

five feet over from the row of pillars facing it and about ten feet back of that another wall, and so on, with hundreds of these pillars, and he said when you look at the lay out now, it's easy to see it has nothing in the world to do with any ancient type of polytheistic religion. These are stables for horses and at the hole across there is to put the rope through, to tie the horse. And then he said, for the explanation for what it means we turn to I Kings the ninth chapter. And there in First Kings the ninth chapter he called our attention to the fact ~~that~~ that there were where we read about the works that Solomon had done we read about the various cities ~~that~~ that he build and rebuilt in verse 15 which says, "And this is the reason for the levy which king Solomon raised: for to build the house of the Lord, and his own house, and Millo, and the wall of Jerusalem, and Hazor, and Megiddo and Gezer." So Megiddo is one of the various cities named, as places in which Solomon carried on very extensive building operations. And then he said Look down below at verse ~~ninth~~ 19, we read there, "And all the cities of store that Solomon had, and cities for his chariots, and cities for his horsemen, and ~~what~~ that which Solomon desired to build in Jerusalem, and in Lebanon, and in all the land of his dominion." Whole cities for the horsemen of Solomon. Now people used to point to I kings 9 here and say, What an exaggeration is this verse here, that Solomon would have whole cities for his horsemen and for his ~~&~~ horses, but here in Megiddo was ~~acta~~ actually found a city in which a large part of it consisted of the most extensive layout of stables that has been found anywhere in the ancient world. Well, now here is no monument on which we have I Solomon ~~what~~ who was a great ~~king~~ king and did so and so and you may question whether to believe it or not. Here are the ~~actual~~ actual stables which he established showing the truth of this ~~ix~~ verse that