

the sources of the rivers flowing to the coast. Thus the Egerdir Gol and the Kereli Gol supply the rivers flowing to the Pamphylian plain by subterranean channels.

**Tuzlah Lake** (or Tuz Gol).—The largest lake is called by Strabo Tatta, and by the Turks Tuzlah, or the Salt-Pan, an epithet well deserved from its extreme saltness, which exceeds even that of the Dead Sea. It lies at an elevation of 2525 feet, and is about 45 miles in length by 18 miles in breadth, but varies in extent with the season, sometimes covering an area of 700 square miles. Being very shallow, a considerable portion dries up in summer, and becomes covered with an incrustation of salt.

**Egerdir Gol** and **Kereli Gol**.—The two lakes, Egerdir Gol and Kereli Gol (so named from towns on their shores), situated between the ranges of the Sultan-dagh and the Taurus, are both about 30 miles in length. The former lies about 2800 feet above sea-level, and the latter about 800 feet higher. Both are perfectly fresh, and their waters clear and deep, though Egerdir Gol has no visible outlet, and Kereli Gol communicates only by a small stream with the Soghla Gol, the waters of which occasionally disappear entirely. The waters are, as already stated, carried off by subterranean channels.

**Buldur Gol** lies at an elevation of 2900 feet, and is about 17 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth.

**Tchoruk Su Gol** (or Lake of Chardak) is a smaller lake lying to the north-west of Buldur Gol. Its waters are extremely salt, and large quantities of salt are collected from it.

The inland drainage area of Palestine, according to some writers, <sup>Palestine area.</sup> forms part of the so-called Great Rift Valley, running from the base of the Giaour Dagh, a range of mountains on the borders of Asia Minor and Syria (between lat. 37° and 38° N.), to the Red Sea, and extending far into the heart of Africa, which will be referred to more particularly when dealing with the African lakes. The Jordan rises west of Mount Hermon, 1050 feet above sea-level, and, after spreading out into Lake Huleh (Waters of Merom) and the Sea of Galilee (Lake of Tiberias), discharges its waters into the Dead Sea. From the small Lake Huleh, only 6 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, to the Dead Sea, which is salt and has no outlet, the course of the Jordan is below sea-level.

**Lake of Tiberias** (Sea of Galilee) lies 682 feet below sea-level, and is 12½ miles long and 7½ miles in greatest width. The waters are fresh and clear, and abound in fish. Barrois<sup>1</sup> affirms that the lake is nowhere deeper than 130 to 148 feet, according to the season, though very much greater depths were previously given by other writers (936 feet, Macgregor; 820 feet, Lortet). The surface

<sup>1</sup> See *Quarterly Statement, Palestine Exploration Fund*, 1894, p. 211.