

**LIFE IN BIBLE LANDS; OR,
ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURAL
ALLUSIONS AND IMAGERY
FROM THE MANNERS AND
CUSTOMS OF THE EAST**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649329557

Life in Bible lands; or, Illustrations of Scriptural allusions and imagery from the manners and customs of the East by Anonymous

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

ANONYMOUS

**LIFE IN BIBLE LANDS; OR,
ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURAL
ALLUSIONS AND IMAGERY
FROM THE MANNERS AND
CUSTOMS OF THE EAST**



REBEKAH AT THE WELL.



LIFE IN BIBLE LANDS;

OR,

Illustrations of Scriptural Allusions and Imagery

FROM

THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE EAST.

"The materials of a knowledge of the East are worthily turned to their highest and most fitting use, only when employed for a representation of the Sacred History as drawn out in its full proportions from the condensed and scattered records of the Scriptures."—

Dean Stanley.



LONDON:

T. NELSON AND SONS, PATERNOSTER ROW,
EDINBURGH; AND NEW YORK.

MDCCLXX.

101. g 406.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and store data, ensuring that information is readily accessible and secure.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It describes the process of identifying trends, patterns, and anomalies within the dataset. This involves the use of statistical techniques and data visualization tools to present the information in a clear and understandable manner. The goal is to derive meaningful insights from the data that can inform decision-making and strategic planning.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges and limitations associated with data analysis. It acknowledges that while data provides valuable information, it is not always perfect. Issues such as data quality, completeness, and bias can affect the accuracy of the results. The document provides guidance on how to identify and mitigate these risks, ensuring that the analysis remains robust and reliable.

4. Finally, the document concludes by highlighting the overall value of data-driven decision-making. It argues that by leveraging data effectively, organizations can gain a competitive edge, optimize their operations, and better serve their customers. The document serves as a comprehensive guide for anyone looking to harness the power of data in their organization.



LIFE IN BIBLE LANDS.



Introduction.

ANY of the most interesting allusions and illustrations in Holy Writ pass unobserved or not understood by the youthful reader, because he is ignorant of the particular customs to which they refer.

The imagery of the Bible is Oriental, and its atmosphere, so to speak, is Oriental; so that unless the student know something of Oriental life, the peculiar force and beauty of numerous passages it is impossible for him to feel. Our Saviour, for instance, made great use in His teaching of examples borrowed from the objects and scenes around Him; objects and scenes with which His hearers were necessarily familiar. How profitless, comparatively speaking, must those examples be to us, if we know nothing of the sources from which they were derived!

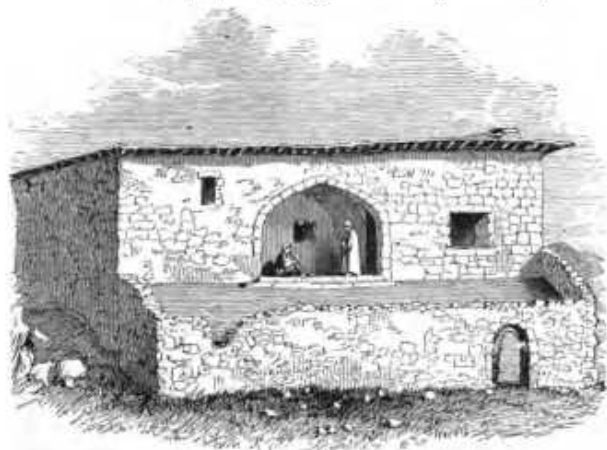
In the following pages an attempt has been made to place before the reader a brief but accurate outline of Life in Bible Lands, with the view of indicating what a flood of light it may be made to throw on the scriptural text. We bring before his eyes a few pictures of life in-doors and life

out-of-doors;—not professing to deal with so full and comprehensive a subject in aught but an imperfect manner, yet, it is hoped, saying enough to prove its importance, and to induce the reader hereafter to make it a branch of his diligent study.

Our attention will, in the first place, be necessarily attracted by the habitations which men make use of in Bible Lands.

HOUSES AND TENTS.

ZEPHANIAH (ii. 5, 6) predicts in his prophecies that the sea-coast shall become dwellings and cottages for shepherds



AN ARAB HOUSE.

and folds for flocks; and such is the aspect of the Syrian shore of the Mediterranean at this very day.

The houses of the poor generally consist of a single story,

like the huts of the Highland peasantry, and comprise but a single apartment, where the family sleep on the floor and the cattle on a kind of raised platform. Occasionally, indeed, a small court is attached, which forms the resting-place of the flocks by night. The windows are small holes, perhaps with wooden bars, high up in the wall. The roofs are flat, and of mud hardened or baked, affording an agreeable retreat in the hot nights of summer. These rude tenements, which are inferior in accommodation to the meanest peasant's hut in England, are built of mud or sun-dried brick, and therefore readily fall prostrate before the rains and winds. In some districts, however, stone is used.

In the large towns the houses are necessarily of a better description ; and those belonging to the wealthier natives may challenge comparison with our European mansions, if not in those appliances which make up what we English call *comfort*, at all events in luxury of ornament. The materials are, and were, stone, marble, porphyry, basalt ; carefully squared and fitted (Amos v. 11), and cemented with a mortar composed of sand, lime, and ashes. Sometimes cedar is employed, and shittim or acacia wood, olive, sycamore, algum, and cypress (1 Kings vi. 15, 16, 32-34 ; Isaiah, ix. 10), the wood-work being richly overlaid with gold, silver, and ivory.

An Eastern house generally presents a dead wall to the street, and one or more interior courts. The entrance-door is low, and over it projects a latticed window or kiosk. A passage from the outer-door leads into the first court, on which all the principal apartments look. Around the court runs a verandah, and over it a balustraded gallery.

Entering the interior, we find "the lofty rooms adorned with a rich inlaying of many colours, and illuminated writing on the walls. The floors are of marble. One side of any



FIRST COURT OF AN EASTERN HOUSE.

room intended for noontime retirement is generally laid open to a quadrangle, in the centre of which there dances the jet of a fountain. There is no furniture that can interfere with the cool, palace-like emptiness of the apartments. A divan (which is a low and doubly broad sofa) runs round the three walled sides of the room. A few Persian carpets (or rugs) are sometimes thrown about near the divan: they are placed without order, the one partly lapping over the other; and, thus disposed, they give the room an appearance of