

gulf of Aquaba. Well, Gluglick thought it was quite a mystery and he wanted to try to find out some reason, if he could, why Solomon would have done such a thing, and so he made his expedition overland to try to search through that country, and he went on down there through that country, and got about a day's journey from Aquaba, and there he had a most unexpected surprise. There he found, going down that depressed area south of the Dead Sea--they call it the Araba. ~~It is a~~ There is no river ~~x~~ flowing through it, but it is a depressed area with hills on both sides going down straight from the Dead Sea, this long distance to the Gulf of Aquaba to the branch of the Red Sea, about a day's journey north of Aquaba they found in the sides of the cliff a number of tunnels dug into the side of the cliff. And going into those ~~x~~ tunnels and examining it they found the evidence that they were ancient mines. They found ~~x~~ remains of ancient dishes which were ~~in~~ easily dated to the very period of Solomon and they found the evidence in the entrance to those mines that the ore ~~x~~ had been smelted there in the entrance to those mines and a good bit of the slag they got and here was this copper that this long trip from Jerusalem. It would be very ~~expensid~~ expensive to carry it up to Jerusalem; it just wouldn't be worth the expense. But to take it this little distance down the ~~Gulf~~ Gulf of Aquaba, put ~~in~~ it in boats, and carry it down to Ophir and exchange it for gold would be a very profitable undertaking. And so Glick decided that though our account here just tells the fact of what happened, it ~~down~~ doesn't go into the reasons and explanation of it. When he learned this about the situation, then we see how sensible Solomon was instead of being just an arbitrary despot in doing the thing in an ~~x~~ inefficient way, ~~xx~~ he actually was very wise to build these ships there and thus to get the value of that fine copper there which was in his territory but was so