

Kirjath-sepher, later Debir (cf. Joshua 15.15-16; Judges 1.11-12). Here again, despite the name of the city ("Town of the Book" or, as Dr. Albright suggests, "Town of the Scribe"), little writing was found and no conclusive proof could be given of the identification, though the situation fits the Biblical references so well that it would seem extremely likely that it is correct. Light was thrown on Canaanite and Israelite culture at many points.

In 1931 the American Schools cooperated in a one-season excavation at Beth-zur, a little to the north of Hebron (Joshua 15.58; 1-Chron.11.7; Neh.3.16). This was the site of one of the fiercely fought struggles in the Maccabean revolt (1 Macc.4.28-35).

In 1937-9 the American School at Jerusalem, under the directorship of Dr. Nelson Glueck, conducted a very interesting excavation at the northern end of the Gulf of Akaba, at what is probably the site of the ancient city of Ezion-geber. This is where Solomon built his seaport for trade with Ophir (1 Kings 9.26). The excavation showed the tremendous power of the Jerusalem ruler who could build such a city so far from his headquarters, and threw much light on important aspects of the time. Ezion-geber was not occupied over a long period, like the other cities mentioned above. This means that what it proves of ancient culture as a whole is far less, but it makes all the clearer what is proved about one particular time.

#### 4. Other Excavations.

In this brief summary it will be impossible to more than mention some of the most important excavations that took place in this extremely important period of Palestinian work.

First we shall mention the Harvard Excavations at Samaria, which had already been carried on for three seasons, between 1908 and 1910, at the site of ancient Samaria. The last two of these were under the direction of G. A. Reisner,