

who had done outstanding work in excavation in Egypt. The work was a model of technical excellence. It showed that Samaria had been built by Omri as stated in the Bible (1 Kings 16.24). Palaces of Omri, of Ahab, and of Jereboam II were uncovered. These excavations were continued in 1931 and following years. For a time Samaria was a larger and more prominent capital than Jerusalem.

Extremely interesting work has been done at Jericho, where excavation had been started by the German Orient Society in 1907 to 1909. It was continued by Professor John Garstang in 1930-36, and has now been carried further by Miss K. M. Kenyon of the British School of Archeology in Jerusalem who dug here in 1952 and succeeding years. For a comparatively small mound this is a tremendous amount of work. Jericho occupies a vital strategic location and was the scene of one of the most dramatic events in Biblical history (Josh.6). There has been great interest in everything that is found there and much argument about many *features* of it. In a place as important to history as this, it is all too easy to elaborate theories often built on silence and to allow these theories to get wide publicity, even though later their subsequent correction or change may fail to reach but a small fraction of those who heard the original theory.

Many other expeditions of medium or small importance were carried on between the wars, and important light on various aspects of Palestinian culture was derived from each of them.

D. Palestinian Archeology since the Second World War.

The Palestinian discovery that has attracted more attention than any other since the second World War was the finding of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Since their primary interest concerns theories of derivation in relation to the New Testament rather than to the Old Testament discussion of them will be left to sections VI .E, and VI .F.