

that edition of the encyclopedia omits these words about Sargon and has instead a long account of the life and reign of Sargon.

In his annals, Sargon tells us that he conquered Sarmaria during the first year of his reign and transported 27,290 people as captives to other parts of his realm. This occurred in ⁷²²~~752~~ B.C., which is one of the epochal dates in Old Testament history, the date of the fall of the Northern Kingdom.

After this, Juda was left without Syria and Israel as buffer states between her and Assyria. She had no longer anything to fear from these two adversaries, but she was faced directly by the Assyrian menace.

During the reign of Sennacherib, the son of Sargon, Juda met this Assyrian menace directly. We read in three places in the old testament the account of the great expedition which he made against Juda. Hezekiah was now king. When it was ^{learned} claimed that Sennacherib was coming, Hezekiah made feverish attempts to resist him. 2d Chronicles 32 tells us how Sennacherib came and encamped against the fenced cities of Juda. When Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib had come and that he planned to fight against Jerusalem (V3) "He took counsel with his princes and his mighty men to stop the waters of the fountain that were without the city and they did help him".

Interesting light was thrown upon the preparation of Hezekiah for the coming of the great Assyrian army by a discovery at Jerusalem which we might describe here.

The preparation here described consisted of an attempt to stop the very fine spring which flowed just outside the wall of Jerusalem from flowing there and to bring it within the city through a tunnel. Thus the invaders would be deprived of a source of water which they would need for a siege and the people in the city would have this extra water as an aid in holding out. His men must have worked as fast as possible in order to complete this task before the arrival of the Assyrians.