

far away from away from being able to be brought up to Jerusalem to use to any great extent. Well, he decided he would like to make an excavation down there at Eziongeber, and when he got down there just north of the Gulf of Aquaba, a short distance from the Red Sea, there he found a small mound. There was a small city there, not a ~~g~~-big city like Megiddo which was a great ancient fortress, a ~~fairly~~ fairly small city but just at the right place there, just at the northern end of the Red Sea in the land of Edom and he decided this must be Eziongeber. Then he came back to the United States and he gathered some money to begin an excavation there and he went back to Palestine the next year and went down to Eziongeber to make an excavation there and when he got there he had renewed doubts about the wisdom of Solomon because of the surprises that he found there. Well, here was the ~~k~~ mound here, and he wanted to excavate. It was a hot country, down there and you wouldn't excavate very long before becoming pretty thirsty. Anyway, you would have to have water for many purposes. And so he dug a well and they got salt water, and they went over east a little ways and dug a ~~wa~~ well and they got salt water again, and they went a little further and they got salt water, and they had to go a mile and a half east before they could dig a well and get fresh water. And then they went to the west and got salt water and they kept on trying every little ways and they had to go a mile in that direction before they could ~~g~~ dig a well and get fresh water. Well, in any one of those places, a mile that way, a mile and a half that way would be just as good a place to build your ships, just as near the Red Sea, just as satisfactory a place for ~~k~~ a town as where this was built. Why build a ~~n~~ town here where there was no decent water near and all the water had to be transported. Was Solomon a powerful despot who sat in Jerusalem