

~FOUNTAIN, SPRING (244)

.. Figurative Use

- Generally, a natural source of water.
- After that they came to Elim, where there were twelve springs of water and seventy palm trees. So they went camping there by the water. ([Exodus 15:27](#))
- In contrast to wells and cisterns that were usually dug.
- As for all the wells that the servants of his father had dug in the days of Abraham his father, these the Philistines stopped up and they would fill them with dry earth. ([Genesis 26:15](#))
- also used with reference to a source of something other than water. Two [Hebrew](#) terms for fountain, spring are *'a'yin*, literally, eye, and the related *ma`-yan*'.
- The corresponding [Greek](#) term is *pe-ge*'. Since springs were cleared and deepened at times, this may explain why fountain and well are sometimes used interchangeably for the same water source.
- Later Yehowah's angel found her at a fountain of waters in the wilderness, at the fountain on the way to Shur. ([Genesis 16:7](#))
- That is why the well was called Beerlahairoi. Here it is between Kadesh and Bered. ([Genesis 16:14](#))
- Eventually he had the camels kneel down outside the city at a well of water about evening time, about the time that the women who draw water were accustomed to go out. ([Genesis 24:11](#))
- Here I am stationed at a fountain of water, and the daughters of the men of the city are coming out to draw water. ([Genesis 24:13](#))
- In fact, Jacob's fountain was there. Now Jesus, tired out from the journey, was sitting at the fountain just as he was. The hour was about the sixth. ([John 4:6](#))
- You are not greater than our forefather Jacob, who gave us the

well and who himself together with his sons and his cattle drank out of it, are you? ([John 4:12](#))

See Also CISTERN

See Also WELL

- **Moses described the Promised Land to the Israelites as a land of springs and watery deeps issuing forth in the valley plain and in the mountainous region.**
- **For Yehowah your God is bringing you into a good land, a land of torrent valleys of water, springs and watery deeps issuing forth in the valley plain and in the mountainous region. ([Deuteronomy 8:7](#))**
- **Springs are plentiful in Palestine, with an average of six or seven for approximately every 100 square kilometers (40 square miles). Because the mountains of Judah and Ephraim are mainly composed of porous rock, the winter rains readily filter down to a great depth.**
- **The waters finally reach a waterproof layer, run along it, and then reappear as springs on the western side of the Jordan Valley and the western bank of the Dead Sea, some even flowing into the Dead Sea underground.**
- **Many of the springs that empty directly into the Dead Sea and the lower waters of the Jordan have a high temperature. West of the mountain range the waters emerge as springs along the eastern part of the long seacoast lowlands, though some of the water finds its way underground to the Mediterranean.**
- **Some springs, such as those surrounding Jerusalem and Hebron, gush up at or near the very crest of the highlands of Palestine.**
- **The numerous springs resulting from the melting snows on the Lebanon and Hermon ranges provide the headwaters of the Litany, the Jordan, and the rivers of Damascus.**
- **The importance of springs, or fountains, becomes apparent from the frequency of town names beginning with En, meaning spring, fountain.**
- **And Nibshan and the City of Salt and En-gedi, six cities and their settlements. ([Joshua 15:62](#))**

- **And there came to belong to Manasseh in Issachar and in Asher Beth-shean and its dependent towns and Ibleam and its dependent towns and the inhabitants of Dor and its dependent towns and the inhabitants of En-dor and its dependent towns and the inhabitants of Taanach and its dependent towns and the inhabitants of Megiddo and its dependent towns, three of the heights. (Joshua 17:11)**
- **Eventually Adonijah held a sacrifice of sheep and cattle and fatlings close by the stone of Zohemoth, which is beside En-rogel, and he proceeded to invite all his brothers the king's sons and all the men of Judah the king's servants. (1 Kings 1:9)**
- **Towns and villages were often built near springs, as most of Palestine's rivers are actually torrent valleys that dry up in the summer months.**
- **For defensive purposes cities were generally built on elevated sites, and therefore, the springs were often outside the city walls in the valley below.**
- **This made the protection of the water supply vitally important. Conduits were constructed to convey the water from its source right into the city. King Hezekiah built such a conduit to bring the waters of Gihon to the City of David.**
- **As for the rest of the affairs of Hezekiah and all his mightiness and how he made the pool and the conduit and then brought the water into the city, are they not written in the book of the affairs of the days of the kings of Judah? (2 Kings 20:20)**
- **And Hezekiah was the one that stopped up the upper source of the waters of Gihon and kept them directed straight along down to the west to the City of David, and Hezekiah continued to prove successful in every work of his. (2 Chronicles 32:30)**
- **At other times concealed passages or tunnels led to the source of water, ensuring an ample supply of water for the inhabitants of the city even when faced with siege.**
- **On the occasion of the Assyrian invasion of Judah, Hezekiah stopped up the fountains outside Jerusalem in order to leave the invaders without a water supply.**

- When Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib had come with his face set for war against Jerusalem. (**2 Chronicles 32:2**)
- Then he decided with his princes and his mighty men to stop up the waters of the springs that were outside the city, and so they helped him. (**2 Chronicles 32:3**)
- Accordingly many people were collected together, and they went stopping up all the fountains and the torrent that floods through the middle of the land, saying; Why should the kings of Assyria come and actually find a great deal of water? (**2 Chronicles 32:4**)

See Also AIN

See Also FORTIFICATIONS

See Also HEZEKIAH 1 (Building and Engineering Works)

.. **Figurative Use**

- Yehowah established the **fountains** of the watery deep.
- When he made firm the cloud masses above, when he caused the **fountains** of the watery deep to be strong. (**Proverbs 8:28**)
- In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on this day all the **springs** of the vast watery deep were broken open and the floodgates of the heavens were opened. (**Genesis 7:11**)
- He is also identified as the **Fountain** or Source of life, the **Source of living water**, and the Source of Israel.
- For with you is the source of life, by light from you we can see light. (**Psalms 36:9**)
- Because there are two bad things that my people have done. They have left even me, the **source of living water**, in order to hew out for themselves **cisterns, broken cisterns**, that cannot contain the water. (**Jeremiah 2:13**)
- In congregated throngs bless God, Yehowah, O you who are from the Source of Israel. (**Psalms 68:26**)

- His Son Jesus Christ gives water that becomes in the receiver a **fountain** of water bubbling up to impart everlasting life.
- Whoever drinks from the water that I will give him will never get thirsty at all, but the water that I will give him will become in him a **fountain** of water bubbling up to impart everlasting life. (**John 4:14**)
- Joel prophetically foretold that after the nations receive a winepress treatment in the Low Plain of Jehoshaphat, a refreshing spring will go forth from Yehowah's house.
- Let the nations be aroused and come up to the low plain of Jehoshaphat, for there I shall sit in order to judge all the nations round about. (**Joel 3:12**)
- Thrust in a sickle, for harvest has grown ripe. Come, descend, for the winepress has become full. The press vats actually overflow, for their badness has become abundant. (**Joel 3:13**)
- And it must occur in that day that the mountains will drip with sweet wine, and the very hills will flow with milk, and the very streambeds of Judah will all flow with water. And out of the house of Yehowah there will go forth a spring, and it must irrigate the torrent valley of the Acacia Trees. (**Joel 3:18**)
- In emphasizing the importance of using the tongue aright, James asks Christians, who should offer the water of life; A fountain does not cause the sweet and the bitter to bubble out of the same opening, does it?
- A fountain does not cause the sweet and the bitter to bubble out of the same opening, does it? (**James 3:11**)
- Jesus dried up the fountain of blood of a woman who had suffered a flow of blood for 12 years, healing her.
- Now there was a woman subject to a flow of blood twelve years. (**Mark 5:25**)
- And she had been put to many pains by many physicians and had spent all her resources and had not been benefited but, rather, had got worse. (**Mark 5:26**)

- When she heard the things about Jesus, she came behind in the crowd and touched his outer garment. (**Mark 5:27**)
- For she kept saying; If I touch just his outer garments I shall get well. (**Mark 5:28**)
- And immediately her fountain of blood dried up, and she sensed in her body that she had been healed of the grievous sickness. (**Mark 5:29**)
- Water source, or **fountain**, is an expression also used with reference to a source of sexual satisfaction.
- Let your **water source** prove to be blessed, and rejoice with the wife of your youth. (**Proverbs 5:18**)