

lances, and such like weapons, as far as the sepulchre of Helena, and not without contemptuous reproaches for their foolish credulity. This they did by waving their bucklers over their heads, and exulting all the way with shouts of joy and triumph.

The Roman soldiers, in consequence of this delusion, were upbraided by their officers, and reproved by Titus himself, who, with a degree of relentment and indignation, thus addressed them :

“ How comes it (says he) that the Jews, who have nothing but their despair for their directors, should yet manage their affairs with so much consideration, stratagem, and success? The question is answered in one word : They live in obedience to their superiors, and in good will and union one with another : Whereas the Romans, that have been hitherto so famous for their excellent order and discipline, and consequently for their good fortune, are now fallen off, and destroyed by the headstrong intemperances of their own folly, in making war without officers ; and, which is worst of all, Cæsar himself to be a spectator of this. What a scandal will this be to the very rules and orders of arms ! Or what will my father say, when he shall come to hear of it ? A general that, in the whole course of a long and military life, never met with any thing like it before. Now, such is the severity of martial law, that it makes it capital for any man to depart from the strict rule of discipline, even in a small matter ; but in this case the whole army are deserters. And be it known to you all, that, according to the strictness of the Roman discipline, victory itself is a scandal when it is gained without order for fighting.”

From the manner in which Titus delivered these words, it was evident to the officers, that he determined to put the martial law into execution ; so that the whole body of offenders gave themselves up for lost, being conscious they deserved the justice they feared. The other legions, however, applied to the general with petitions in behalf of their unfortunate fellow-soldiers, imploring his pardon for the failings of a rash few for the sake of a great number that stood firm, upon assurance that they would atone, by their future services, for their past faults. Titus, upon reflection, calling to mind, that however requisite severity might be towards individuals who were delinquents, the same reason did not hold good with respect to numbers, complied with the petition of the intercessors, and forgave what was past, upon condition of their behaving in a more prudent, as well as obedient, manner in future ; and thenceforward meditated means of avenging himself upon the Jews for their treachery.

When the space between the Romans and the walls had been levelled, which was done in four days, he ordered the choice part of his army to advance towards the ramparts betwixt north and west ; the foot drawn up in seven battalions, and the horse in three squadrons, with archers betwixt them. This being a force sufficient to prevent or repel all sallies, was, of course, a security for the baggage and train thereunto belonging. Titus himself encamped at the distance of two furlongs from the city, over against the tower called Psephinos, upon that angle of the wall where it winds off from the north to the westward. He entrenched another part of his army towards the tower of Hippicos, about two furlongs from the city ; while the tenth legion continued in its former situation upon the mount of Olives.

#### CHAP. VI.

*Description of Jerusalem. Three famous towers. A dismal conflagration. Structure of the temple. Its utensils and appurtenances. The fort of Antonia particularly described.*

THE city of Jerusalem was fortified with three walls on those parts which were not encompassed with impassable vallies, where there was but

one. It was built upon two hills opposite to each other, and a deep valley betwixt them covered with houses. Of these hills, that which contains the upper city is much higher, and in length more direct, so that, from the strength of its situation, king David formerly called it “ The Citadel : but it is now called by us “ The Upper Market-Place.”

The hills on which the city was built.

The lower town is seated upon another hill, that bears the name of Acra, with a steep declivity round about it. There was formerly another hill over against this, but lower than Acra, and formerly parted from the other by a broad valley ; but the princes of the Ammonæan race caused it to be filled up, being desirous of joining the city to the temple, which by that means overlooked and commanded all the rest. The name of the aforesaid valley, that divides the upper town from the lower, is Tyropæon : it stretches as far as the fountain of Siloam, that affords an excellent water, and in great abundance.

The fountain of Siloam.

The oldest of the three walls was almost impregnable, by reason of the depth of the valley below, and the overhanging of the rock from above, upon which it was erected. Besides the natural advantage of the situation, David, Solomon, and several other princes, contributed to the further strengthening it by all the means of art, industry, and expence. This wall began on the north, at the tower of Hippicos, and extended as far as a place called the Xistus, ending at the western porch of the temple. It passed on the other side, reckoning from the same place by Betho to the Essene gate, and to the southward by the fountain of Siloam, where it strikes off to the eastward, towards the pool of Solomon, and thence by Ophlas to the east porch of the temple.

The three walls.

The second wall begins at Genath, a gate belonging to the former wall, and so runs on upon the north side of the city to the fort of Antonia.

The third wall began at the tower of Hippicos, and ran northward to that of Psephinos, over against the sepulchre of Helena, queen of Adiabena, and mother of king Izates, passing along by the royal caverns, from the tower at the corner, towards that which they call the Monument of the Fuller, whence it came up to the old wall in the vale of Cedron. This wall was the work of Agrippa, for the security of that part of the town he had built, which before was naked and defenceless. The city, by this time, became so populous, that its space was too circumscribed for the inhabitants, so that, by degrees, they crept out into a kind of suburbs ; and on the north side of the temple, next the hill, their building increased extremely.

There was another hill that fronted Antonia, with ditches cut out of a prodigious depth betwixt them, so that there was no coming at the foundation of Antonia to undermine it ; beside that the sinking of the trench added so much to the height of the tower. They gave the fourth hill the name of Bezeth, or Bethaida, being an enlargement only of the former. When this place came to be inhabited, the people earnestly desired to have it fortified ; and Agrippa, the father of the king of the same name, modelled his design, and ran up this wall about it that we have described. But it occurring to him that Claudius Cæsar might take some offence and jealousy at the pomp and ostentation of so magnificent a work, Agrippa went no farther than laying the foundation, and so dropped the project ; whereas, if he had pursued it, Jerusalem might never have been taken.

The stones of this wall were twenty cubits in length, and ten in breadth, and so hard and firm, that they were proof against either mining or battery. The wall was also ten cubits thick, and would have been high in proportion, if they had persisted in the work. The Jews, indeed, carried it up afterwards to twenty cubits, with battlements of two cubits at the top, and parapets of three, which, in all, make twenty-five cubits. The wall was fortified with towers of twenty cubits square, as substantial as itself,