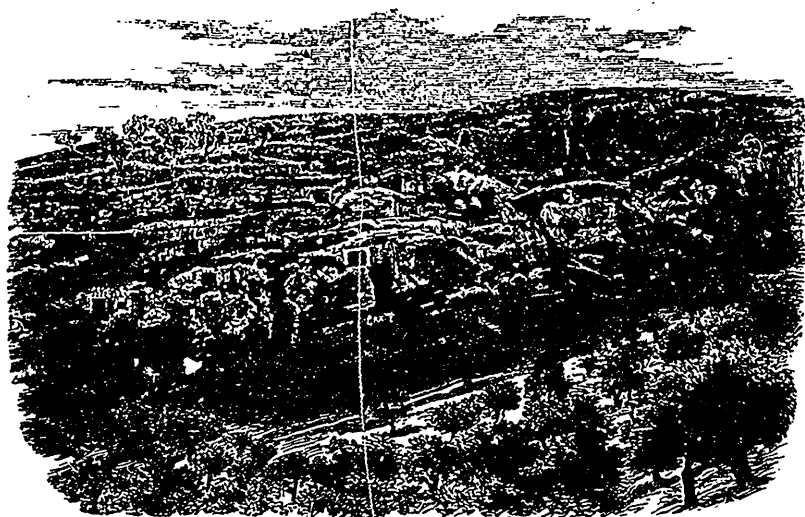


whole, is much less than is generally estimated, and it is only very slowly increasing, and that chiefly in Jerusalem and in one or two agricultural colonies. The construction of the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem may, to some extent, stimulate settlement and create a mild boom in real estate outside the walls. It is difficult to present accurate figures. The following is the most accurate statement we have been able to find: Out of a total population of 41,335, Jerusalem has 25,322 Jews, while the Moslems number 7,960, and the Christians, 8,053. Dr. Thompson says that in 1833 it had only 12,000 inhabitants. The other Jewish settlements are Hebron, with 1,200; Jaffa, with 2,700;



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Ramleh, with 166; Nablous, with 99; Tiberias, with 2,900; Safed, with 6,120; Akko, with 200, and Haifa, with 1,640. Then the Jewish colonies have a contingent of 1,968, making a grand total of 42,315 Jews in Palestine.

We must not be misled as to the size of ancient Jerusalem by the multitudes which were at its great feasts and passovers. It is not likely that its population, in its palmiest days, exceeded 200,000. During the festivals, when the tribes came up to worship, many were encamped without the gates and in the open spaces within the walls, as is still, to a considerable extent, the case with pilgrims during the Greek and Latin Easters.

Without the walls on Mount Zion is the so-called house of Caiaphas, or the prison of Christ, now an Armenian convent.