

ALL THE PLACES OF THE BIBLE

This article identifies all of the places named in the Bible, excluding the deuterocanonical books. The place names are arranged alphabetically as they appear in the King James Version, with variant spellings enclosed in brackets []. The suggested meaning of the names is then given in parentheses (). Under each entry, various places bearing this name are differentiated by boldface brackets, like this [1] ; [2]; and so on. Then follows a description of each place, with several Bible references to it.

The meanings of the names are not infallibly accurate; they are simply interesting possibilities. These place names are ancient, many are pre-Israelite, and their history is obscure and uncertain.

Often a Hebrew name refers to both a place and a person. In such cases, you will find the same name in "All the People of the Bible."

Different names were used to refer to certain sites in different periods of history (e.g., Accho and Ptolemais). We have grouped these names under the most familiar biblical name, cross-referencing the other names to it. Modern place names are given under most of the biblical names.

L

Laban ("whiteness"), an obscure place in the Sinai Peninsula (Deut. 1:1); perhaps the same as Libnah [1]. *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Lachish ("who exists of himself"), a southern city of Judah midway between Jerusalem and Gaza (Josh. 10:3,5; 2 Kings 18:17). The modern site of this Amorite city is Tell-ed-Duweir.

Lahai-roi. *See* Beer-lahai-roi.

Lahmam ("their bread"), a city located in the lowlands of Judah (Josh. 15:40); probably Khirbet el-Lahm.

Laish [Lesham] ("a lion"), the northern limit of the tribe of Dan (Judg. 18:7-29; Isa. 10:30; Josh. 19:47). The Danites changed its name to Dan (q.v.). *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Lakum ("fortress"), one of the landmarks on the boundary of Naphtali (Josh. 19:33); probably modern Mansura near the head of Wadi Fejjas.

Laodicea ("just people"), a chief city of Phrygia in Asia Minor (Col. 2:1; 4:15; Rev. 1:11). It is located on the Lycous River, a tributary of the Meander.

Lasea ("wise"), a seaport of Crete (Acts 27:8). It is about 8 km. (5 mi.) east of Fair Havens.

Lasha ("to anoint"), a Canaanite boundary somewhere in the southeast of Palestine (Gen. 10:19). It has been

identified with Callirhoe, a ravine east of the Dead Sea known for its hot springs. Now called Wadi Zerka Ma'in, it enters the Dead Sea about 17.7 km. (11 mi.) east of the mouth of the Jordan.

Lasharon ("of or to Sharon"), a town belonging to the Canaanites (Josh. 12:18). It may be the same as Aphek [3].

Lebanon ("white"), one of two ranges of mountains in northern Palestine (Deut. 1:7; Josh. 1:4). The second is called the Anti-Lebanons; Mount Hermon is its highest peak. Running for about 161km. (100 mi.), the chain begins about 24.1 km. (15 mi.) southeast of Sidon and runs north to about 19.3 km. (12 mi.) north-northeast of Tripolis in Syria.

Lebaoth ("lioness"), one of the towns of southern Judah in Simeon (Josh. 15:32). It is the same as Beth-lebaoth and perhaps identical with Beth-birei (q.v.).

Lebonah ("incense"), a place 12.9 km. (8 mi.) north of Bethel (Judg. 21:19).

Lehi [Ramath-lehi] ("jawbone"), the location in Judah where Samson slew many Philistines (Judg. 15:9, 14, 19). The site is unknown. In v. 17 it is called Ramath-lehi ("elevation of the jawbone").

Leshem. *See* Laish.

Libnah ("white"). [1] An encampment of the Israelites during their journey in the wilderness (Num. 33:20-21). It may be identical with Laban. [2] A Levitical city of Jerusalem (Josh 10:29-31; 2 Kings 19:8). It is now called Tel-el-safieh.

Libya ("heart of the sea"), the Greek name for the continent of Africa west of Egypt (Acts 2: 10). The Hebrews called this region Phut. Even though the Hebrew text of Ezekiel 30:5 and 38:5 read Phut, the KJV rendered the word *Libya*. *See also* Lubim.

Lod ("nativity"), a city of Benjamin in the Plain of Sharon (1 Chron. 8: 12; Ezra 2:33). Today it is Ludd, about 17.7 km. (11 mi.) southeast of Joppa. In New Testament times it was called Lydda.

Lo-debar ("barren"), a place east of the Jordan River (2 Sam. 9:4); probably the same as Debir [3].

Lubim ("dwellers in a thirsty land"), the North African continent west of Egypt (Neh. 3:9). *See also* Libya.

Luhith ("made of boards"), a town in Moab, between Areopolis and Zoar (Isa. 15:5; Jer. 48:5).

Luz ("separation"). [1] A city 17.7 km. (11 mi.) north of Jerusalem. In later times it was called Beth-el (Gen. 28: 19; Josh. 16:2). [2] A town of the Hittites (Judg. 1:22-26). The ruin Luweiziyeh, about 4.5 miles northwest of Baniyas, has been proposed as the site.

Lycaonia ("she-wolf"), an inland district of Asia Minor. Paul twice visited in the cities of Derbe and

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Lebanon Mountains. The snow-capped Lebanon Mountains parallel the Palestinean coast for a distance of about 161 km. (100 mi.) from Kadesh to Sidon. At its highest point, the range reaches more than 3,300 m. (10,000 ft.) above sea level. These mountains formed the northwestern boundary of the Promised Land (Deut. 1 :7).

Lystra here (Acts 14:6-11). It was bordered on the north by Galatia and on the south by Cilicia.

Lycia ("land of Lycus"), a region in southwestern Asia Minor (Acts 27:5); the place juts into the Mediterranean Sea.

Lydda ("a standing pool"), a town located on the plains of Sharon (Acts 9:32). It is identical with Lod (q.v.).

Lydia ("Lydus land"), a country and people in Northern Africa, west of Egypt (Ezek 30:5). *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Lystra ("that dissolves"), a city of Lycaonia in central Asia Minor. Paul was stoned here (Acts 14:6-21).

End of the L's.

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