South of Jerusalem the narrow contain the towns of Bethlehem and of Hebron. About fifteen miles south of Hebron it slopes to the Negab and the southern desert. Whe mentioned a few of the details of this most important section at our last meeting, later we will give agreat deal of attention to the various sections of this important region. Just now we are interested in giving a clear picture of the outstanding features of Palestine and their relation to one another.

We now turn our attention to the third great region- the area which has been regarded as the most unique on the surface of the globe, this is the great rift which separates ares the central mountain range from the high plateau to the east. It begins at the dividing line between the Lebanon range and Mt. Herman, and constantly drops until it reaches the Bead Sea the lowest point of dry land to be found anywhere in the world. Then there is a rise to the gulf of Akaba. We notice the great depth of this section at it deepest point-How leaving Jerusalem we descended very steeply for a half a mile of altitude and reached and then have still ahlf as much farther to drop before the clevel tob the can Jordan Valley is reached at Jericho. Here the plain is fourteen miles wide, a short distance southwards a further two hundred foot is dropped before the surface of the Bead Sea is reached.

We shall now begin at the northern part of this great chasm and briefly sketch some of its principal features. We noticed last week that the Jordan has three principle sources. Of these the one at Banias is wegarded by the jews as its starting point. Itsis the historical source of the Jordan. Here the water constantly comes gushing out of the ground, within a short distance of what was a dry valley has become the scene of a large and gushing river. Probably here Ezekial received the material background of his having water to the ankles? (water to the knees, water to the hips and water over the head). By this stream Herod the Great erected a temple in honor of Caesar Agustus, Philip the Tetrarcheng ged it and called it Caesarea Philippin honor of himself and of the emperor. Is is most likely that it was in this region that Christ received the great donfession of Peter. If that is the case, the transfiguration which followed immediately could possibly have been carried out on the snow-clad slopes of Mt. Herman.