walked across the hill of mx Megiddo in 1929 and the day before it had rained and washed awayk the dust from suc some of these kk trenches and we looked down and saw the foundation of eighteen cities in one of them, one right above the other. Well, these German excavaters decided, and decided correctly, that the fourth from the top was the city from the xxx of King Solomon, and in these remains they found some other itere- interesting things. Now that method of excavation that trench method, which they used, is not used today, because it is a very proor method of excavation. And excavation and archaeology, like every other science, were a constantly imporving our methods. And the me methods today are waw way superior to the mehtmethods used in 1906. But one great step forward is the abolition of the m ethod of digging a trench across a-his- hill, since-thisburied-was Suppose this place was buried and you dug a trench across and you got a little bit of the blackboard and you got a little bit of the tabet table and a little bit of the side of the was wall, it would be pretty hard to reachreconstruct the situation from that. You need a larger area to excavate to really tell much about what is there. But in this trench these German excavateres found a column, a very peculiar column; it was a square column, which stood about 7 feet high and this square & columman about a foot and a half on the side and about 7 feet high they thought was a symble fox of some type of ancient religion. These were not men who ma-believed in the accuracy of the Bible. Theythought that the people of the time of Solomon were polotheists and that this was a symbol of some sort of ancient religion. You get any book on archaelogy back k in 1930, you'll find many pictures of the various columns standing in-the- for the various polytheistic religions which were suppose to have been common in Palestine in early days. After about 1930 you don't find