vi. 1.....	One hundred and twenty the number of Darius's provinces.	<b>127.</b>	2 Samuel x. 18.....	Seven hundred chariots of the Syrians destroyed by David.	
Acts i. 15.....	One hundred and twenty the number of the first congregated Christians.		1 Kings xi. 3.....	Seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines kept by Solomon for the splendor of state.	<b>800.</b>
Genesis xxiii. 1.....	One hundred and twenty-seven the age of Sarah when she died.	<b>130.</b>	Genesis v. 4.....	Eight hundred years Adam lived after he became the father of Seth.	<b>900.</b>
Esther i. 1.....	One hundred and twenty-seven the number of Ahasuerus's provinces.	<b>140.</b>	Judges iv. 3.....	Nine hundred chariots of iron kept by Jabin, king of Canaan.	<b>930.</b>
Genesis xlvii. 9.....	One hundred and thirty the age of Jacob when he stood before Pharaoh.		Genesis v. 5.....	Nine hundred and thirty the number of years that Adam lived.	<b>950.</b>
Job xlii. 16.....	One hundred and forty years Job lived after his great troubles.	<b>150.</b>	Genesis ix. 29.....	Nine hundred and fifty years the age of Noah.	<b>969.</b>
Genesis vii. 24.....	One hundred and fifty days the waters of the flood prevailed.		Genesis v. 27.....	Nine hundred and sixty-nine the age of Methuselah.	
Nehemiah v. 17.....	One hundred and fifty Jews partook of Nehemiah's hospitality while the wall of Jerusalem was rebuilding.	<b>153.</b>			
John xxi. 11.....	One hundred and fifty-three the number of the great draught of fishes.	<b>175.</b>			
Genesis xxv. 7.....	One hundred and seventy-five the age to which Abraham lived.				

SCRIPTURE NUMERATION.

(CONTINUED.)

Numbers xxxi. 4.....	A thousand out of every tribe sent by Moses to war against Midian.	Acts iv. 4.....	Five thousand converted under Peter's sermon at Solomon's porch. <b>5,400.</b>
Numbers xxxv. 4.....	A thousand cubits the limits of the suburbs or pastoral grounds of the Levitical cities.	Ezra i. 11.....	Five thousand four hundred vessels of gold and silver of the temple restored by Cyrus. <b>6,000.</b>
Judges xv. 15.....	A thousand Philistines slain (or smitten) with a jawbone by Samson.	1 Chronicles xxiii. 4....	Six thousand Levites appointed for civil officers and judges. <b>7,000.</b>
1 Samuel xviii. 13.....	A thousand the number of soldiers over whom Saul made David captain.	1 Kings xxix. 18.....	Seven thousand refused to bow the knee to Baal. <b>10,000.</b>
2 Samuel viii. 4.....	A thousand chariots, etc., taken by David from Rehob, king of Zobah.	1 Kings v. 14.....	Ten thousand of thirty thousand were sent by courses to Lebanon, to prepare wood for Solomon.
2 Kings xxiv. 16.....	A thousand craftsmen and smiths carried captive by Nebuchadnezzar.	2 Chronicles xxv. 11, 12.	Ten thousand Edomites slain by Amaziah, and ten thousand captives cast down from a rock. <b>12,000.</b>
1 Chronicles xxix. 21....	A thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs offered as burnt offerings by David and his people.	1 Kings iv. 26.....	Twelve thousand the number of Solomon's horsemen. <b>14,700.</b>
Daniel v. 1.....	A thousand lords feasted by Belshazzar.	Numbers xvi. 49.....	Fourteen thousand seven hundred murmurers against Moses and Aaron slain by a plague. <b>20,000.</b>
Revelation xx. 2.....	A thousand years Satan bound.	2 Samuel xviii. 7.....	Twenty thousand Israelites, adherents to Absalom, slain in the wood of Ephraim. <b>22,000.</b>
Revelation xx. 4, 6.....	A thousand years the reign of the saints.	Numbers iii. 39.....	Twenty-two thousand male Levites numbered by Moses and Aaron. <b>24,000.</b>
1 Kings iv. 32.....	One thousand and five songs composed by Solomon.	Numbers xxv. 9.....	Twenty-four thousand slain by a plague when Israel joined with Baal-peor.
Revelation xi. 3.....	One thousand two hundred and sixty the number of prophetic days the two witnesses must prophesy in sack-cloth.	1 Chronicles xxiii. 4....	Twenty-four thousand the number of Levites employed in the house of the Lord, one thousand serving weekly. <b>25,000.</b>
Daniel xii. 11.....	One thousand two hundred and ninety days a prophetic period for the deliverance of the Church.	Judges xx. 46.....	Twenty-five thousand Benjamites slain in the affair of Gibeah. <b>30,000.</b>
Joshua iii. 4.....	Two thousand cubits the space to be kept between the Israelites and the ark when they marched.	1 Samuel iv. 10.....	Thirty thousand Israelites slain in the battle of Ebenezer, when the Philistines took the ark. <b>38,000.</b>
1 Kings vii. 26.....	Two thousand baths (seven and a half gallons each) contained in the molten sea. (In 2 Chronicles iv. 5, three thousand is stated; two thousand is supposed to have been the quantity kept, but three thousand the capability of the vessel.)	1 Chronicles xxiii. 3 ...	Thirty-eight thousand Levites at the end of David's reign. <b>40,000.</b>
Daniel viii. 14.....	Two thousand three hundred prophetic days from Daniel's vision to the cleansing of the sanctuary.	2 Samuel x. 18.....	Forty thousand horsemen of the Syrians fell in battle with David. <b>42,000.</b>
Exodus xxxii. 28.....	Three thousand idolatrous worshippers of the golden calf slain by order of Moses.	Judges xii. 6.....	Forty-two thousand Ephraimites slain in battle with the Gileadites. <b>60,000.</b>
Judges xvi. 27.....	Three thousand Philistines perished at the death of Samson.	2 Chronicles xii. 3.....	Sixty thousand horsemen of Egypt and twelve hundred chariots, under king Shishak, attacked Judah and Jerusalem. <b>70,000.</b>
1 Kings iv. 32.....	Three thousand proverbs spoken by Solomon.	2 Samuel xxiv. 15; 1 Chronicles xxi. 14.	Seventy thousand men died from pestilence when David numbered the people.
Acts ii. 41.....	Three thousand souls added to the church after Peter's sermon.	1 Kings v. 15.....	Seventy thousand burden-bearers employed by Solomon at Lebanon. <b>80,000.</b>
1 Chronicles xxiii. 5....	Four thousand singers in the temple.	1 Kings v. 15.....	Eighty thousand hewers employed in the mountains by Solomon. <b>1,000,000.</b>
1 Chronicles xxiii. 5....	Four thousand porters of the doors of the temple.	2 Chronicles xiv. 9.....	One million Cushites defeated by five hundred and eighty thousand, under the command of king Asa.
2 Chronicles ix. 25.....	Four thousand stalls for horses in Solomon's stables.		
Matthew xv. 38.....	Four thousand men, etc., fed by Christ with only seven loaves and a few fishes.		
Acts xxi. 38.....	Four thousand assassins made insurrection in Judea, under an Egyptian.		
Joshua viii. 12.....	Five thousand the number of men placed in ambush by Joshua at Ai.		
Matthew xiv. 21.....	Five thousand men, etc., fed by Christ with only five loaves and two fishes		

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

List of all the names of those places in Palestine referred to in Scripture, whose sites have, with any degree of probability, been identified. The sites of those not followed by an interrogation mark have been determined without doubt. Those names followed by one mark (thus, ?) are, with great probability, known. Those thus marked ?? are of doubtful identification. Capitals, following the name, indicate the Tribes in which the cities were located.

## A

Abana, river.....	Called also Amana. The Chrysorrhoas of the ancients. Now Barada; finding its source in the Anti Lebanon, flowing easterly, passing Damascus, and emptying in a large marsh lake called Bahr el Merdj.
Amana, mountain.....	There is a mountain southwest of Zebedany, a part of Anti Lebanon, at the base of which the sources of the Barada are found, which is still called Amana. (V. Velde.) From Song of Solomon iv. 8, it is evidently a mountain, and not the river Abana, but probably so called from the fact that the source of the Abana was at its base.
Abdon, ?, L. A.....	Perhaps identical with a site of ruins called 'Abdeh, at the entrance of Wady el Kürn, in the plain of 'Akka. (V. Velde.)
Abel Beth Maachah.....	Called also Abel of Beth Maachah, and simply Abel, and, as is probable, the same as Abel Maim, in 2 Chronicles xvi. 4, "The meadow of waters;" now Abil; also called Abil el Kamh, a village on a tell, at the side of a stream, which descends from the merj 'Ayün to the Huleh lake. One hundred and twenty miles north by west from Jerusalem.
Abel Meholah, ?, I.....	"The meadow of the dance." A ruined place, called Khurbet esh Shük, is found exactly at the distance of ten Roman miles south of Scythopolis [Beisan], stated by Jerome to be that of Abel Meholah, that being the name of the place in his time. It is at the outlet of W. esh Shük (a branch of W. Maleh), upon an undulating plain at the side of a stream. (V. V.) Forty miles north northeast from Jerusalem.
Abilene.....	The district around Abila, now Suk Barada, not far (about eighteen miles) northwest of Damascus.
Accho, A.....	Called afterward Ptolemais. Called Akkaron by the Crusaders. In 1192, made headquarters of the Knights of St. John; hence called St. Jean d' Acre. Now called 'Akka. Eighty miles north by west from Jerusalem.
Aceldama, J.....	About five hundred yards south of the pool of Siloam, on a hill.
Achor, ??, Vailey of, B.....	Where Achan sinned; was a short distance above Jericho.
Achshaph, ?, A.....	Supposed to be five miles northeast from Accho.
Achzib, A.....	Now Zib; about two and a half hours, or nine miles, north of Accho.
Adoraim, J.....	Now Dürä; nearly two and a half hours west of Hebron. 2 Chronicles xi. 9.
Adullam, ?, J.....	Probably Deir Dubbän; near two hours north of Beit Jibrin, and near Sochob and Jarmuth. (V. V.) There are caves here and inscriptions.
Adummim, ?, J.....	An ascent between Jericho and Jerusalem. The ancient name, under the form of Kulät ed Dem, was found midway the two places. Joshua xv. 7; xviii. 17.
Ai, ?, B.....	Now "tell el Hajar," about forty minutes east by south from Bethel, on the south brow of the deep W. el Mütyäh, only a broken cistern on the top. Called Aiath in Isaiah x. 28. Twelve miles north by east from Jerusalem.
1. Ajalon, L. D., or Aijalon.....	It gave name to the valley. Now Yálo, on southeast of a fine mountain basin considered to be the valley of Ajalon.
2. Ajalon, ?, Z.....	Perhaps identical with Jalán, a site of ruins about four hours east of 'Akka, and thirty minutes south southwest of Mejdél Kerüm.
1. Ain, ?.....	Signifies "fountain," and is supposed to allude to the great source of the river Orontes, near el Hürmül, which is to southwest of Riblah, which would be, therefore, on the "east side of Ain," as in Numbers xxiv. 11, the only place where it occurs.
2. Ain, ??, L. S.....	Supposed to be the present el Ghuwein, about ten miles nearly south of Hebron. There is no sufficient reason for supposing the Ains in Joshua different places.
Alamelech, ??, A.....	The name seems to be perpetuated in the W. el Malek, the chief northern branch of the Kishon, near Mount Carmel. The remains may yet be found in the neighborhood. (V. V.)
Almon, L. B.....	Identified with a ruin, 'Almit, about one hour northeast of Anáta.
Amad, ??, A.....	Possibly identical with a village called Um el 'Amad, "the mother of columns."
Anab, J.....	In the mountains; now 'Anáb, a village with ruins, south of Hebron.
Ananiah, ?, B.....	Perhaps the present Beit Hanina, east of Naby Samwil.
Anathoth, L. B.....	On a broad hill, four miles north by east from Jerusalem.
Anim, ?, J.....	Mountain city. Supposed to be at el Ghuwein, and the same as Ain.
Antipatris, ?.....	Called before Capharsaba (as seen in Jos. Ant. 13, 15, 1). There is a village of the same name as that given by Jos., but good reasons are given for supposing that the place is at Mejdél, on the north side of a torrent course which comes down west Belát to the north el 'Anjeh. The two places in question are Kefr Saba and Mejdél or Mejdél Yába.
1. Aphek, ?.....	That of 1 Samuel iv. 1; xxix. 1; was probably in the plain of Jezreel, on the site of the present el 'Afüleh, or on the place of the neighboring el Füleh, the Castellum Faba of the Crusaders.
2. Aphek.....	Now Fik, east of the lake of Tiberias, a large village on the high table land. Referred to only in 1 Kings xx. 26, 30, and 2 Kings xiii. 17.
3. Aphek, ??, J.....	The Aphik of Joshua xii. 18; probably at Ahbek, one and a half miles north of Damün, between four and five miles east northeast of Shuweikeh. (V. V.)
4. Aphek, ?, A.....	Referred to in Judges i. 31, as Aphik, but in Joshua xiii. 40; xix. 30, as Aphek; was probably in the same place as the present Afka, with a few remains of a construction which the natives called el Kulah (the castle). It was the celebrated place of the temple of Venus, at the fountains of the river Adonis; destroyed by order of emperor Constantine. (Eusebius.) (V. V.)

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Ar.....	Of Moab, or Rabbath Moab, capital of Moab; afterward Areopolis, and episcopal see; now Rabba, a site with extensive and handsome ruins, about three hours north of Kerak.
Arad, J.....	Now Tell 'Arád, a small tell about six hours south of Hebron. Fragments of pottery are still found on its top, and a ruined reservoir on the south side of the tell. (V. V.)
Argob.....	Called Trachonitis, which see.
Arimathea, ??.....	Some suppose it to have been at present Ramleh, but as it is comparatively a modern town, the supposition is extremely doubtful.
Arnon, brook.....	Now Wady el Moyib, running into eastern shore of Dead Sea.
1. Aroer, J.....	Now 'Ararah, a site about three hours southeast of Bir es Seba, with several wells containing very good water, and foundations of houses near it. (V. V.) This is the Aroer of 1 Samuel xxx. 26, 28.
2. Aroer.....	Now a site of ruins in Moab, called 'Aráir, about one hour north of W. Mojib
3. Aroer, ??.....	The Aroer of 2 Samuel xxiv. 5, and Joshua xiii. 25, is supposed to be identical with Kúlat Zerka Gadda (Keil); others think at 'Aireh.
Arumah, ?.....	Only occurs in Judges ix. 41. Probably the same, with a ruin now called el 'Armah (or el 'Ormah), on the brow of the mountain behind Beit Furik, opposite the valley of Shechem. (V. Velde.)
Ashdod.....	In Acts viii. 40, called Azotus: now Esdúd, a village on an eminence surrounded with beautiful gardens, about three hours north northeast of the ruins of Askelon, on the high road from Egypt to Syria.
Asher.....	Now Yasir, with ancient remains; fifteen Roman miles from Neapolis to Scythopolis (Onom).
Askelon.....	Also Ashkelon; now 'Askulân; large ruins four to four and half hours north of Ghuzzeh. Celebrated for its temple of Derceto, the Syrian Venus. Captured 1153 by Baldwin III. from Saladin. Fell into hands of Saracens 1187; taken by Richard Cœur de Lion 1191; and destroyed by Sultan Bibars 1270.
Ashtaroth, ?, L. M. and A. Karnaim.....	Supposed, with great probability, at Mezarib; no antiquities. Some suppose it identical with Tell 'Ashtereh; considerable ruins there, but not in the place designated by early writers. Six Roman miles from Edrei (now Dera). (Onom.)
1. Ataroth, ??.....	Of Joshua xvi. 2. Supposed to be at Latrun, a probable corruption of el-Etron (or Atarún).
2. Ataroth, G.....	Of Numbers xxxii. 34. Now a ruin, called Attarus, on western slopes of Jebit Attarus (East Dead Sea).
3. Ataroth Addar, ??, B.....	Now a ruin, 'Atára, a large village between Jifna and Jiljilia, west of the road from Bethel to Shiloh. This seems to be the Ataroth-addar of Joshua xvi. 5, and not of Joshua xviii. 13, which is thought to be the same as Latrún, the Ataroth of Joshua xvi. 2. (V. V.)
Aven.....	Evidently the present el Búkaa, or plain of Cœle Syria; signifies "plain of idols."
Azekah, ??, J.....	In the plain halfway between Jerusalem and Eleutheropolis. Seems to be identical with a village now Ahbek, on a high hilltop, about one and a half miles north of Damûn, and four or five miles east northeast of Shuweikeh.
Azmaveth, ? or Beth-azmaveth....	Only mentioned in Nehemiah vii. 28. Supposed to be identical with Hizmeh, north of Anáta.

## B

Baal, ?.....	See Baalath-Beer.
Baalah, J.....	Same city with Kirjath Yearim (Joshua xv. 9) and Kirjath Baal (sixtieth verse and 2 Samuel vi. 2).
1. Baalath, ?, D.....	Joshua xix. 44. Probably the ruin Deir Balût, one and a half hours south of Mejdél, on the high south brow of Wady Kerawa. Seems not the Baalath of 1 Kings ix. 18; 2 Chronicles viii. 6, since not situated near a highway where a fortified place is required. (V. V.)
2. Baalath-Beer, ?, S.....	In the Dutch and French versions, this place is identified with Ramath of the South, which see. It occurs but once, Joshua xix. 8, where "Ramath of the South" is made the same as Baalath-Beer, and in 1 Chronicles iv. 33, this place is simply called Baal.
3. Baalath, ?.....	Of 1 Kings ix. 18; 2 Chronicles viii. 6; is supposed to be identical with the present Baalbek, in the valley of the Lebanon mountains. There are no other Baalaths in Scripture beside those mentioned on this page.
Baal-Gad, ? or Baal-Hermon.....	See Cæsarea Philippi, for it is supposed to be identical.
Baal-Meon.....	See Maon. About three miles southeast from Heshbon, in the tribe of Reuben, east of the Jordan. Joshua xiii. 17; Jeremiah xliii; Numbers xxxii. 38.
Baal Thamar.....	Near Gibeah. Judges xx. 33.
Bahurim, ??, B.....	Not far east of Mount Olives, perhaps about two miles.
Bashan.....	A district including almost all Jebel Hauran; Bathaniyeh is capital. Assigned to M. Joshua xiii. 30. Now all the country between Hermon and the Arabian desert. (Porter, II, 250.)
Beer, B.....	Now Bireh, three hours north of Jerusalem, a village two miles west of Bethel.
Beersheba, S.....	Five ancient wells, three ruined and two containing water. Ruins north side of the wells and wady, the name of which is Bir es Seba. The Syrian desert commences here.
Beeroth, B.....	Same as Beer probably.
Berachah.....	Probably never a village or settlement of any kind. This valley, now Bereikût, is south of the ruins called Tekûa, and has a site of ruins on its west side called Bereikût. (V. Velde)
B-erothai, ???.....	Perhaps Beirut. (See Vande Velde, page 293.)
Berothan, ???.....	Same as Berothai.
B-sor, ??.....	A brook; possibly Wady Sheriah; latitude 23° 23'; longitude 34° 25', not far south of Ziglag.
Betah, ??.....	Possibly the present "Homs," in extreme north of the Holy Land; rather beyond it.
Beten, ?, A.....	Eight Roman miles east of Ptolemais, according to Onomasticon, called Bathne; perhaps same as present el-Bahneh, five hours east of 'Akka. Ruins are in and near the village.
Bethabara, ?.....	A ford of the Jordan, nearly due east of Jerusalem. The place indicated by the Greek Catholics is about two miles south of that indicated by the Latins.
Beth-Anath, ???, N.....	Possibly the present village 'Ainata, north of Bint-Jebel. (V. V.)
Beth-Anoth, ?, J.....	At present Beit-'Anûn, northeast of Hebron, about six miles toward Tekoa. One mile south southeast of Halhûl. Extensive ruins of high antiquity.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Beth Rehob, ??	Signifies "open space;" distinct from Joshua xix. 28, 30, and xxi. 31. It is Judges xviii. 28: 2 Samuel x. 6. V. V. thinks it Baneas; see Cæsarea Philippi. The latter Beth Rehob he thinks at base southeast of J. Mushakka, where the mountain country opens upon the wide plain of 'Akka.
Bethany, B.	"House of dates." Mount of Olives on southeast base. Miserable village, about three miles east southeast of Jerusalem. Now El Asariyeh, some ruins of antiquity.
Beth-Arbel, ?, Z.	Famous for its caverns. Arbela of Josephus. Ruins considerable. Near the west of lake Tiberias. Now Irbid.
Beth-Aven, ?, B.	Southeast of Bethel twenty minutes, and twenty minutes west of Ai (Tell el Hajar).
Beth-Baal-Meon, R.	About thirteen miles southeast from Heshbon. Ruins. Now Maïn.
Beth-Dagon, ?, J.	Probably Beit-Dejan, between Joppa and Lydda, though beyond Judah.
Bethel B.	"House of God." Formerly Luz, sixteen miles north of Jerusalem. Ruins. Now Beitin.
Beth-Emek, A.	"House of the broad valley or plain." Now village of 'Amkah, two and a half hours north-east 'Akka, at the foot of the hills.
Bethesda	Pool in Jerusalem, few yards from St. Stephen's gate.
Beth Gamul, ?	A city of Moab. Probably Um el Jemâl, ruins, on the road from Bûsrah to Dera [Edrei]. Doubtful whether Moab reached so far north.
Beth-Haccerem, ?, J.	"House of vineyards." Probably the present Jebel el Fureidis, southeast of Bethlehem. Ruins on this mount identical with Herodium, built by Herod, sixty stadia from Jerusalem.
Beth-Haran, G.	South of Wady Seir, about one hour east of Jordan. Ruins. Later an episcopal city. Now Beit Haran.
Beth-Hoglah, ?, B.	On borders of Judah. Probably either at 'Ain Hajla, or at ruined castle Hajla, southeast of Jericho.
Beth-horon, L.	An upper and lower town. Border cities. Nearly sixteen miles from Jerusalem, on the way from Jerusalem to Lydda. Now Beit Ur el foka and Beit Ur el tahta.
Beth-Jeshimoth, ?, R.	"House of the wastes." Southeast of Jericho. Ruins. Roman fortress under Vespasian, and the northern limit of the encampment of the Israelites.
Bethlehem, J.	"House of bread." About five miles south of Jerusalem. Thriving little town. Now Beitlahm.
Bethlehem, Z.	Midway between Nazareth and Mount Carmel.
Beth-Meon, ?, R.	Same as Beth-Baal-Meon, which see.
Beth-nimrah, G.	In lower part of Wady Shaib, near Jordan, north of Beth Haran. Ruins. Now Nimrin.
Bethphage, ?, B.	Probably on the rocky southwest spur of Olivet, few hundred yards south of the Jericho-Jerusalem road, between Bethany and the valley of Kedron. Ruins.
Beth-saida, ???	"House of fishing." Seetzen came to a Khân Bât Saida, at the northern end of a plain, at the south end of which is Mejdél. Others at Ain el Barideh, between Tiberias and Magdala.
Bethsaida, M.	In Gaulonitis, called afterward Julius by Philip the Tetrarch. Ruins. Called et-Tell. Northeast side of Lake Tiberias.
Beth-shan, M.	Called later Scythopolis, and in the fourth century an episcopal city. Ruins considerable, and principally on the south base of the high tell, which itself bears part of the ancient Acropolis wall. Now Beisan, miserable ruined village, inhabited by Bedawin.
Bezek, ???	1 Samuel xi 8. Not many miles from Jabesh.
Bezer, ??, L. R.	City of refuge, east of the Dead Sea, opposite Hebron.
Beth Shean.	Same as Beth-shan.
Beth Shemesh, J. L.	"House of the sun." West side of the village 'Ain Shems, south of Wady Sûrâr. Ruins.
Beth Tappuah, J.	Two hours west of Hebron. Mountain city of Judah. Now Tefûh.
Beth Zur, J.	Mountain city. Ruined tower, Beit Sûr, near Ain ed Dirweh. North of Hebron, on the way to Jerusalem,
Betonim, ?, G.	Probably identical with a ruin called Batneh, between Wady Shaib and Wady Ajlûn.
Bozrah	Moab. Southwest extremity of Jebel Hauran. Extensive ruins. Reland identifies it with Beeshterah, a Levitical city of Moab. Joshua xxi. 27.

## C

Cabul, A.	Forty stadia (five miles) west of Jotapata; identical with present village of Kabul, northwest of Jalat.
Cain, ?, J.	Seems identical with Yukin, village southeast of Hebron.
Calvary	Not a mountain, simply a place.—an almost imperceptible rise of ground.
Cana, I.	Now Kâna el Jelil (Cana of Galilee), now a ruin, seven miles north of Nazareth. At the foot of the mountains north side of the plain of el-Bûttauf, two hours from Sepphoris.
Capernaum, ?	Some place it at Khan Miniyeh, others at Tell Hûm; the latter has many supporters. The former is northwest coast of Lake Tiberias, the latter on the north shore. Ruins at the latter.
Carmel, J.	Extensive ruins two and a half hours south of Hebron, remains of a castle, large reservoir. On the east side of the ruins is a steep descent. Later a Roman garrison King Amalrich encamped here 1172. Seems to have been forgotten since. Now Kurnul.
Carmel Mount	"Fruitful field," or "garden." On southwest side has several spurs running to the coast in a nearly parallel direction.
Cedron, The brook	Winter-torrent in the deep valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. Now Wady Kidron; lower down has different names, chief of which is Wady en Nâr (valley of fire).
Cæsarea (Palestina), or Maritima.	Named from Cæsar. Formerly called Strato's Tower. On the coast between Joppa and Dor. Extensive ruins. Now Kaisariyeh.
Cæsarea Philippi	"At the fountain of the Jordan issuing from the grotto of Pan, and hence called Panium and Paneas. Herod built a temple here in honor of Augustus. Later it belonged to the tetrarchy of Philip, and being enlarged was called Cæsarea Philippi to distinguish it from Cæsarea on the sea coast." Called Neronias by Agrippa; also Cæsarea Paneas, whence present name Baneas. Called Belinas by the Crusaders.
Chephirah, B.	A ruin called Ke'f'r, on the heights south of Wady Soleiman, about one hour east of Yâlo.
Cherith, ?	The brook running east from near Jerusalem toward Jericho. Supposed, however, to be identical with Wady Fa Sail, east from Shiloh, emptying into the Jordan.
Chesalon, J., or Mount Jearim	West of Jerusalem, between Kirjath Jearim and Bethshemesh. Now Kesla, southwest Kuriet el Enab, on high south bank of Wady Ghurab.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Chesulloth, I.....	Southwest Mount Tabor. Now Iksal; called also Chisloth Tabor. Joshua xix. 12.
Chezib, J.....	Now Achzib.
Chinnereth, Sea of.....	Called also Lake of Gennesaret, Sea of Galilee, Sea of Tiberias. Now Bahr Tübariyeh. Perhaps from gani (gardens) and sar (princes), "gardens of princes," comes Gennesaret.
Chisloth Tabor.....	Same as Chesulloth.
Chorazin, ?.....	Two Roman miles from Capernaum, upon the shore of the lake (Jerome). Keith identifies it with a mass of ruins, fifty minutes' travel (about three miles) northwest from Capernaum (Tell Hü'm), called Kerâzeh. This is probably correct.
Chozeba, ?.....	Perhaps the same as Chezib, which see.
Chun, ??.....	Perhaps Baalbek, in the valley of Cœle Syria.
Cœle Syria.....	The great valley between the two ranges of Lebanon.

## D

Daberath, Z.....	At west base of Mount Tabor; now little village, Deburieh.
Dalmanutha, ? N.....	Perhaps the district immediately around Magdala, west shore of Lake Tiberias. Some think it the same as Magdala.
Damascus.....	Ancient capital of Syria. Now Es Shâm, and capital of Pashalik of that name. One hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants before the massacre of 1860.
Dan.....	Formerly Laish and Lasha and Leshem. Genesis x. 19, and Joshua xix. 47. Now Tell el Kâdy, about one hour west of Banias. (Four Roman miles from Paneas, on the road to Tyre, where the source of the Jordan is.—Onomasticon.) Ruins are chiefly on the south side of the tell. Some ruins have been seen on the north and northwest of the tell. Dan Jaan is supposed to be the same. 2 Samuel xxiv. 6.
Dan Jaan.....	Now Danian or Danyal. Very ancient ruin on the mountains above Khan en Nakûra, between Tyre and Akka.
Dead Sea.....	Now Bahr Lût (the Sea of Lot).
1. Debir, ? L. J.....	Probably identical with the ruin Dilbeh, on summit of a hill north of Wady Dilbeh and of the road from edh Dhoheriyeh to Hebron, two hours southwest of latter. Ruins have a fine spring, whose waters are brought down by an aqueduct to Birket ed Dilbeh, at the foot of said hill. This agrees with the upper and nether springs of Judges i. 14, 15. The ruins of Daumeh are very near those of Dilbeh.
2. Debir, ??.....	Joshua xv. 7. Near the valley of Achor.
3. Debir, ??.....	East of Jordan. Joshua xiii. 26. Near Mahanaim.
1. Dibon, G., or Dimon.....	Now Dhibân. Ruin nearly two hours north of the Arnon river, in the plain of el-Kura.
2. Dibon, ?.....	Nehemiah xi. 25. In the south of Judah, on the site of the ruins of ed-Deib.
Dor, M.....	Royal Canaanitish city. Strong fortress formerly; later, episcopal city. Now Tantûra, a village on the coast. Ruins of the ancient city one mile north of the village.
Dothan, I.....	City twelve Roman miles north of Samaria.—(Onom.) Now marked by Tell Dothan, a large tell with a ruined aqueduct and other remains at its base.
1. Dumah, J.....	Mountain city seventeen Roman miles from Beit Jibrin; seems to be the same with Daumeh, a ruin in West Dilbeh.
2. Dumah.....	Isaiah xxi. 11. Idumea.
Dimnah, ??, Z.....	Joshua xxi. 35. V. V., el Dâmûm. Supposed to be same as Rimmon.

## E

Ebal, Mount, E.....	Opposite Mount Gerizim, just north of Shechem.
Edrei, M.....	Capital of Bashan. Now village Dera (V. V.). (Porter says Edhra is the present place.) Dera is on the south banks of Wady ed Dan, at twenty-five Roman miles from Bostra, and six from Ashteroth. Called also Adraa (Onom) and Adraha (Peut. Tab.), twenty-four Roman miles from Bostra.
Eg'ou.....	Now 'Ajlân, a low mound, with few scattered building stones, on the way from Gaza to Beit Jibrin, about one hour east of Lachish (Um-Lakhis).
Ekrou, D.....	Now village of 'Akir, between Beit Jibrin and Yâfa. Two large wells all the remains of antiquity.
El'ah (valley), J.....	"Terebinths." Now West Mûsur, where it joins W. es-Sumt. 1 Samuel xvii. 3
El'ealeh, R.....	One Roman mile from Heshbon. Ruins. Now el-'Al.
Emmaus, ?.....	Supposed to be identical with 'Amwâs, near entrance of Wady 'Aly, but being too distant (about twenty miles west of Jerusalem) to illustrate St. Luke. xxiv. 13-35; others suppose the village el-Kubeibeh, two and a half hours northwest from Jerusalem, with ruins of a convent and a church.
Endor, M.....	In the plain of Jezreel, south of Mount Tabor. Now Endûr. Traces of antiquity and large natural caves.
Engannim, L. I.....	Now Jenin, south extremity of the plain of Esdraelon (the Greek name of Jezrael). Called Ginoœa in Josephus.
Engedi, J.....	Near Dead Sea, west coast. Called Hazezon-tamar. Genesis xiv. 7. Now ruins near spring 'Ain Jidy ("Spring of the calves").
En Rogel.....	Spring being a boundary mark between Judah and Benjamin. Now Bir Eyûb (Joab's Well), at the place where the valleys of Hinnom and Kedron meet below Jerusalem.
En Shemesh, ?.....	"Fountain of the sun." Boundary mark between Judah and Benjamin. Thought to be the same as Bir el Khôt; also called "Well of the Apostles"; twenty minutes travel east northeast from Bethany.
Epbraim, ?.....	Probably the same as Ophrah, which see.
Ephrata.....	Same as Bethlehem.
Eschol, Valley of.....	Near Hebron. The valley north of Hebron has a fountain, about fifteen or twenty miles from the city, yet called 'Ain Eskali.
Eshean, ? J.....	Mountain city. (Probably the same as Askan, 1 Chronicles iv. 32, and Chor-ashan of 1 Samuel xxx. 30, but different from Ashan in the plain; Joshua xv. 42.) Seems to be the same with Kursa, now in ruins, two and a half hours southwest from Hebron.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Eshtemoa, J., and Eshtemoh.....	Mountain city. Now Semûa, three hours south of Hebron.
Etam, ?, J.....	Probably the ruins at the village of Urtas, south of Bethlehem, and near Solomon's reservoirs. Etam, in 1 Chronicles iv. 32, is supposed to be northwest and not far from Tell Khewelfeh, though there appears no good reason to suppose that the Rock of Etam was otherwise than a place near the city of the same name.
Ether, ??, J.....	In the plain assigned to the lot of Simeon. Somewhere near Beit Jibrin.

## G

Gaash, ?, Brooks of.....	Nahr el Anjeh probably. Emptying into the Great Sea, four miles north of Joppa.
Galilee, N.....	A district, and the name given to all Northern Palestine, west of the Jordan.
Gath Hepher, Z.....	According to Jewish tradition, the same with the village el Meshed, an hour north of Nazareth. There is a tomb shown as that of Neby Yûnas.
Gaza.....	Country of the Philistines. Now Ghûzzeh, fifty-two miles southwest of Jerusalem.
Geba, L. B., or Gaba.....	Distinct from Gibeah, though near it. Sometimes interchanged with Gibeah in the authorized translation, Judges xx. 10, 33; 1 Samuel xiii. 16; xiv. 5; and even in the original, 1 Samuel xiv. 16, there appears to be an interchange, גבעה for גבת.
Gebal.....	South of Moab. Now district called Jehal, south of Kerak.
Gederah, J, or Gedoroithaim.....	Identical with Gheterah or Ghederah village, on south banks of Wady Surâr, near the high road from Ramleh to Ghûzzeh.
Gedor, J.....	Mountain city. Now a site of ruins called Jedûr, more than one hour west of the Jerusalem-Hebron road, and less than one hour south of Beit Zakaria.
Gennesaret, Land of.....	Now el Ghuweir, west of Lake Tiberias.
Gennesaret, Lake of.....	Now Bahr Tubariyeh. See Tiberias.
Gerar.....	Land of Philistines, south part. From Gaza to Khûlasah, came after three hours' march to the broad deep Wady Jurf el-Gerar, a little below its junction with a branch valley from Wady Sheriah. Near this ruins, called Khurbet el Gerar,—more properly scattered stones once used in buildings. (Vande V.)
Gerizim, Mount.....	Now Jebel et Tûr, south of Shechem.
Gethsemane.....	Across the valley of the Kedrou, about one half mile east of Jerusalem.
Gezer, ??, L. E.....	Possibly the same with Yâsir, a village nearer to the coast towards Ashdod. (Vande V.)
Gibeah, ?.....	"The hill" in Mount Ephraim, where Eleazer was buried, Joshua xxiv. 33, where it is rendered "the hill," is identical with either the village Jibea, west of the entrance of the wady of 'Ain Haramiyeh, or with Khurbet Jibia, one and a half hours northwest of Jifna. Gabatha of Josephus.
Gibeah, of Benjamine.....	Now Tuleil el Fûl, "hill of the beans," about one and a quarter mile north of Jerusalem.
Gibeah, J.....	Now Jeba, village on the high brow south of Wady Mûsûr, midway between Jerusalem and Eleutheropolis. In Onom. called Gabaatha.
Gibeon, L. B.....	Royal city of the Hivites. Geba, Gibeah, and Gibeon sometimes confounded. 1 Chronicles xiv. 16. Compare 2 Samuel v. 25. "The waters of Gibeon" (Jeremiah xli. 12), probably the large fountain at el Jib, the village representing Gibeon.
Gihon.....	Hilly plot of ground west of walls of Jerusalem.
Gilboa, Mount.....	Short range running east and west, on east border of plain of Jezreel.
Gilead.....	Mountain country east of the Jordan. Formerly the name was given to all the country from Heshbon to the Hieromax. The ancient name now applied only to the district of which Es Salt is capital, and includes the highest mountains just east of the Jordan. Now Jebel Jilad.
Gilgal.....	Now Jiljilia, and one hour west of Sinjil, on the Jerusalem-Shechem road. Lower than the high situated Gibeon (el Jib), although itself in a high position.
Gilgal, ?.....	Canaanitish royal city probably. Now Jiljiliyeh, near Kefr Saba, in the plain of Sharon. Joshua xii. 23.
Gilgal.....	A little southeast of Er Riha, the modern Jericho, and ten stadia, about one and a quarter miles, from ancient Jericho. (Josephus.) Has totally disappeared.
Gimzo, J.....	Now Jimzu, one hour to the east southeast of Ludd, on the road to Jerusalem.
Golan, M.....	Now district called Jaulân. Formerly Gaulonitis.
Golgotha, ?.....	Now church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

## H

Hadad Rimmon.....	Evidently the present Rûmmaneh, at the foot of the Megiddo hills, in a notch or valley about one and a half hours south of Tell Metzellim ("Tell of the Governor"); probably the site on which was the fortified city of ancient Megiddo. (Vande V.)
Hadid.....	Now El-Hadithah, a village at the foot of the hills east of Ludd. Called Adida. (Josephus.)
Halhûl, J.....	Mountain city. Now Halhûl, with a mosk or wely called Naby Yûnas, on the way from Hebron to Jerusalem, about one and a half hours north of Hebron.
Hali, ?.....	Perhaps 'Alia. Ruins. Southeast side village of Malia, more than five hours northeast of Akka. The Tell Malia seems to have formed the Acropolis of the ancient city.
Hamath.....	The entering in of; the northern termination of the two ranges of Lebanon, where they open upon the plain and "land of Hamath," in which is Riblah. 2 Kings xxv. 21.
Hammath, ?, N.....	According to the Talmud, the same as the warm baths little south of Tiberias. Ruins to the south of the bath. Now Hammâm. (Vande V.)
Hammon, ?, A.....	Probably the village Hamûl, at the upper part of the Wady Hamûl, between Ras el Abiad and Ras en Nakûra.
Hanes, ?, or Tahapanes.....	Now Tell Defenneh. Probably the same, called formerly Daphne.
Hauran.....	Now a district of the same name (Haurân); formerly Auranitis, east of Lake Tiberias.
Hazon Tamar.....	Or Hazon Tamar, or Engedi, which see. See Osborn's Palestine; Geographical Appendix, note.



## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED)

Hazor, ?.....	The Canaanitish royal city destroyed by Joshua is yet a place of uncertain identification; most probably a ruin-covered site, called Hazûr by the natives, on the southern slope of a hill which juts out from Merj Ayûn toward the Hûleh plain. The place is called Tell Haya.
Hazor, ?.....	The Hazor of Judges iv. 2 is supposed to be a second city of the same name, identical with Hazûr, about two hours west of Beit Jebeil, in the centre of Gentile Galilee, and identical with En-Hazor. Joshua xix. 37. (V V.)
Hazor, ?, N.....	Of Joshua xix. 36 seems to be identical with Tell Hazûr south-east of Rameh. Hazûr to the east of Kûlat Baniâs, although evidently an ancient site, is too far to the east to have any connection with any of the Hazors here mentioned, according to V. V. Robinson supposes the different Hazors to be identical with Tell-Khureibeh, south of Kades.
Hazor, ?, B.....	Supposed identical with Tell 'Asûr, about one half hour north-west of the village Deir Jerir; but supposed, too, north of Benjamin's northern boundaries; also, supposed the same with Khurbet Asûr, or Arsur, a ruin near Bir Ne Vâla, and near Ramah, Anathoth, and other cities mentioned in the context. Nehemiah xi. 33.
Hebron, J.....	Or Kirjath Arba; now el Khulil or Khalil ("the friend," after Abraham, the friend of God), builded seven years before Zoan in Egypt.
Helbon.....	Famous for its wine. Now Helbôn, a village with ancient ruins, north of Damascus.
Heleph, ?, N.....	Perhaps the same with Beitlif, a village with ancient remains, on the southern brow of Wady el Ayun, just where it bends its course from south-west to north-west. The upper part of the wady towards Surrebîn formed, perhaps, part of the boundary between Asher and Napthali.
Helkath, ?, L. A.....	Perhaps same as village Ukkrih or Ikkrih, with ancient remains, on the high land between Wady el 'Ayun and Wady el Kûrn.
Hermon, Mount.....	"Lofty peak." Now Jebel esh Sheik ("the chief mountain"); also, Jebel eth-Thelj ("the snowy mountain"). The highest peak on the northern boundary of the land of Israel. Seems to be the same with Sirion and Shenir ("glittering breast plate"), and Sion ("the upraised"), and Baal Hermon, perhaps from its being the chief seat of idol-worship. Several ruined temples on its top and ridge, very ancient. Zion, in Psalm cxxxiii. 3, seems to stand for Sion.
Heshbon, L. R. and G.....	Royal city in Moab, builded by Reuben. Afterward probably given to Gad. An episcopal city among the early Christians. Now a ruin called Heshbân.
Hinnom, Valley of.....	Boundary valley between Judah and Benjamin, south and south-west of Jerusalem. Here was Tophet. 2 Kings xxiii. 10.
Horem, ??, N.....	Possibly Hurah, a low tell with ruins, at the entrance of Wady el 'Ain, northern extremity of the little Plain of Rumash.
Hosa, ??, A.....	Perhaps the same with el Kausah, having traces of antiquity, near Wady el 'Ain. If so, it lies on the very place where the borders of Napthali commence at Heleph Beitlif.
Hukkok, ??, N.....	Probably the same with the village Yâkuk, between Wady Kefr 'Anân and Wady Selameh.

## I

Idalah, ??, Z.....	May be the same with Jeda or Jæda, a village an hour south of Bethlehem of Zebulon. Ruins in shape of sarcophagi and pillar, as well as bottle-shaped cisterns. (Vande V)
Ijon, N.....	Now a large ruin-covered tell, north-east side Merj Ayun. Now Tell Dibbin, from the neighboring village Dibbin.
Irnahash, ?, J.....	Probably Deir Nakhaz, a village with ancient remains, east of Beit Jibrin.
Iron, N.....	Now Yârun, a village of Belad Besharah. Foundations and other remains of the ancient city on the north east side of the place.
Irshemesh, ?, D.....	Probably the same as Bethshemesh, which see.
Iscariot, ??.....	Some suppose this affix to Judas's name signified Judas of Iscariot, a place east of Samaria, — now 'Askar. Others think Iscariot signifies a "man of Kerioth." (Vande V.)
Ituræa.....	A province in the tetrarchy of Philip. Now Jedur, a district occupying the plain at the south-east base of Hermon.

## J

Jabbok (river).....	Now Wady Zerka, formed the boundary of the Ammonites. Joshua xii. 2.
Jabesh, ?.....	Or Jabesh Gilead, six Roman miles from Pella, toward Gerasa. (Onom.) Probably the ruin ed-Deir, on the southern brow of Wady Yabes.
Jabneel, J.....	Or Jabneh. (2 Chronicles xxvi. 6.) Jammia in Josephus and the Apocrypha. Between Diospolis and Ashdod. (Onom.) An episcopal city in the days of Arius. The crusaders had near Jabneh a castle called Ibelin or Hibelin. Now Yebna, three hours south-west of Ramleh.
Jaezer, ?.....	Or Jazer in Gilead, ten Roman miles from Philadelphia, and fifteen from Heshbon. (Onom.) Now probably Seir, a site with ruins in the locality designated by the Onom.
Janoah, ??.....	Eusebius and Jerome suppose it the same as Janohah; but it is with some reason supposed to be identical with a ruin-fortification between Abel-Beth-Maachah and Kedesh. And as between these two places there is no ruin except Kûlat Hûnîn, it seems that it and Janoah are identical. Arnin, called Yânûh, south-west of Haddata, seems to have more correspondence with Janoah; but it seems to have been out of the line of march of Tiglath-pileser. 2 Kings xv. 29.
Janohah.....	Border city between Ephraim and Manasseh (Joshua xvi. 6), twelve Roman miles east of Neapolis. (Onom.) Evidently the present village of Yanûn, with ancient ruins, about three and a half hours south east of Nabûlûs.
Japhia, Z.....	Now Yâfa, little south of Nazareth.
Japho, D.....	Or Joppa, seaport thirty-seven miles north-west of Jerusalem.
Jarmuth, J.....	Now Yarmûth, about forty minutes W.N.W. from Beit Netif. A tell rises above it.
Jarmuth, ??, L. I.....	Probably the same with the present Rameh, about three hours north of Sebustiyeh, to the left of the way to Kefer Kûd. This is upon the supposition that Ramoth (1 Chronicles vi. 73) and Remeth (Joshua xix. 21) are the same as Jarmuth in Joshua xxi. 29.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Jattir, L. J.....	Same as 'Attir, midway between Hebron and Beersheba.
Jehud, D.....	Same as el-Yehudiyeh, nearly three hours east of Yâfa.
Jericho.....	"City of palm-trees." Ruins of the ancient town near 'Ain es Sultân, "Elisha's fountain," half an hour west of Er Riha, the modern Jericho, where are no ruins.
Jerusalem.....	"Vision of peace." Now El Kuds, "the Holy One."
Jezreël, L.....	Now Zerîn, at foot of Gilboa Mountains, in the Plain of Jezreël.
Jezreël, Plain of.....	Esdraelon, in Greek. The central plain of Palestine. Now Merj Ibu Amir.
Jiphthah-el, Valley of.....	Formed part of boundary between Asher and Zebulun. Now Wady Abilin, having its beginning at Jefat, a site of ruins.
Jogbehah, ??, G.....	Supposed to be near the village El Jebeiha, about four English miles north by west of Rabbath Ammon, or Philadelphia.
Jokneam, L. Z.....	At the foot of Mount Carmel. Now a tell with ruins, called el' Kaimûn. In Judith vii. 3, Jokneam is called <i>Kaymon</i> .
Jordan (river).....	Now Sheriat-el-Kebir, or Urdan. Extension in latitude, sixty miles; length, two hundred; width, from forty to one hundred feet.
Judea.....	Sometimes signifying all Palestine. In the New Testament, southern Palestine on the west side of the Jordan and Dead Sea, in distinction from Samaria and Galilee. The divisions in the time of our Saviour were four, — Judea, Samaria, Galilee, and Perea or "beyond Jordan." <i>Judea</i> comprised Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, and Dan; <i>Samaria</i> , Ephraim and West Jordan Manasseh; <i>Galilee</i> , Issachar, Zebulun, Asher, and Naphtali; <i>Perea</i> , not mentioned by name in New Testament, all east of Jordan from the Arnon to the head of the Jordan.
Juttah, L. J.....	Now Yûtta, a village two hours south of Hebron.

## K

Kanah, A.....	Village now of Kana, three hours south-east of Tyre.
Kanah, Brook, ?.....	This was the boundary line between Manasseh and Ephraim. There are reasons for supposing that the present Wady Kanah, north-west of Jerusalem, could not have been the ancient Kanah; but with great probability the present rivulet Nahr Falik or Falaik, finding its head one mile west of Nabûlûs, in the spring 'Ain el-Kazab, and flowing through Wady Shair, is the ancient Kanah. Kanah and Kazab mean the same, "reedy"; and the Nahr Falik has extensive marshes of reed near its mouth.
Kartah, ??, L. Z.....	Possibly the present el Harti, a village with traces of antiquity, on the banks of the Kishon, on the borders of Zebulun and Asher.
Kedesh, L. N.....	Now Kedes, on hills north-west of Hûleh Lake, with fine ornamented sarcophagi and other remains of antiquity.
Keilah, J.....	Eight Roman miles east of Eleutheropolis, towards Hebron. (Jerome.) Eusebius says seventeen. The former correct. A ruin in that direction bears the name Kila. Robinsou mentions it as a ruined town, which he saw in the distance only. (V. V.)
Kenath.....	City of Gilead. Now Kunawât, at the base of Jebel Hauran. Some supposed it the same as the present Kuneiterah, north east of waters of Merom; but an inscription seems to settle the question.
Kerioth, ?, J.....	Perhaps the present Kereitein, a site of ruins on the hill-slope west side of that valley, descending south from Main towards the desert.
Kerioth, ?.....	Identical with Kureiyeh, north-east of Bûsreh, on the southern spurs of Jebel Hauran. Some doubts whether Bozrah of Moab and Beth-gamul are identical with Bûsrah and Um-el-Jemal. If they are not, then Kureiyeh is not Kerioth.
Keziz, Valley of.....	A wady bearing the same name, Wady el Kâziz, is still found little to the east of the Fountain of the Apostles, on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho.
Kidron, Brook.....	See Cedron.
King's Dale.....	Or Valley of Jehoshaphat. Same as Kedron Valley, east of Jerusalem.
Kiriathaim, ?, R.....	Probably the ruin, now Kureiyat, on south-west slopes of Jebel Attarus, about ten miles east of the northern part of the Dead Sea.
Kirjath Arba, L. J.....	See Hebron, which is its other name.
Kirjath Baal, ?, J.....	Probably the same as Kuriel el Enab; and the same as next.
Kirjath Jearim.....	"City of forests." Also called Baalah and Kirjath Baal, "city of the sanctuary." Same as Kuriel el Enab. "Nearly nine Roman miles from Jerusalem, toward Diospolis." (Onom.)
Kir (of Moab), ?.....	Fortified capital of Moab. Probably the same as Kir-Haraseth and Kir-Haresh. Now Kerak. Contains an imposing ruined castle, built by Paganus, a Frank nobleman, in 1183. Inhabited village, about ten miles east of southern part of Dead Sea.
Kishon, River.....	Called also "waters of Megiddo." Now Nahr Mukata, "river of slaughter," east side of Mount Carmel.

## L

Lachish, L.....	Now a site called Um-Lakhis, about midway between Gaza and Beit-Jibrin, showing a few ancient building-stones scattered over a low mound.
Laish.....	Also Leshem. See Dan.
Lebanon.....	Two ranges, one Lebanon, the other Anti-Lebanon, — both approaching each other as the sides of the letter V; southward terminating in Mount Hermon. In Scripture, both are referred to under the name of Lebanon.
Lebonah, E.....	Now Lubbap, about one hour west by north of Seilûn (Shiloh), on the west of the highway from Jerusalem to Nabûlûs, on the brow of the hills.
Lêhi.....	See Ramath.
Leshem.....	See Dan.
Libnah, ?.....	Probably an ancient fortified position, now called the tell of 'Arak el Menshiyeh, about two hours west of Beit-Jibrin. The tell lies on the north side of the village.
Lod.....	Also Lydda of New Testament. South-east of Joppa. Diospolis of the Romans.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Luz, ??	The former name of Bethel, which see. But also another place, builded after the smiting of the former Luz by the sword. See Judges i. 26. This may be Luza, mentioned by Eusebius, the ruins of which are still upon Mount Gerizim, bearing the name Lūsa. But there appears a difficulty in Joshua xvi. 2, where another Luz than Bethel appears. Perhaps this should be considered a Luz retaining the ancient name, but now entirely unknown.
<b>M</b>	
Machpelah, Cave of	At Hebron.
Madou, ??	Supposed to be identical with Kefr Menda, a large village west end of the plain of El Buttauf. Sarcophagus and other traces of antiquity. This kefr is supposed to be the <i>Asochis</i> of Josephus. (Vita, § 4.)
Magdala	Now El Mejdal, on west coast of Lake Tiberias.
Mahanaim, ?	Very probably the present Mahneh, south-east of Lake Tiberias.
Makkedah, ?, J	Probably identical with Sumeil, a village on a hillock in the plain, having ancient remains, about two and a half hours north-west of Beit Jibrin. Contains a cavern.
Maon, J	Now Tell Maon two and a half or three hours south of Hebron.
Mareshah, J	In the plain. Site of ruins, one and a half mile south of Beit Jibrin. Now Merash.
Mearah, ?	A stronghold of the Sidonians, east of Sidon, in the high cliff. Identified by some with Mughara, high up between Jezzin and Mishmushy (crusaders called it Cavea de Tyron), and which was the last retreat of the emir Fakhr ed Din. Now known as Shukif Tairūn.
Medeba, R	Now a ruin one half hour south-east of Hesbān.
Megiddo, I	But belonging to Megiddo. Identified with El Lejjun. The fortified town of Megiddo was probably situated on the large Tell Metzellig, fifteen or twenty minutes north-west of the ruined Khān on the south side of the stream. Supposed also to be the "ruins of Legio," referred to in the Onom., and Maximianopolis, which the Itin. Hieros. places at twenty Roman miles from Cæsarea and ten from Jezreel. Jerome identifies Maximianopolis with Hadad-rimmon, perhaps the present Rummaneh at the foot of the Megiddo hills, in a notch or valley about one and a half hour south of Tell Metzellig. The distances of Rummaneh do not agree with the Itin. Hieros.; hence, supposed to be a mistake of Jerome (V. V.) in identifying Maximianopolis with Hadad-rimmon.
Merom, The waters of	"The high lake." In Josephus, called <i>Samochonitis</i> . Now Bahr el Hūleh, probably from Ulatha, a name given by Greeks to the district in which it is situated. Stanley heard that it is also called Bahr Hit, "sea of wheat."
Meroz, ??	Probably Kefr Musa, south of Mount Tabor; or perhaps Marussus, one half hour north of Beisan.
Michmash, B	Or Michmas. Now Mukhmas, ruined village two and a half hours north-east of Jerusalem.
Migdal-el, ?, N	Probably the same as Magdala, which see.
Migdal-gad, ??, J	In the plain. Possibly identical with the present El Mejdal, near Askulān, although it would seem nearer the mountains. (Vande V.)
Mishael, A	Or Mashal or Mishal in the Scriptures. Now Misalli, situated at the sea-side, near Carmel, about an hour north of 'Ain Haud. Its ruins are still there.
Misrephoth-maim	Identified with a collection of springs called 'Ain-mesherfi, nearly ten English miles little east of north from 'Akka, and at the foot of Jebel Mushakka, near Rās en-Nakūra. Ruins of the same name (Mesherfi) are near the fountains.
Mizpah, B	Or Mizpeh. Identified with Naby Samwil, north west of and near Jerusalem. Supposed to be referred to in 1 Kings iii. 4 as the great high place; but with little probability, as Gibeon is thus designated, and sufficiently so. Stanley identifies Mizpeh with the swelling ground north of Jerusalem, which was the ancient <i>Scopus</i> . (Sinai and Palestine, p. 213, 214; comp. 211, 224.)
Mizpeh, ??, J	In the plain. Only spoken of in Joshua xv. 38. Possibly the present Tell es-Safiyeh, between Beit Jibrin and Ekron, which has also been identified with the castle of <i>Blanche Garde</i> or <i>Specula Alba</i> , built by King Fulco of Jerusalem. (Biblical Researches, II, 366.)
Moladah, J	But assigned to Simeon. "Four Roman miles from Arad, on the Hebron Aila road." (Onom.) Identified by Robinson and Smith with Tell Milh, nearly two hours south-west from Tell 'Arād. The Onom. mentions also a Melatha, on the side of Ethier, a city belonging to Samaria, in the Daroma, twenty Roman miles south of Eleutheropolis, apparently the same Malatha mentioned by Josephus. (Ant XVIII., vi. 2.) This would seem not to be the same as El Milh or Moladah, but perhaps Tell Melaha, an ancient site on the banks of Wady Sheriāh, two or three hours west north-west of Tell Hora. (Vande V.)
Moreh, Plain of	That fertile plain east of Nābulus, or more particularly, east of Mounts Ebal and Gerizim.
Moriah, Land of	And mount of the same name, the hill on which Jerusalem stands.
Mules, ?	The word Mules, in Genesis xxxvi. 24, signifies "hot springs"; and it is supposed with good reason that this word refers to the hot springs in the wilderness, at the place called Callirhoe, east of northern end of Dead Sea.

**N**

Nahallal, ?, Z	Supposed to be at Malūl, about four miles west south-west from Nazareth.
Nain, S	Of Mount Tabor, near Endor, a poor village still called Nein, near the north-west base of Jebel Duhy.
Naiioth	"In Ramah." (1 Samuel xix. 19.) Therefore very probably only a name for the dwellings of the prophets in Ramathaim Zophim.
Nazareth	Now En Nasirah, the chief place of a district of the same name.
Neballat, ?	Probably the same with Beit Nabala, near Ludd.
Nebo, ?	Mountain east of the Jordan, over against Jericho; part of the range called Abarim; its summit designated as Pisgah. Six Roman miles west of Heshbon. (Eusebius). Name seems to have disappeared, but the heights generally are known. (Vande V.)
Nephtalim	Another name for Naphtali. Matthew iv. 13, 15.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Nephtoah.....	"Waters of." Boundary mark of Benjamin and Judah. Probably at present the Fountain of Lifta, at about thirty-five minutes west by north from Jerusalem, in the valley which runs south of the village.
Netophah, ?.....	A town is mentioned in the Talmud (Mishna Shebirth, ix. 5), at the side of a large valley; evidently the same with the modern village Beit-Netif. Perhaps this is the place, although thought to be north of Bethlehem. (Vande V.)
Nezib, J.....	In the plain. "Seven Roman miles from Eleutheropolis." (Jerome.) The same with Beit-Nüzib, just where Jerome places it.
Nimrim, ??.....	Possibly the ruin on the south-east coast of the Dead Sea, at the mouth of a wady of that name.
Nob, B.....	Identified with the village El-Isawiye, about fifty-five minutes from Jerusalem, on the way to Anâta.

## O

Olives, Mount of.....	Now called Jebel-et-Tûr, with a village of that name and traditionary church of the Ascension on its highest summit.
Ono, ?, B.....	Probably now the village Kefr 'Anna, one and three quarters of an hour north of Ludd. Traces of antiquity.
Ophel.....	Part of Jerusalem.
Ophni, ?, B.....	Robinson suggests that it may be identical with Gophna, frequently mentioned by Josephus; now <i>Jifna</i> , rather more than one hour north-west of Beitin.
Ophrah, ??.....	Possibly it may have been at a site some twenty minutes south south-east of the present village Akrabeh, on the opposite side of the valley, near the Wely Abû-Kharib. This site is called Erfai, and shows traces of an ancient place. (Vande V.) This is the Ophrah of Judges vi. 11, 24, viii. 27, 32, and ix. 5, the only places where it is mentioned.
Ophrah, B.....	This place, mentioned only twice (Joshua xviii. 23, and 1 Samuel xiii. 17), is identified with the village Et-Taiyibeh, about one and a half hour north-east of Beitin. Distinct from the last Ophrah, but probably the same as Ephron of 2 Chronicles xiii. 19, and Ephraim of John xii. 54.

## P

Palestina.....	The country of the Philistines, in south-western part of the Holy Land. Twice mentioned Palestina, and once (Joel iii 4) "Palestine."
Parah, ?, B.....	Perhaps identical with a site of ruins called Farah, near the juncture of Wady-Farah with Wady-Tuwâh and Wady-es-Selâm.
Pas-Dammim.....	Or Ephes-Dammim.
Peniel, ?.....	Or Pennel. On the north side of the Jabbok, south of Mahanaim, though the site is not known.
Pharpar, River.....	Identified with the present 'Awa; its sources in the ravines of Mount Hermon.
Philistia.....	Same as Palestina, which see.
Pirathon, E.....	Now the village Ferâta, about two and a half hours west south-west of Nabûlûs.
Ptolemais.....	In the Old Testament, Accho. Now Akka or Acre.

## R

Rabbah.....	Or Rabbath of Ammon. Called Philadelphia by Ptolemæus Philadelphus. Now 'Ammân, extensive ruins at the source of the Nahr-Zerka, here Nahr-Ammân.
Rabbith, ?, I.....	Probably identical with Araboneh, a village on south-west slopes of Mount Gilboah.
Rakkath, ?, N.....	Identified by the Jewish rabbis universally with Tûbariyeh. (Vande V.)
Rama, B.....	Or Ramah. Now Er-Ram, six Roman miles north of Jerusalem, toward Bethel.
Ramah, ?, A.....	Mentioned but once (Joshua xix. 29). Supposed to be identical with a village of Ramah with ancient ruins, three hours south-west of Zibrin. Vande Velde thinks more probably it was Ramah about an hour from Tyre.
Ramah, N.....	Now Râme, highly situated little to the north of the highway from Akka to the north end of Lake Tiberias, and about midway.
Ramah, ?.....	Or Ramathaim-Zophim. Dr. Robinson thinks identical with the elevated village <i>Soba</i> , west of Jerusalem. Vande Velde thinks it identical with Ramah north of Hebron, with extensive ruins.
Ramath of the South, ?, S.....	Referred to twice (Joshua xix. 8, and 1 Samuel xix. 27). Supposed to be Tell-el-Lekiyeh, about one and three quarters of an hour north of Bir-es-Seba (Beersheba). The present high-road from Hebron to Egypt passes within forty-five minutes distance from this tell, and may therefore be supposed anciently to have touched that site. The tell shows ruins from the roadside. (Vande V.) It is however distinct most probably from Ramath-Lehi of Samson's exploit. Judges xv. 17. It is probably the same as Baalath-Beer, as appears in Joshua xix. 8.
Ramoth, ?, L. I.....	Probably the same as Remeth in Joshua xix. 21, and Jarmuth in Joshua xxi. 29. Probably the same as Rameh, about three hours north of Sebusiyeh, to the left of the way to Kefr Kûd.
Ramoth-Gilead, L. G.....	Identical with the present Es-Salt, in Mount Gilead.
Rehoboth, ?.....	Name of a well which Isaac digged. Probably identical with a well on the way from Hebron to Egypt, seven and a half hours south south-west of Bir-es-Seba. The Gaza-Petra road passes by it. Near the well, now filled up with earth and stones, on its north-east side, is a hill covered with ruins, called Ruheiba.
Rephaim, Plain or Valley of.....	The undulatory plain south of Jerusalem, towards Beit-Jâla.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Riblah.....	On north-east border of the Promised Land. Now village of the same name, on eastern banks of the Orontes. Traces of ancient buildings of considerable extent.
Rimmon, ?, Z.....	Probably identical with Rummaneh, village at the south-west part of the plain of El-Büttauf, one and a quarter hour north-east from Sefurieh.
Rimmon, S.....	Now a ruin, Um-er-Rümmamim, on the way from Beit-Jibrin to Bir-es-Seba, about "sixteen Roman miles south of Eleutheropolis." (Eusebius.)
Rimmon.....	"The rock." Identified with the conical chalk-hill on which the village Rümmon is situated, about two hours east of Bethel. Several caverns there.
Rumah, ??.....	Possibly the same with <i>Ruma</i> , a town of Galilee, in Josephus, Book I, iii. 7, 21; now Tell-Rümah or Harümah, in the western section of the plain of El-Buttauf.

## S

Salcah, M.....	Now Sulkhad, east of Büsrah.
Salem.....	Same as Jerusalem.
Salim, ?.....	Near Enon, eight Roman miles south of Scythopolis. Now a site of ruins at the northern base of Tell-Ridgah. Near the ruins, at the side of a beautiful spring, is a wely to which the natives have given the name of Shekh-Salim. The position agrees with the Onomasticon. Dr. Robinson locates it elsewhere. Probably near and north-east of Jerusalem.
Salt, "City of," ?, J.....	Supposed to be Kulat-um-Baghek or Em-Birbek, about one and a half hour north of the north end of Jebel-Usdüm.
Salt, "Valley of,".....	Evidently the valley south of the marsh Es-Sabkah, at the southern extremity of the Dead Sea. There is no reason to suppose any other Valley of Salt, as some suppose.
Samaria.....	Now the village Sebustiyeh, from Sebaste, the name given to the city by Herod the Great, after his imperial master. Gave its name to the central province of the Promised Land.
Sansannah, ?, J.....	Probably identical with Simsim, a village north-east from Gaza, on Wady-Simstim.
Saphir, ?.....	Between Eleutheropolis and Askelon. (Onom.) Perhaps one of the two villages Es sa-Wäfir, south by east from Esdüd. A third Es-sa-Wäfir, surnamed Ibu-'Audeh, lies an hour or more eastward.
Sarepta.....	Called in the Old Testament Zarephath, which see.
Saron.....	Called also Sharon, which see.
Seir, Mount, ??.....	Frontier mark of Judah, west of Kirjath-Jearim. (Joshua xv. 10) Supposed identical with Saris, the high-situated village south-west of Kuriet-el-Enab. Others identify it with Esh-Sherah.
Shalem, ?.....	Only occurs once. Genesis xxxiii. 18. Probably the same as Salim, about five miles east of Nabülüs.
Shamir, ?.....	City in Mount Ephraim. Perhaps now Khurbet-Sammir, about one hour east of Yanün, near Akrah.
Sharon, Plain of.....	Between mountains of Ephraim and the sea, all the way from Joppa to Mount Carmel. Called Lasharon in Joshua xii. 19. In a more limited sense, the country around Joppa and Lydda is intended. 1 Chronicles xxvii. 29.
Shaveh.....	Or valley of Jehoshaphat. Vide Cedron.
Sheba.....	Another name for Beersheba.
Shechem.....	Now Nabülüs, from Neapolis.
Shemesh.....	Or Bethshemesh, which see.
Shenir.....	Or Mount Hermon, which see. Occurs only twice. Deuteronomy iii 9; Song of Solomon iv. 8.
Shihor-Libnath, ?.....	Occurs but in Joshua xix. 26. A river, "Nile of glass," supposed to be identical with Nahr-Namän, the ancient Belus, the waters of which descend from the hills east of Acre, and flow into the sea some twenty minutes south of that city. Keil, commenting on Joshua, identifies the river either with the Nahr-Keraji or Nahr-Zerka, south of Dor.
Shiloah.....	Or Siloam, which see. Occurs but once. Isaiah viii. 6.
Shiloh, E.....	North of Bethel, south of Lebonah, and east of the highway to Shechem. "Twelve Roman miles from Neapolis in Acrabatene." (Onom.) Now Seilün, a ruin-covered mound in this situation, as indicated in the Onomasticon.
Shunem, I.....	"Five Roman miles on the south side of Mount Tabor." (Onom.) Now Sälem, a thriving village.
Shur, ?, J.....	Probably Tell-Sheriah.
Siddim, Vale of.....	Only occurs in Genesis xiv. 3, 8, 10. Probably the lower part of the Dead Sea before the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.
Sidon.....	The famous Phœnician capital. Now <i>Saida</i> .
Sihon.....	City in Moab. Now a site of ruins on a hill-summit, called Shihän, on the south banks of the Arnon.
Siloah.....	Same as Siloam. Nehemiah iii. 15.
Siloam.....	Reservoir at south-east corner of wall of Jerusalem, supplied by fountain higher up the Cedron, and near the eastern walls of the city, called "Fountain of the Virgin."
Sion, ?.....	A part of Mount Hermon. Perhaps the present Sunnim. See Deuteronomy iv. 48.
Sirion.....	Mount Hermon. So called by the Sidonians. Also called Shenir. See Deuteronomy iii. 9.
Socoh, J.....	In the plain. Now Shuweikah, village in Wady-Musur, two and a half hours north-east of Beit-Jibrin. The valley of Elah (1 Samuel xvii. 3) is Wady-Musur where it joins Wady-es-Sumt. Elah means "terebinth." (Vande V.) Joshua xv. 35. Also Sochoh and Shochoh.
Socoh, J.....	In the mountains. Identified with Shuweikah, village in Wady-el-Khülil, three hours south south-west of Hebron. Joshua xv. 48.
Sorek, Valley of, ?.....	Probably the present Wady-Simstim. The Wady-Surar seems too far north for the brook, though supposed to be the Sorek. Judges xvi. 4.
Succoth.....	Now Sukkrüth, a site with a few foundations of houses, about one mile west of the Jordan, and less than one hour north of Wady-Maleh. Generally supposed that there were two Succoths. Others assert that it is unnecessary to suppose two.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Sychar, ?.....	Supposed to be identical with Sychem or Shechem; by some, a distinct town, represented by a ruined village east of Shechem, near Jacob's well, called 'Askar, and supposed to be signified in the surname of Judas Iscariot.
Sychem.....	Same as Sychar.
Syria.....	Signified that country north and east of the Promised Land.

## T

Taanach, L. M.....	Now Ta'anuk, a village at the foot of a tell of that name, south-east of El-Lejjûn, on the border of the plain of Esdraelon. Also called Tanach. Joshua xxi. 25.
Taanath-Shilob, ??, E.....	Possibly the same with Tâna or Hin-Tana, a ruin south-east of Nabûlûs, on the first plateau south of Mejdal
Tabor, L.....	A city on Mount Tabor. This city occurs in Greek and Roman writers as Itabyrion or Atabyrion.
Tabor, Mount.....	Boundary mark between Issachar and Zebulon. Now Jebel-et-Tûr, north-east side of plain of Esdraelon.
Tappuah.....	Frontier town between Manasseh and Ephraim. Now the same with 'Atûf, a deserted village about four hours north-east by east of Nabûlûs, with traces of antiquity. Ancient wells are here, with excellent spring-water. (Vande V.)
Tekoa, J.....	Also called Tekoah. South of Jerusalem. Now Tekûa, a mound covered with extensive ruins, and affording a fine prospect of the desert and Dead Sea valley, about two hours south of Bethlehem. (Vande V.)
Thebez.....	Not far from Shechem, on the Nabûlûs-Beisan road.
Tiberias.....	City on western shore of the Lake of Tiberias; latitude 32° 46' 14". Called after Emperor Tiberius. (Josephus' Antiquities, xviii 2, 3, Vita, § 65.) Seat of the Jewish Sanhedrim transferred hither from Sepphoris. Famous for its rabbinical learning, and for the Mishnah, which was here composed about 190 A. D. Greatly injured by an earthquake, January 1, 1837. Considered by the Jews as one of the four holy cities,—Tiberias, Jerusalem, Safed, and Hebron. Extensive ruins are found on the south side of the city. These are identified by the Jews with Rakkath (Joshua xix 25) and with Chinnereth. Dr. Robinson thinks that there are no grounds for the identification. (Biblical Researches, III, pp 266-274.) Vide Raumer, pp. 125-127; Vande V.
Tiberias, Sea of.....	Length, twelve miles seven furlongs and four hundred and eighty-four feet, according to United States survey, or about thirteen miles. South end, latitude 32° 42' 21"; north end, latitude 32° 53' 37". Longitude, south end. 35° 35' 19".
Timnah, J.....	Or Timnath. Now <i>Tibneh</i> , about three miles north-west of Bethshemesh. It is very doubtful that there were two towns in Judah of the same name. Although two are mentioned in Joshua xv. 10 and 57 verses, they may have been the names of same town.
Timnath-Serah.....	And Timnath-heres. Now <i>Tibneh</i> , north-west of Jerusalem about fifteen miles. "A hill covered with considerable ruins, and facing another hill south of the former, with remarkable sepulchral caverns, the ornamented porticoes of which are only equaled by those of the tombs of the kings at Jerusalem." (E. Smith.)
Tirzah, ?.....	Dr. Robinson thinks it the same as Talûsa, two hours north of Nabûlûs. Brocardus thinks it the same as Therza, three hours east of Samaria.
Tophet.....	The valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem.
Trachonitis.....	A district which lay east of Gaulonitis; bordered on Auranitis, Batanæa, and Damascus. Porter proves it same as the present Lejah, between Mount Hermon and Hauran Mountain, and identical with Argob, which Jair took and called Basban-Haroth-Jair. Deuteronomy iii. 14.
Tyre.....	Now Sûr.

## V

Valley of Giants.....	Same as Rephaim, south-west of Jerusalem.
Valley of Salt.....	Now El-Ghor, the valley south of the Dead Sea.
Valley of Vineyards, ?.....	Probably near the present Abil.

## Z

Zalmon.....	A mountain near Shechem. Now Jebel-Sleiman, a high, conspicuous summit, south west of, and linked together with, Mount Gerizim. Perhaps there is another Mount Zalmon referred to in Psalm lxxviii 14. (Salmon in the English, but Zalmon in the Hebrew.)
Zanoah, J.....	Now Zanu'ah, a village at the entrance of Wady Ishmaîl. This city was in the plain.
Zanoah, ?, J.....	In the mountains, south of Hebron. Perhaps the same as <i>Zunutah</i> , a village about one hour south-west of Semoa (Eshtemoah). There are ancient ruins here.
Zared, Brook.....	The present Wady-el-Ahsy.
Zarephath.....	Sarepta in the New Testament. Now a site of ruins immediately on the shore of the Mediterranean, about three hours south of Sidon. In Surafend, the name of the modern village on west side of a hill adjacent these ruins, we have the ancient name preserved.
Zaretan.....	A town, and perhaps a district, mentioned once in Scripture (Joshua iii. 16, 1 Kings iv. 12), south of Beth-shean. Supposed to have been at Surtabeh, in the ghor south of Wady-el-Ferrah. Surtabeh is the present name of a mountain group, possessing the ruins of a castle upon its highest peak.
Zareth-Shabar, ?, R.....	Probably now the ruins Sara, half an hour from the beach of the Dead Sea, on a mountain, near a hot-spring. This spring is south of a similar fountain in Wady-Zerka-Ma'in.

## LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

Zebulun, A.....	Occurs as a town but once. Joshna xix. 27. Now Abilin, a large village near Shefa 'Amar. Josephus, calling it Zabulun, speaks of it as a handsome town, equal in beauty to Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut. Destroyed by Cestius, the Roman governor of Syria, in the first century.
Zedad.....	Identified with the present Sudád, twelve hours south-east of Hasya, a village on the caravan road from Damascus to Homs.
Zelah.....	Or Zelzah. Identified with Beit-Jála, opposite Rachel's tomb.
Zemaraim, ?, B.....	Probably upon the hill of the same name, mentioned in 2 Chronicles xiii. 4. Possibly the same with Es-Sumrah, a ruin nearly two hours north of Jericho, on a hill in the plain. This ruin is not to be confounded with Es-Samieh, a ruin north-west of Es-Sumrah, on the brow of the mountains.
Zidon.....	See Sidon.
Zion.....	A part of Jerusalem, where the fortress stood which David took from the Jebusites. It was near the south wall of the city.
Zior, ?, J.....	In the mountains. Probably now the village Sa'ir, two and a quarter hours north-east of Hebron.
Ziph, J.....	In the mountains. Now Tell Zif, with traces of an ancient town, about one and a quarter hour south south-east of Hebron. There was another Zif, much farther south, mentioned only in Joshua xv. 24.
Ziz, ?, Cliff of.....	Probably Nukb-'Ain-Jidy, a headland half way down the western coast of the Dead Sea.
Zoar, ?.....	Near where the Wady-Kerak enters the Dead Sea, on the south-east coast. Called also Bela Genesis xiv. 2, 8.
Zorah, J.....	In the plain. Now Surah, near the entrance of Wady-Ishmaïl, north side, about fourteen miles west of Jerusalem.
Zuph, ?, Land of.....	That district around Ziph, including the desert region east and south-east of it. 1 Samuel ix. 5.

## SOME OBSOLETE AND UNUSUAL WORDS AND SIGNIFICATIONS

OCCURRING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	PLACE.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	PLACE.
Apothecary	Perfumer	Ex. xxxvii. 29.	Craftsmen	Carpenters (?)	2 Kings xxiv. 16
Answered	Spoke; said	Jud. xviii. 14, etc.	Chariots	Riders (?)	1 Chron. xix. 7.
Assayed	Attempted	1 Sam. xvii. 39.	Consumed	Shrunk	Ps. vi. 7.
Agone	Ago	1 Sam. xxx. 13.	Commander	Law-giver	Isa. lv. 4.
Any whither	Anywhere	1 Kings ii. 36, 42	Cut off	Annulled	Isa. lv. 13.
Ascent	Probably bridge	1 Kings x. 5.	Cockatrice	{ Fabulous species of serpents. }	Isa. xi. 8, etc.
Advisement	Counsel	1 Chron. xii. 19.	Compass a man	Seek a husband	Jer. xxxi. 22.
Amiable	Desirable	Ps. lxxxiv. 1.	Camp against	Lay siege	Jer. l. 29.
Angel	{ Angel of God, or the executive angel. }	Eccles. v. 6.	Children	Young men	Dan. i. 17.
Away with	Endure	Isa. i. 13.	Coats	Mantles	Dan. iii. 21.
Ancients	Elders	Isa. iii. 14.	Cogitations	Thoughts	Dan. vii. 28.
Afore	Before	Isa. xviii. 5.	Concupiscence	Evil desires	Rom. vii. 8.
Armholes	Armpits	Ez. xiii. 18	Charity	Love	1 Cor. xiii. 1, etc.
Anon	Immediately	Matt. xiii. 20.	Conversation	Conduct and behavior.	{ 2 Cor. i. 12. Gal. i. 13. Phil. iii. 20.
Amazed	Troubled	Mark xiv. 33.	Clean	Altogether; entirely	Ps. lxxvii. 8.
Albeit	Although	Phil. xix.	Crisping-pins	Ornamented bags	Isa. iii. 22.
At sundry times	Various times	Heb. i. 1.	Chapmen	Travelling tradesmen.	2 Chron. ix. 14.
All manner of conversation. }	All your conduct	1 Pet. i. 15.	Devils	{ Imaginary demons... Evil spirits	Lev. xvii. 7. Matt. viii. 28.
All to brake	Completely broke	Jud. ix. 53.	Divisions	Districts	Jud. v. 15.
Astonied	Astonished	In older Bibles.	Delicately	Smilingly	1 Sam. xv. 32.
Artillery	Instruments	1 Sam. xx. 40.	Dove's-dung	Root of a certain plant.	2 Kings vi. 25.
Borrow	(Sense of) ask	Ex. iii. 22.	Daysman	Reconciling umpire	Job ix. 33.
Bonnets	{ Head-dresses or turbans. }	Ex. xxviii. 40.	Dragons	Serpents (huge)	Jer. xiv. 6.
Bolster	Head of mattress	1 Sam. xxvi. 11, 16.	Dureth	Endureth	Matt. xiii. 21.
Bolled	In flower	Ex. ix. 31.	Damnation	Punishment	Matt. xxiii. 14.
Buttocks	Loins	2 Sam. x. 4.	Damned	Condemned	Mark xvi. 16.
Bethink themselves.	Reflect	1 Kings viii. 47.	Do you to wit	Cause you to know	2 Cor. viii. 1.
Bestowed	Stationed; put	{ 1 Kings x. 26. 2 Kings v. 24. Esth. vii. 8.	Divers	Various	Heb. i. 1.
Bed	Couch and palanquin	{ Sol. Song iii. 7. Job xix. 23.	Descent	Pedigree	Heb. vii. 3.
Book	Scroll or parchment	{ Job xxxii. 19. Jonah ii. 2.	Ensure	Pursue	1 Pet. iii. 11.
Belly	Heart; depths	{ Job xxxii. 19. Jonah ii. 2.	Eschew	Avoid	1 Pet. iii. 11.
Burning	Tanned skin	Isa. iii. 24.	Example	Example	Phil. iii. 17.
Bestead	Distressed	Isa. viii. 21.	Ear	To plough or till	Isa. xxx. 24.
Bruit	Noise or rumor	Jer. x. 22.	Earth	Land	Isa. xxiv. 19.
Bottle	Brittle vessel	Jer. xix. 10.	Ear-rings	Amulets	Isa. iii. 20.
Beckoned	Waved or motioned	Acts xxi. 40.	Enlarged me	Delivered me	Ps. iv. 1.
Beast	Living creature	{ Acts xxviii. 4. Rev. iv. 6, 7, etc.	Enlightened	Refreshed	1 Sam. xiv. 29.
Belial	Worthlessness	Jud. xix. 22.	Every whit	Everything	1 Sam. iii. 18.
Children of Israel	Israelites	Ex. i. 1.	Foxes	Jackals	Jud. xv. 4.
Children of Gad	Gaddites, etc., etc.	Josh. xxii. 9.	Footman	Guard	1 Sam. xxii. 17.
Children of Belial	Worthless persons	1 Sam. x. 27.	Fruits	Produce	2 Sam. ix. 10.
Children of east	People of the east	1 Kings iv. 30.	Fell	Happened	2 Kings iv. 8.
Cunning	Skilful	Ex. xxvi. 1.	Fray	Scare	Jer. vii. 33.
Candlestick	Lamp-stand and lamp.	{ Ex. xxv. 31. 2 Kings iv. 10.	Fan	Winnowing shovel	Matt. iii. 12.
Chapters	Capitals	Ex. xxxvi. 38.	Folk	People	Mark vi. 5.
Champaign	Plain	Deut. xi. 30.	Fool	Unwise	Luke xii. 20, etc.
Coasts	Neighborhood	Deut. xvi.	God and our Saviour	{ Our God and Sav- iour, etc. }	2 Pet. i. 1.
Covereth his feet	Prepares for sleep	Jud. iii. 24.	Jesus Christ		
Could not frame	Could not manage	Jud. xii. 6.	Governor listeth	Pilot chooseth	Jas. iii. 4.
Change of garments	Variety of dress	Jud. xiv. 12.	Great	Rich	2 Kings iv. 8.
Clave a hollow place	Opened a crevice	Jud. xv. 19.	Glasses	Mirrors	Isa. iii. 23.
Coulter	Spade	1 Sam. xiii. 20.	Go about	Hesitate	Jer. xxxi. 22.
Carriage	{ Things carried; baggage. }	1 Sam. xvii. 22.	Garners	Storehouses	Joel i. 17.
Cruise, Cruse	Jar	{ 2 Kings ii. 20. 1 Sam. xxvii. 11. 1 Kings xiv. 3.	Generation	Genealogy; offspring	Matt. i. 1, xxiii. 33.
Called	Invited	1 Kings i. 9.	Garner	Granary	Matt. iii. 12.
Charge	Imposts	1 Kings xi. 28.	Garnished	Set in order	Matt. xii. 44.
Cracknels	Cakes	1 Kings xiv. 3.	Good man of the house. }	Householder	Matt. xxiv. 43.
			Hasting unto	Earnestly desiring	2 Pet. iii. 12.
			Haply	Perhaps	Luke xiv. 29.
			Highest room	Chief place	Luke xiv. 8.
			Hale	Haul; drag	Luke xii. 58.
			Harnessed	In ranks	Ex. xiii. 18.
			Habergeon	{ Coat-of-mail Breastplate	Ex xxxix. 23. 2 Chron xxvi. 14.



SOME OBSOLETE AND UNUSUAL WORDS AND SIGNIFICATIONS.

(CONTINUED.)

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	PLACE.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	PLACE.
Houghed	Hamstrung	Josh. xi. 9.	Pan	Plate	Ez. iv. 3.
Host	Camp; army	Gen. xxxii. 2 etc.	Printed	Inscribed	Job xix. 23.
Howbeit	Yet	1 Kings xi. 22.	Perfect	Sincere	Job i. 1.
Harness	Armor	{ 2 Chron. ix. 24. 1 Kings xx. 11.	Pavilions	Tents	1 Kings xx. 12.
Heath	A barren shrub	Jer. xvii. 6.	Princes	Chiefs	1 Kings ix. 22.
Holpen	Helped	Isa xxxi. 3.	Pots	Pans	1 Kings vii. 45.
Holes	Dens	Nahum ii. 12.	Pertained	Belonged	2 Sam. ix. 9.
Hosen	Under-garments	Dan. iii. 21.	Pitched	Encamped	1 Sam. xxvi. 5.
Hats	Turbans	Dan. iii. 21.	Parlour	Dining-room	1 Sam. ix. 22.
Inn	Lodging-place	Gen. xlii. 27, etc.	Polls	One by one	Num. i. 2.
Issues	The goings out	{ Ps. lxxviii. 20. Prov. iv. 23.	Pricks	Goads; points	Acts ix. 5.
Into the baskets	To the boughs (?)	Jer. vi. 9.	Pate	Crown	Ps. vii. 16.
Isles	Countries	Jer. xxv. 22.	Quick	Alive	Acts x. 42.
Instantly	Earnestly	Luke vii. 4.	Quicken	To give life; revive	Ps. lxxi. 20.
Impotent	Infirm	Jno. v. 3.	Reward	{ Desert Punishment	Isa. iii. 11. Heb. ii. 2.
Ignorant	Plebeian	Acts iv. 13.	Reprobates	Disapproved	2 Cor. xiii. 5, 6.
Is salvation	Is for salvation	2 Pet. iii. 15.	Room	Place	Luke xiv. 8, 9, 10.
Jesus	Joshua	{ Heb. iv. 8. Acts vii. 45.	Ravin	Plunder	Nahum ii. 12.
Knops	Knobs	1 Kings vi. 18.	Rentest thy face	Paintest thine eyes	Jer. iv. 30.
Kine	Cows	Gen. xxxii. 15.	Rent	Rope	Isa. iii. 24.
Kneading-troughs	Dough-bags	Ex. xii. 34.	Rearward	Rear	Josh. vi. 9.
Kerchiefs	Coverings	Ez. xiii. 18.	Sod	Boiled	Gen. xxv. 29.
Lust	Desire	1 Jno. ii. 17.	Shoes	Sandals	Ex. iii. 5.
Lawyer	Teacher of the law	Matt. xxii. 35.	Seethe	Boil	Ex. xxxiv. 26.
Laud	Celebrate	Rom. xv. 11.	Spew	Vomit	Lev. xviii. 28.
Let	Hinder	Ex. v. 4.	Stricken in age	Aged	Josh. xxiii. 1.
Listeth	Willeth	Jno. iii. 8.	Sold them	Delivered them up	Jud. iv. 2.
Look well to him	Treat him kindly	Jer. xxxix. 12.	Searchings	Deliberations	Jud. v. 16.
Leasing	Lying; falsehood	Ps. iv. 2.	Sheets	Shirts	Jud. xiv. 13.
Lift up the hand	To rebel	1 Kings xi. 26.	Seven	Many	1 Sam. ii. 5.
Meat-offering	Wheat-offering	Lev. ii. 1.	Sore	Exceedingly	Gen. xix. 9.
Midian	Midianites	Isa. x. 26, etc.	Servitor	Servant	2 Kings iv. 43.
Meat	Food	2 Sam. iii. 35.	Shut up or left	Bond or free	Deut. xxxii. 36.
Men of might	Wealthy men	2 Kings xxiv. 16.	Strange	Foreign	1 Kings xi. 1.
Magnifical	Magnificent	1 Chron. xxii. 5.	Stool	Seat	2 Kings iv. 10.
Meditation	Moanings	Ps. v. 1.	Sore vexed	{ Greatly confound- ed or distressed.	Ps. vi. 10.
Mete	To measure	Ps. lx. 6.	Streets	Pastures	Ps. cxliv. 13.
Mete-yard	A measure of size	Lev. xix. 35.	Sew pillows	Apply cushions	Ez. xiii. 18.
Minished	Diminished	Ps. cvii. 39.	Straight	Narrow	Matt. vii. 13, etc.
Mantles	Tunics	Isa. iii. 22.	Straightness	Distress	Deut. xxviii. 53.
Munition	Ramparts	Isa. xxix. 7.	Stomacher	Zone or belt	Isa. iii. 24.
Made us	Suffered us	Isa. lxiii. 17.	Straitly	Strictly	{ Matt. ix. 30. Mark i. 43.
Mammon	Riches	Matt. vi. 24.	Tablets	{ Ornaments for the breast.	Isa. iii. 20.
Master	Teacher	Luke vi. 40.	Tale	Number	Ex. v. 8.
Man in Christ	Christian man	2 Cor. xii. 2.	Too superstitious	Too idolatrous	Acts xvii. 22.
Nephew	Son's son; grandson	{ Isa. xiv. 22. 1 Tim. v. 4.	Trow	Think	Luke xvii. 9.
No whither	Nowhere	2 Kings v. 25.	Travail	Labor	Eccles. iv. 4.
Oaks	Terebinths	Isa. i. 29.	To wit	That is to say	2 Chron. xxv. 7.
Observation	Outward show	Luke xvii. 20.	Tilgath-pileser	Tiglath-pileser	2 Chron. xxviii. 20.
Ordained	Appointed	Heb. v. i.	Taches	Clasps	Ex. xxxv. 11.
Purged	Made expiation for	Heb. i. 3.	Taught	Chastised	Jud. viii. 16.
Person	Substance	Heb. i. 3.	Testament	Covenant	1 Cor. xi. 25.
Power	Right	{ Jno. i. 12. 2 Thess. iii. 9	Uction	Anointing	1 Jno. ii. 20.
Prevent	{ Anticipate Aid Go before Excite Strongly tempt	1 Thess. iv. 15. Ps. lix. 10. 2 Sam. xxii. 6. Rom. xi. 14. 1 Chron. xxi. 1.	Unworthily	Irreverently	1 Cor. xi. 29.
Provoke			Utterly melt	{ Very weak through fear.	2 Sam. xvii. 10.
Pains	Bands	Acts ii. 24.	Unwittingly	{ Unintentionally Unawares	Josh. xx. 3. Lev. xxii. 14.
Passion	Suffering	Acts i. 3.	Vain	Idle	Jud. xi. 3.
Purge	Cleanse	Luke iii. 17.	Wasteness	Wasting	Zeph. i. 15.
Publicans	Tax-gatherers	Matt. v. 46.	Waxed	Became	Gen. xxvii. 13.
Peeled	Galled	Ez. xxix. 18.	Wist	Knew	Ex. xxxiv. 29.
			Withal	Also	1 Kings xix. 1.
			Wimples	Shawls	Isa. iii. 22.

## SOME UNTRANSLATED NAMES AND TITLES,

WHOSE MEANINGS ARE NECESSARY TO THE PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONTEXT IN WHICH THEY OCCUR.

NAME.	MEANING.	PLACE.	NAME.	MEANING.	PLACE.
Abel.....	Vapor, breath.....	Gen. iv. 2.	Jegar-sahadutha..	The heap of witness.....	Gen. xxxi. 47.
Abel-mizraim.....	Mourning of the Egyptians	Gen. l. 11.	Jehovah-jireh.....	The Lord will provide.....	Gen. xxii. 14.
Abram.....	High-father.....	Gen. xii. 1.	Jehovah-nissi.....	Jehovah my banner.....	Ex. xvii. 15.
Abraham.....	Father of a great multitude	Gen. xvii. 5.	Jehovah-shammah	Jehovah is there (trans.)....	Ezek. xlviii. 35.
Adam.....	Likeness-red. or man.....	Gen. ii. 19.	Jehovah-shalom...	Jehovah-peace.....	Jud. vi. 24.
Aholah.....	Her tabernacle.....	Ezek. xxiii. 4.	Jernbbaal.....	Let Baal fight.....	Jud. vi. 32.
Aholibah.....	My tabernacle is in her....	Ezek. xxiii. 4.	Jesus.....	Saviour.....	Matt. i. 21.
Allon-bachuth.....	The tree of weeping.....	Gen. xxxv. 8.	Jesus.....	Joshua.....	{ Acts vii. 45.
Anathema, Maran- atha.....	{ Accursed at the coming of the Lord. }	1 Cor. xvi. 22.	Joktheel.....	Obedient to God.....	{ Heb. iv. 8.
Ariel.....	Stout lion, or lion of God..	Isa. xxix. 2.	Joseph.....	May be add.....	2 Kings xiv. 7.
Asher.....	Blessed; happy.....	Gen. xxx. 13.	Joshua.....	The one who saves.....	Gen. xxx. 24.
Baal-perazim.....	Baal of the broken.....	2 Sam. v. 20.	Judah.....	Praise.....	Deut. xxxiv. 9.
Beer-lahai-roi.....	{ Well of the Living and Seeing One. }	Gen. xvi. 14.	Lamech.....	Smitten.....	Gen. xxix. 35.
Beer-sheba.....	Well of the oath.....	Gen. xxi. 31.	Levi.....	Attachment.....	Gen. v. 25.
Benjamin.....	Son of my right hand.....	Gen. xxxv. 18.	Lo-ammi.....	Not my people.....	Gen. xxxix. 34.
Benoni.....	Son of my sorrow.....	Gen. xxxv. 18.	Lo-ruhamah.....	No mercy.....	Hos. i. 9.
Bethel.....	House of God.....	Gen. xxviii. 19.	Magor-missabib...	Fear round about.....	Hos. i. 6.
Beulah.....	Married.....	Isa. lxii. 4.	Mahalaleel.....	Mighty God.....	Jer. xx. iii.
Boaz.....	In strength.....	Ruth ii. 1.	Mahanaim.....	Camps.....	Gen. v. 13.
Cain and Cainan...	Acquisition; to lament.....	Gen. iv. 1.	Maher-shalal- hash-baz.....	{ Haste to the spoil, or quickly take prey. }	Gen. xxxii. 2.
Canaan.....	Merchant; trader.....	Gen. ix. 18.	Manasseh.....	Making forgetful.....	Isa. viii. 3.
Christ.....	The anointed.....		Manna.....	What is it.....	Gen. xli. 51.
Coniah.....	Jeconiah, shortened.....	Jer. xxii. 28.	Marah.....	Sorrowful.....	Ex. xvi. 15.
Dan.....	Judging.....	Gen. xxx. 6.	Massah.....	Temptation.....	Ruth i. 20.
Dinah.....	Judgment.....	Gen. xxx. 21.	Meribah.....	Contention.....	Ex. xvii. 7.
Ebenezer.....	Help-stone.....	1 Sam. vii. 12.	Methusaleh.....	His death.....	Gen. v. 21.
Ed.....	Witness.....	Josh. xxii. 34.	Mizpah.....	Watch-tower.....	Gen. xxxi. 49.
El-Elohe-Israel.....	Mighty God of Israel.....	Gen. xxxiii. 20.	Moses.....	Drawn out of the water....	Ex. ii. 10.
Eliezer.....	God my help.....	Ex. xviii. 4.	Naomi.....	Joyful.....	Ruth i. 20.
Enoch.....	To teach or initiate.....	Gen. v. 18.	Naphtali.....	My wrestling.....	Gen. xxx. 8.
Enos.....	Sick unto death.....	Gen. v. 6.	Noah.....	Comfort.....	Gen. v. 29.
Ephraim.....	Fruitful.....	Gen. xli. 52.	Obed.....	Attendant.....	Ruth iv. 17.
Esau.....	Hairy.....	Gen. xxv. 25.	Paul.....	A worker.....	Acts xiii. 9.
Esek.....	Strife.....	Gen. xxvi. 20.	Peleg.....	Division.....	Gen. x. 25.
Eshcol, Vale of...	Cluster vale.....	Num. xiii. 24.	Peniel.....	Face of God.....	Gen. xxxii. 30.
Eve.....	Life-giver.....	Gen. iii. 20.	Perez-uzzah.....	The striking of Uzzah.....	2 Sam. vi. 8.
Gad.....	Troop.....	Gen. xxx. 11.	Peter.....	A stone; rock.....	Matt xvi. 18.
Galeed.....	The heap of witness.....	Gen. xxxi. 47.	Pharaoh.....	The sun.....	Gen. xlii. 15.
Gershom.....	A stranger here.....	Ex. xviii. 3.	Pharez.....	Breach-maker.....	Gen. xxxviii. 29.
Golgotha.....	Skull-place.....	Matt. xxvii. 33.	Ramath-lehi.....	Jaw-bone hill.....	Jud. xv. 17.
Helkath-hazzurim	Field of grapplers.....	2 Sam. ii. 16.	Rehoboth.....	Room.....	Gen. xxvi. 22.
Hephzibah.....	My delight is in her.....	Isa. lxii. 4.	Reuben.....	Behold a son.....	Gen. xxix. 32.
Higgaion.....	Meditate.....	Ps. ix. 16.	Samuel.....	God hath heard.....	1 Sam. i. 20.
Ichabod.....	Inglorious.....	1 Sam. iv. 21.	Saul.....	A destroyer.....	Acts vii. 58, ix. 1
Isaac.....	Laughter.....	Gen. xvii. 19.	Selah.....	Pause (of solemnity).....	Psalms.
Ishmael.....	God who hears.....	Gen. xvi. 11.	Seth.....	A substitute; being put....	Gen. iv. 25.
Israel.....	Strength of God.....	Gen. xxxii. 28.	Simeon.....	He beareth the afflicted....	Gen. xxix. 33.
Issachar.....	A reward is he.....	Gen. xxx. 18.	Sitnah.....	Opposition.....	Gen. xxvi. 21.
Jachin.....	It shall stand.....	1 Kings vii. 21.	Solomon.....	Peaceable.....	2 Sam. xii. 24.
Jacob.....	Supplanter.....	Gen. xxv. 26.	Succoth.....	Booths or sheds.....	Gen. xxxiii. 17.
Jared.....	He shall descend.....	Gen. v. 15.	Zaphnath-paaneah	Revealer of secrets.....	Gen. xli. 45.
Jeconiah.....	Whom God hath appointed	1 Chr. iii. 16, 17.	Zebulun.....	A dwelling.....	Gen. xxx. 20.
Jedidiah.....	Beloved of Jehovah.....	2 Sam. xii. 25.	Zoar.....	Small.....	Gen. xix. 22.

NOTE.—There is a reasonable probability that the names of the antediluvian patriarchs, when translated in order, alluded prophetically to coming events; thus, Adam, man; Seth, being placed; Enos, in a condition of death; Cainan, lamentable; Mahalaleel, the mighty God; Jared, shall descend; Enoch, teaching; Methuselah, (*that*) through his death; Lamech, (*there is*) to smitten (*men*); Noah, consolation.

## NOTES ON MEASURES, ETC.

[The following from *Life and Work at the Great Pyramid*, by C. Piazzi Smyth, is important at this place.]

OF all the contents of the tabernacle of the congregation, prepared by Moses in the wilderness, none was so sacred as the "*ark of the covenant*." It was kept in the holiest of holies; occupied its chief space; and was never to be looked on by any but the high-priest alone, even during a journey. Near it was placed an ephah measure, and outside its compartment, as Michaelis has shown, were various other standards of measures. No metrological purpose, that we are aware of, has hitherto been assigned to the ark itself. As its original name, "*arca*," implies, it was a box or chest; and its first stated purpose as such was to hold the Divine autograph of the laws written on stone.

This box, made of shittim or acacia wood, was lidless, though a crown of gold was afterwards added round about the rim, and a separate or loose lid was made for it of pure gold, called the mercy-seat. The actual seat, however, said to be occasionally occupied as a throne by an expression of the Divine presence, was not that lid, but was formed by the wings of two winged angels, constructed in gold, at either end of the lid, which lid at such time, together with the ark below, then *formed the footstool*.<sup>1</sup>

With the lower part only of this arrangement, or the ark, have we to do; and that was in itself, the loose upper lid of gold being removed, merely a lidless box, made of a hard and tough wood, derived from a tree common to the hills of Sinai.

Such a shape and material are not unusual for large vessels of capacity measure; but, then, what was the size of this one? The Scriptures say two and a half cubits long, one and a half cubit broad, and one and a half high.

Was this outside measure or inside measure? Outside, without doubt. *First*, because, on the

<sup>1</sup> The lid or cover of the ark was of the same length and breadth, and made of the purest gold. Over it, at the two extremities, were two cherubim, with their faces turned toward each other, and inclined a little towards the lid, otherwise called the mercy-seat. Their wings, which were spread out over the top of the ark, formed the throne of God, the King of Israel, while the ark itself was the footstool. (Exodus xxv. 10-22, xxxvii. 1-9; Kitto's Bible Cyclopedia, p. 214.)

latter supposition, the vertical component of the proportions would inevitably have been spoken of as depth, and not height; and, *second*, because the lid, or mercy-seat, being made, as duly stated in the same place, of only the same *length and breadth* as the open box of the ark, would infallibly have tumbled down into it if that length and breadth had applied to that box's inner, and not its outer dimensions. Hence, with the length of the sacred cubit in our hands, we can immediately approach exceedingly near to the exact cubical contents of the ark. For although the thickness of its sides is not mentioned in Scripture, a knowledge of the size, shape, and material of the whole being already given, the limits within which such thickness must be found are left very narrow indeed.

Let the thickness so assumed, for instance 1.8 inch, and these inches similar to those of which the sacred cubit contains 25, and the semi-axis of the earth's rotation 250,000,000; then the length, breadth, and depth will be reduced from an *outside* of 62.5, 37.5, and 37.5 inches, to an *inside* of 58.9, 33.9, and 35.7, the continued multiplication of which three last quantities gives 71,282 cubic inches for the capacity contents of the box.

Or if we consider the sides and ends 1.75 inch thick, and the bottom 2 inches (also very fair proportions in carpentry), then the inside measures are 59.0, 34.0, and 35.5, which yield for their cubical contents 71,213 inches, mean = 71,248.

Thus, in any mode, almost, of practically constructing the ark-box on the data given in the Bible, taken in conjunction with Sir Isaac Newton's length of the *sacred* cubit, as opposed to the profane cubits of Egypt, Phœnicia, Greece, and Rome, we come extraordinarily close upon that most important number of 71,250 cubic inches; and that is not only very near to the *mean* of all men's determinations of the contents of one Hebrew *laver*, or forty Hebrew *baths*, but is the very amount, also, of the coffer in the great pyramid, which building, though in Egypt, will be shown in volume III to have been composed

for purposes much more anti than pro Egyptian, and without that nation's intelligent understanding or concurrence.

#### THE BRAZEN LAVERS OF SOLOMON,

Then, which were each of them of the same *relative* or stated size as the ark, (*i. e.* forty baths in contents), may be considered merely copies of the more ancient ark, as to cubical bulk, for common metrological and other purposes, and may in so far remain at the head of our practical table, while their more precious original is only to be referred to on important occasions.

#### THE MOLTEN SEA.

If the above principles are correct, they may throw some light on a very much larger measure of capacity still, once in use among the Hebrews for sacred purposes; namely, the "MOLTEN SEA," that large vessel cast in bronze by King Solomon, and which has been restored, imaginatively, of almost every possible shape and size, by various modern essayists, but not connected by them with any very certain principles or direct application

of the sacred standard, while the notices of it in the Bible itself are rather conflicting.

Thus, for the *relative* value of its contents, they are stated in Kings to be two thousand, and in Chronicles three thousand baths. But inasmuch as the account in Kings is much more full than that in Chronicles, and in Kings alone is given at the *same time* the contents of the laver in baths also, we shall secure ourselves from perhaps referring to a profane Egyptian or some other size of bath, if we conclude that the contents of the molten sea were two thousand of *those baths of which the laver held forty*, or that, in fact, the molten sea was equal in cubic contents to fifty times one laver; and one laver was equal to the ark of the covenant, whose cubic contents in inches we have shown to be as nearly as possible seventy-one thousand two hundred and fifty. . . . At the great pyramid, there is a space marked off to indicate a very large amount of cubical contents, utterly different in shape from King Solomon's brazen sea; yet when neatly and accurately measured, it is found to contain close on the same amount of cubical contents as that, or fifty times seventy-one thousand two hundred and fifty cubic pyramid inches. (Page 470.)

### FINAL NOTES UPON SCRIPTURAL MONEYS AND MEASURES.

THE first occurrence of the word money in the Bible (Genesis xvii. 12 and xxiii. 9), indicates that silver was used as the representative of money, so far as any metal did so represent value. The first mention is made of the "shekel" in Genesis xxiii. 15, the same Hebrew word signifying weight; whereby we learn that the first money was paid out or received by weight. In Genesis xxxiii. 19, Joshua xxiv. 32, and Job xlii. 11, the word used to express money, "*kesitâh*," makes it probable that either a lamb or its value in money may have been meant, although in our English version it reads simply "a piece of money." The word "*money*," not connected with the word "*piece*," is to be found in the Old Testament at least sixty-seven times, and in each case, save one, is the translation of the Hebrew word signifying silver. In that one exception (Exodus xxi. 30), it signifies a security ("*kopher*,"

כֶּפֶר). But in the New Testament, the English word "money" is the translation of a Greek word which in Matthew xvii. 27 signifies "*stater*" (στατηρ); in Matthew xxv. 18, "silver" (αργυριον); in Mark vi. 8, "brass" (χαλκον); in Acts v. 37, "*the needful*," or "*profits*" (χρημα), which needful, in the case of Simon the sorcerer, was afterward called "silver"; but both words, in the English, called "money." That incident is suggestive wherein the evangelist (Mark xii. 41) says that "*Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast 'MONEY' into the treasury*"; for the word "money" is in the original "brass," not "silver." But when these men (Mark xiv. 11) were glad at Judas' offer to betray Christ, they promised to give him "*money*," which was not "*brass*" now, but "*silver*" (αργυριον). In all cases wherein the phrase "pieces of silver" occurs in the Old Testament, the word "pieces,"

*with two exceptions* (1 Samuel ii. 36 and Psalm lxviii. 30), is not found in the original text; and hence it is printed properly in Italics. In the *two exceptions*, the first signifies a grain or very little bit of silver, the "smallest amount." (Apply this meaning in the context in the verse.) The second exception signifies "shattered pieces." In all the other cases, the word signifies "*silver*," definitively described; and hence the word "*pieces*" conveys in the best manner the idea of the context. The same is true in the New Testament, excepting in Luke xv. 8, 9, where the particular coins, "drachms," are mentioned definitely, although translated "pieces of silver," "one piece," and "the piece"; in each case "drachm."

## SHEKELS OF SILVER.

These shekels of silver were about two shillings four and a half pence sterling, or about fifty-seven cents in value; for Josephus says the silver shekel

equaled "four Athenian drachms" (Jos. Antiq. Jud., book III., viii. 2), being two shillings ten pence sterling; but the learned Jews considered them one fifth larger than the old shekels, which agrees with the value of shekels, several of which have been examined in the United States mint, Philadelphia, and which were coined by Simon the Maccabee, who first obtained permission to coin money, which privilege he used in coining shekels of gold, silver, and copper. Before this, the Greek and Roman coins were used; and during the captivity, the Babylonian and Persian coins were used. Before the captivity, there is no reason to believe that the Jews had any coined money of their own whatever. (Kitto, History of Palestine, book V, 5.) And their shekels were simply pieces of metal cut off either from rolls or masses, and of a certain weight, the first coins of silver being irregular masses simply stamped on one side; hence, the term "shekel," from the Hebrew word which signifies simply "to weigh."





## MEASURES OF CAPACITY FOR LIQUIDS,

## REDUCED TO ENGLISH WINE-MEASURE.

	GALLONS.	PINTS.
Caph .....		.625
Log .....		.833
Cab.....		3.333
Hin.....	1	2
Seah.....	2	4
Bath or Ephah.....	7	4
Cor or Coros, Chomer or Homer.....	75	5

In Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. III, p. 1742, the homer has two rates, 86.696 gallons, and 44.286.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY, DRY,

## REDUCED TO OLD ENGLISH CORN-MEASURE.

	PECKS.	PINTS.
Gaenal (not scriptural).....		.1416
20 = Cab (2 Kings vi. 25, once).....		2.8333
36 = 1.8 = Omer or Gomer.....		5.1
120 = 6 = 3.3 = Seah.....	1	1
360 = 18 = 10 = 3 = Ephah.....	3	3
1800 = 90 = 50 = 15 = 5 = Letech.....	16	
3600 = 180 = 100 = 30 = 10 = 2 = Chomer, Homer, Cor, or Coros.....	32	1

## SPECIAL MEASURES, DRY.

Bushel.....	Matthew v. 15, Mark iv. 24, Luke xi. 33.....	= to about a peck.
Firkin.....	John ii. 6.....	= 8 gallons, 7.4 pints.
Measure (1).....	Luke xvi. 6, 7.....(Batus, marginal reading).....	= to bath or ephah.
Measure (2).....	Revelation vi. 6.....(Chœnix, marginal reading).....	= nearly 1 quart.



LENGTH.

LENGTH.	FEET AND INCHES. (ENGLISH.)		PART OF CUBIT.	PART OF ONE ENGLISH MILE.		ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
	In.	Ft.		M.	Yds	
Cubit,* .....	21.888 =	1.824				
Span, the Longer.....	10.944		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5788}$		Exodus xxviii. 16, and five other.
Span, the Less.....	7.296		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8682}$		A supposition.
Hand's-breadth or Palm.....	3.648		$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{17364}$		{ Palm not scriptural. Exodus xxv. 25, and six other.
Finger's-breadth.....	.912		$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{69456}$		{ Ezekiel xl. 43 = "a hand broad." Jeremiah lii. 21. Once.
Pace.....		5	2.74 cubits	$\frac{1}{1056}$		2 Samuel vi. 13. Once.
Fathom .....		7.296	4 "	$\frac{1}{723}$		Acts xxvii. 28. Once.
Ezekiel's Reed.....		10.944	6 "	$\frac{1}{482}$		Ezekiel xl. 3, 5. Once.
Schœnus .....		145.920	80 "	$\frac{1}{36}$		{ Psalm xxi. 6, lxxviii. 55 = "line." Schœnus not scriptural.
Mile (Roman, 1,618 yards).....		7,296	4,000 "	1	672	Matthew v. 41.
Stadium or Furlong = $\frac{1}{10}$ mile ....		729.6	400 "	$7\frac{1}{28}$ or $\frac{1}{7}$		{ Stadium not scriptural. Furlong, Luke xxiv. 13, and four other.
Parasang = 3 miles.....		21,888	12,000 "	4	768	Not scriptural.

A SABBATH-DAY'S JOURNEY was probably not more than 1 mile, nor much less. It has been put down as 729 paces.  
A DAY'S JOURNEY might have been about 25 miles, though some put it down as 33.

\*EXAMPLES OF MEASURE IN SQUARE CUBITS.—I. Altar of incense. (Exodus xxx. 2.) II. Table of shew-bread. (Exodus xxv. 23.) III. Boards of the tabernacle, each ten cubits in length and one and one half broad. (Exodus xxvi. 16.) IV. Mercy-seat: surface = twelve square feet and a half.



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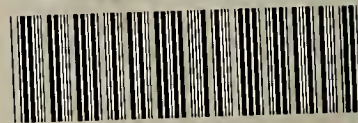
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