

at a time the earliest Hebrew writing that we had. We now have found writing from ~~a~~ much earlier ~~date~~ periods. But this discovery as early as 1880 brought quite a thrill to the whole world of Biblical ~~stxx~~ scholarship, and is an interesting corroboration of this act in the time of Hezekiah.

Now Hezekiah hurriedly then prepared to resist the attack of the Assyrians.

(Question) This particular thing you will find in any book on archeological and the Bible. You see it was 1880 that it happened, when it was found. It is a long time ago. I doubt if any book on archeological ~~and~~ Bible would fail to tell about it. *98-4 1/2 (cont. wd)*

Hebrew grammar has a picture of this inscription in the front of the book and a brief description account of the inscription. Barton's "Archeological ~~and~~ the Bible" has, of course, an account of it. Price's "The Old Testament and the Monuments" has. This recent book, ~~* Finnigan's~~ "From the Ancient East" would have it, of course. In fact it has been established so long now that you could get it in any book on Biblical archeology.

(Question) Yes. Simply under Siloam Inscription *in the index.*

(Question) On the edge of Jerusalem. It comes from. You see there is a little valley outside of Jerusalem against the wall and the wall goes over the hill and inside there is the Pool of Siloam and it goes under this hill which rises 150 feet above. It still comes in there to this day. The water rises every now and then. It suddenly spurts up and fills the ~~pass~~ tunnel. Ordinarily it is only up to about the knees. For people who are staying in Jerusalem any length of time studying archeology it is quite a regular stunt to ~~walk~~ walk through it from one end to the other, but there is a certain amount of danger in walking through from two causes. One is that while ordinarily water wouldn't