

instance, the time of the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70,

A. D. ~~It~~ ^{It} was noticed ^{an ancient}
~~Some one~~ remembered that [^] a ruin stood on one of the cliffs
not far from the cave where the scrolls had been found. ^{This ruin} ~~It~~ was
known as Khirbet Qumran. It was excavated beginning in 1951, and
many interesting things were found. It seemed to be a center of
communal life. About a thousand graves were found in the vicinity.
The most interesting of the rooms unearthed was a place for the
copying of manuscripts with tables and inkpots, arranged for
scribal work. ^{This room} ~~It~~ was forty ~~four~~ feet long by thirteen feet wide
and ^{must have} ~~would~~ provided opportunity for ~~an~~ extensive copying of manu-
scripts.

About this time other scrolls began to appear for sale in
Jerusalem, and it was ascertained that they came from ~~another~~
cave which the Bedouin had discovered in the opposite direction
from Cave I, and about the same distance from Khirbet Qumran.
Hundreds of fragments of other manuscripts were found in it,
representing pieces of over one hundred scrolls. Many of these
pieces have been fitted together, and portions of most of the
books of the Old Testament have been identified. Some of the
non-biblical writings have many allusions to contemporary events,
expressed unfortunately in veiled language. Some of these are
thought to refer to incidents in connection with the Maccabean
revolt of around 168 ~~X~~ B. C.

Some of these manuscripts were obviously written by the
same scribe who had written some of ^{those} ~~these~~ in Cave I. No longer
did the Isaiah Scroll stand alone as being our only portion of
the Bible from so early a period. Although no other of the
Biblical portions is anywhere near as long as the first Isaiah
Scroll, taken together they present us with a very large portion