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The first wall within the city would not have been required at that time. Nehemiah has not even named that middle wall; but, after the restoration of that wall by Jonathan, the second hill, or Acra of the Greeks, would have been shut out from the upper market-place, and from all that part of the lower city below the causeway, or now so-called Wilson's Arch, and the Temple which Jonathan had fortified.

"They also of the Tower in Jerusalem were kept so strait, that they could neither come forth, nor go into the country, nor buy, nor sell: wherefore they were in great distress for want of victuals, and a great number of them perished from famine" (1 Macc., xiii, 49).

According to Josephus (*Wars*, Book V, vi, 3), Acra was situated somewhere between the Archives and the Council House, which were on the second hill, west of the Temple.

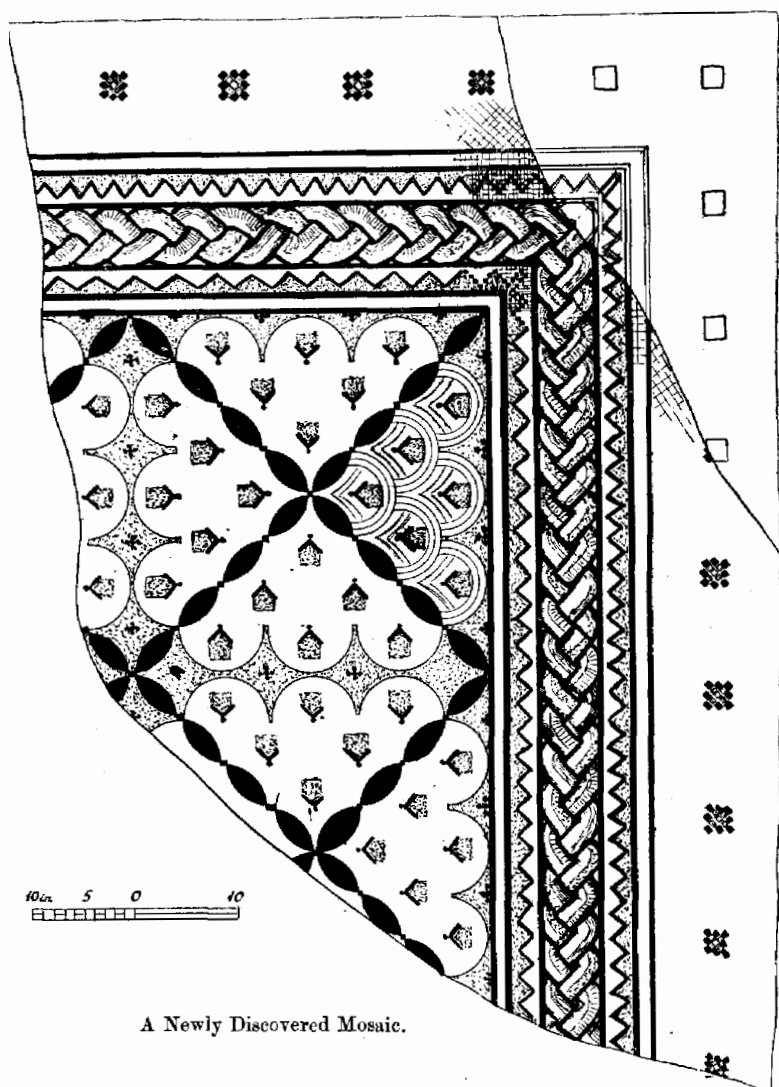
At the time of the Maccabees, there stood within the area now occupied by the Haram enclosure the following important buildings: the King's High House, or site of Solomon's Palace; the Temple, with its extensive courts, and beyond the north wall of the courts of the Temple (part of the foundation of which was discovered on the north side of the platform of the Dome of the Rock by Sir Charles Warren) there was a valley, which was filled up by Pompey (Josephus, *Antiquities*, Book XIV, iv, 2), and at the north-west corner stood the Baris, which was rebuilt later by Herod and named the Tower of Antonia. There could not have been room on the same area for a large mount and fort.

## A MOSAIC NEWLY DISCOVERED AT JERUSALEM.

By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

I FORWARD a drawing of a fragment of mosaic pavement recently found at Jerusalem. It is at the east end of Maudslay's scarp, and north of the Protestant cemetery. It was found by the custodian of the cemetery in making a hut for himself, and is

carefully preserved by him. Close by, to the south, is a flight of rock-cut steps, apparently leading to a cistern.



A Newly Discovered Mosaic.

The drawing sufficiently shows the pattern. The colours are as follows:—

Ground, a dirty white. Marginal dots, black, red, a single

tessera of the ground in the centre. Border lines between the members of the margin, each a single row of black tesserae. Everything marked with *dots* in the drawing, red; everything blacked in, black. The guilloche is of three strands, each of five rows of tesserae, in this order—black, white, two coloured, black. The three strands are distinguished by different tints in the coloured tesserae: in the strand that fills the corner shown in the drawing, the colour is yellow; the next strand, bluish grey; the third strand, red.

In the central pattern an essential part of the device is the way in which the rows of the white tesserae of the background follow the lines of the circles, on whose interlacings the pattern is founded. This I have endeavoured to indicate in one of the quarters of the saltire.

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## INTERESTING COINS OF PELLA AND BITTÎR.

By ARCHDEACON DOWLING, Haifa.

(1) THERE seems to be no reasonable doubt that the Arab name of Tabakât Fahl, the Fahl Terraces, represents the ancient Greek Pella. It is situated about 20 miles south of the Sea of Galilee, on the east side of the Jordan, and north of Perea. It was originally a Macedonian city, built by veterans from the armies of Alexander the Great, who settled there. Hence the name, in honour of the Macedonian Pella.

From the coinage of Pella it appears that this city continued to flourish under the reign of Heliogabalus, A.D. 218-222. It was one of the Greek Episcopal cities of the Decapolis in *Palestina Secunda*, the metropolis being Scythopolis = Bethshan.