21—28, ST. MATTHEW. 55   
   
 the sea; and there was a great calm. \*7 But the men   
 marvelled, saying, What manner of man is this, that even   
 the winds and the sea obey him?   
 28 And when he was come to the other side into the   
 country of the > Gergesenes, there met him two possessed   
 with devils, coming out of the tombs, exceeding fierce,   
   
 » read, Gadarenes.   
   
 working a perfect calm: but rebukes capolis. Burckhardt and others believe   
 for not having the stronger, faith, that they have found its ruins Omkeis,   
 to trust Him even when He seemed in- near the ridge of the chain which divides   
 sensible their danger. The symbolic the of Jordan from of the sea   
 application this occurrence too striking Tiberias. The territory of city might   
 to have escaped notice. The Saviour well extend to the shore of the lake. It   
 with the company of His disciples the may be observed, there is nothing in   
 ship tossed the waves, seemed a typi any of the three accounts to imply that   
 reproduction of the Ark bearing ‘ind the city was close to the scene of the   
 on the flood, and a foreshadowing of the miracle, or the scene of miracle close   
 Church tossed by the -tempests of this to the herd of swine, the herd of swine,   
 world, but having Him with her always. at the time of possession, cloge the   
 And the personal application is of lake. Indeed the expression “a good way   
 comfort, and strengthening of faith, in off from them,” ver. 80, implies con-   
 danger and doubt. 27. the men] trary with rd to the swine. It ap-   
 The men who were in the ship, besides pears, from Burckhardt, that there are   
 our Lord and His disciples. 28.) many tombs in the neighbourhood of the   
 Am the difficulties on this ruins of Gadera to this day, hewn in the   
 narrative, situation and name of the rock, and thus capable affording shelter.   
 place where the event happened are not It may be well in fairness observe, that   
 the least. Origen discusses three, Ge- “ Gergesenes”’ can hardly have arisen,   
 rasa, which he found in the text in his sometimes represented, entirely Ori-   
 time, but to be a city Arabia, 8 conjecture, as it 80 many   
 having no sea or lake near it,—Gadara, Sse. and ancient (it true, not the most   
 which he found in a few MSS., but disap- ancient) versions. We cannot say that a   
 proves, a city Judsea, near any lake part of the territory of may not   
 or sea with ;—and Gergesa, which he ve been known to those who, like   
 says is a city the lake of Tiberias, thew, were locally with the shores   
 a cliff over the lake, where the of the lake, by this and generally   
 spot of the was shewn. Notwith- disused name. Still however, we are, I   
 standing this, it appears very doubtful conceive, bound in matter of this to   
 whether there ever was a town named follow the most ancient testimony.   
 Gergesha (or -sa) the lake. There See further on the parallel places in   
 the Gergashites (Joseph. 6. 2) in Mark and Luke. two possessed   
 days, but their towns had been destroyed with devils] In Mark v. 2, and Luke   
 the the Israelites at their foot were viii. but one is mentioned. All three   
 and never, that werm hear of, afterwards Evangelists have some particulars pecu-   
 rebuilt (see Deut. vii. sixty stadia 11). liar to themselves; but Mark the most,   
 Gerasa (now Dscherasch) lies to Jose- and the most striking, having evidently   
 phus and Eusebius town of Gr. Test.). It ceeded from an eye-witness. The “ we   
 to in the text, the strong chief the are ” of Mark is worth noticing, in   
 Jews, and rebuilt by Pompeius, presented reference to the of number in   
 by Augustus to King Herod, and after the two accounts, as perhaps connected   
 his death united to the province of with the mention of more one by our   
 Syria. It was one of the cities De- Evangelist, who omits the circumstance   
 connected with that speech. exceed-   
 ing Seree] See the terribly graphic ac.   
 count of St. (v. 3—6). @ deeno-   
 niac was without clothes, though re-   
 lated only St. Luke (viii. yet, with   
 remarkable consistency, appears from St.