

from Nazareth, is mentioned as one of the largest "villages" in Galilee. Its size we do not know; but we know that twelve thousand Jews, "fighting men," perished there in the vain attempt to defend it against the Romans. Tiberias, on the lake of the same name, was built during the life of Christ. Its warm baths were a great resort for persons seeking health or pleasure, and doubtless this fact led Herod Antipas, the ruler of Galilee, to transform the place into a second royal city. Antipas built here many public buildings, and among them a fine synagogue. Later the place could boast of thirteen synagogues and a race-course. We do not know the number of its inhabitants; but its strength was such that, thirty-four years after the death of Christ, Vespasian led against it three legions, which, however, were not brought into action, since its chief men had decided to surrender the city. Sepphoris should be mentioned, which was only three miles from Nazareth, and in full view from it. It was beautifully situated in the midst of a rich and fertile region, and its inhabitants were noted for their wealth. It was the capital of Galilee during the greater part of Christ's life. The archives of the province were kept there, and it had also a royal arsenal, in which at one time there were collected arms for no less than seventy thousand men. Ptolemais, the main seaport of Galilee, was a place of great activity; and there many ships of Egypt and Italy might any day be seen lying at anchor, or passing to and fro. If we could speak of places lying on the very border of the province, we should mention Gamala, Gardara, Hippos, and Cesarea Philippi,—all of them important in the annals of the country, the latter especially being noted for its beautiful situation, its royal palace, its wonderful foun-

tain, and its splendid fortress that guarded both the town and the ancient highway that led from the far East to the sea-coast, past Damascus, and under the southern slopes of Hermon.

It is a matter beyond dispute that, in Galilee, there were no unoccupied districts. There was, indeed, very little waste land. The cultivation of the soil had been carried to a high degree of perfection. Olive groves covered the hillsides, while wheat-fields and gardens crowded the landscape on every side. The Galileans were renowned for their skilful husbandry, which was rewarded by products that were famed far and near. Certain places were noted for their extensive store-houses of grain and oil. These products, equivalent to money, were sent in great quantities to the rich cities of Tyre and Sidon, to feed their own inhabitants, or to be shipped to other ports about the Mediterranean.

The abundance and variety of the fruits and other productions of the plain of Gennesaret it would be difficult to praise too highly. Some of them were produced the year round, and the fame of their richness went throughout the East.

The chief employment of the Galileans was the production of these necessities of life. This employment gave stability and independence to the population, and brought wealth to the province.

But there were other industries which can only be hinted at here. Among them should be mentioned the manufacture of special kinds of pottery that were highly prized; the fisheries of the sea of Galilee, fish from whose waters were celebrated throughout the world; and the manufacture, from native flax, of linen fabrics that had a wide reputation for unusual fineness and beauty. Ship-building also was extensively carried