

- 334, 335; great changes in ground at, in destruction of Acra, siege under Romans, erecting Constantine's basilica or market, and in Crusading period, 303-306; great natural basin to south of, 292; kokim or Jewish tombs in, 260
- Serpent Pool, so called, origin of name, 342, 343
- Shiloh, mentioned but twice, 265
- Siege, methods of conducting, 138-141
- Signalling, soldiers, from Phasaclus to Antonia, 182
- Siloam, a landmark; its wall, 63, 64; impossible that it could have been within the Old (or First) Wall, 176; meagre supply of water from Pool of; old reservoir below; tunnel to Virgin's Fountain; compared with tunnel at Dog River, Beirut, 268, 269; relation to Fountain Gate, 345; one of three mentioned, 347
- Simon, leader of a faction, 112-114; held entire city outside the Temple; built a tower, 117; burned storehouses; causeway and bridge not used by, in going to make his attacks on John in the Temple, 121; significance of this fact, 353; position of, during siege; headquarters of; soldiers under; wall guarded by, 103, 108; troops of, held all of Agrippa's Wall, 208
- Simon, the Maccabee, builds family monuments at Modin, 223
- Sites, permanence of, with examples, 195
- Solomon, anointing of; did not take place in same valley with that of Adonijah, 286, 287; marriage of, and residence, 244; great public works of, 245-247; seven years in building the Temple; before that he sacrificed in Gibeon; building of his Palace, 248-251; and Uzziah compared as builders; both influenced by the Phœnicians, 201, 203; reservoir of, in Josephus the successor of the King's Pool in Nehemiah, 348; stone-work of, 375-377; so-called quarries of, rock of, not suitable for Temple walls, 371, 372
- Spring, words for, 346, 347
- Stairs, from Lower City to Temple, 145; in Nehemiah, location of, 351, 354; Josephus' description of, 353, 354; commodious and an ornament to the city, 353, 362
- State and Church, union of, failure of hopes based upon, 318
- Stone-cutting, in Palestine a very ancient industry; climate affecting, different from Egypt, 372, 373; work in time of Solomon, 375-377; size of, in Temple; massive, Hebrews familiar with, from Solomon to Herod, 377, 379, 380; in Byzantine period, 388, 389; machines for throwing, terrible execution of, 138, 140; in stairs and thresholds worn down in a few years; examples, 303; of different periods described, 395-400
- Stones, age of, indicated by decay; wear out rapidly, 390, 391; borrowing, universal practice of, 392; cutting and re-laying, 393
- Storehouses, full of provisions burned by John and Simon, 121
- Streets, narrow, of city, difficult for soldiers to pass through, 134, 135
- Stronghold, Jerusalem a, in earliest times; "stronghold," "fort," "castle," "Zion," "City of David" all refer to one and the same place, 242, 245, 247; predecessor of Acra; was not on the Ophel ridge, 247
- Strongholds, Greek words for, 212
- Study of Jerusalem on the ground, great advantage of, 17
- Syria, control over Palestine after 300 B.C., 220