

that this was actually the site of the famous city. Digging into it he found the remains of many great temples and palaces. He found ^{inscriptions} manuscripts through which it was possible to prove that this was the site of the ancient Nineveh and that it actually had been as great a city as described in the Old Testament. The city was destroyed by its enemies in 612 B.C. Everything that could be burned was burned and the waters of the River Tigris were turned upon it. So completely ~~was~~ was the destruction that it was left just a ruin and soon was covered over by the sands of the desert. Only a few centuries later, the Greeks under Xenophon marched near the very place where the ancient N. ~~had been and seem to have had no idea that a city had ever existed in the neighborhood.~~ N. perished completely save for the references to it in the Old Testament.

An even more striking case than the case of N. is the case of the whole race of the Hitites. We find an account of Abraham dealing with the children of ^{Heth} We are told that he bargained with them to buy from them a burial place for his wife. Later on, when the Israelites came out of Egypt

and one of these nations which is mentioned is the Hitites. David had Hitites in his army. ^{great} As one striking example of this, we have ^{the case of} Perhaps the most striking instance of all ~~others~~ is the case in the 2d Kings 7:6 where we read that the Syrians were coming against the Israelites and they heard a great noise and said one to another and

Even thirty years ago this statement was regarded by many as utterly preposterous. It seemed to put the Hitites on a class with the Egyptians. Up to that time there was no clear evidence that the Hitites had even existed and a great English scholar is quoted as having said in 1904 that he did not believe that the Hitites had ever actually existed as a people, but he said that if it should be found that there