~BIG TREE (99)

[Hebrew, 'e-lah', 'e-lohn'], Massive Tree [Hebrew, 'al-lah', 'al-lohn']

- These Hebrew words are variously rendered oak, elm, and teil tree in the King James Version, also terebinth in the American Standard Version. However, many authorities acknowledge that these words may have been applied in Bible times simply to big trees in general.
- But as for me, I had annihilated the Amorite on account of them, whose height was like the height of cedars, and who was vigorous like the massive trees, and I went annihilating his fruitage above and his roots below. (Amos 2:9)
- The Amorite people were likened to the cedar for height and to massive trees for vigor. These massive trees were especially abundant in Bashan, East of the Jordan, and are used in comparisons along with the cedars of Lebanon.
- And upon all the cedars of Lebanon that are lofty and lifted up and upon all the massive trees of Bashan. (Isaiah 2:13)
- Open up your doors, O Lebanon, that a fire may devour among your cedars. (Zechariah 11:1)
- Howl, O juniper tree, for the cedar has fallen, because the majestic one's themselves have been despoiled! Howl, you massive trees of Bashan, for the impenetrable forest has come down! (Zechariah 11:2)
- Oars were fashioned from their wood.
- Out of massive trees from Bashan they made your oars. Your prow they made with ivory in cypress wood, from the islands of Kittim. (Ezekiel 27:6)
- Deborah was buried under such a tree at Bethel, resulting in the name Allon-bacuth, which means Massive Tree of Weeping.
- Later Deborah the nursing woman of Rebekah died and was buried at the foot of Bethel under a massive tree. Hence he called its name Allonbacuth. (Genesis 35:8)

- The location of such trees on hills and high places made them popular places of shade under which false worshipers would engage in idolatrous practices.
- On the tops of the mountains they sacrifice, and on the hills they make sacrificial smoke, under massive tree and storax tree and big tree, because its shade is good. That is why your daughters commit fornication and your own daughters-in-law commit adultery. (Hosea 4:13)
- Doubtless the massive trees of Bashan included the oak.

 Renowned for their sturdiness and strength, oak trees live to a very great age. Several kinds of oaks continue to grow in Bashan as well as in the lofty parts of the Hauran, Gilead, Galilee, and Lebanon.
- Some of them are evergreen, while others are deciduous, that is, losing their leaves each fall. Their fruit, the acorn, is set in a cup and is rich in tannin. It is believed that the color for the coccus scarlet material used in the sanctuary.
- And blue thread, and wool dyed reddish purple, and coccus scarlet material, and fine linen, and goats hair. (Exodus 25:4)
- And the tabernacle you are to make of them tent cloths, of fine twisted linen and blue thread and wool dyed reddish purple and coccus scarlet material. With cherubs, the work of an embroiderer, you will make them. (Exodus 26:1)
- Was obtained from a scale insect that infects the branches of a species of oak.

See Also DYES See Also DYEING

- A tree considered likely to be among the big trees of the Bible is the terebinth, or turpentine tree. *Pistacia palaestina* or *Pistacia atlantica*.
- And Abram went on through the land as far as the site of Shechem, near the big trees of Moreh, and at that time the Canaanite was in the land. (Genesis 12:6)
- After that a man who had escaped came and told Abram the Hebrew. He was then tabernacling among the big trees of Mamre the Amorite, the brother of Eshcol and brother of Aner,

and they were confederates of Abram. (Genesis 14:13)

It is a common tree in Palestine and has a thick trunk and widespreading branches. Some varieties may attain to heights of as much as 15 meters (50 feet), providing excellent shade. By making incisions in the bark, one can obtain a perfumed resin from which turpentine is produced.