

a city so far from Jerusalem, according to one definite plan, shows an aggregation of great power and wealth. In addition, the principles utilized fit with the Biblical picture of the wisdom of Solomon and surpass anything else that is known to us in the ancient world from that period. The statement in 1 Kings 9.26-28 that Solomon built a navy of ships at Ezion-geber to trade with the regions to the south had been previously much doubted because there was no apparent reason to build it at that location. If it was for the purpose of trading with the excellent textiles produced in Judah at the time, it would have been far more economical to have carried them down to Suez and then, after a short portage, to have gone down the other arm of the Red Sea to the region of Ophir. However, in Glueck's first expedition to Ezion-geber he had found remains of ancient copper mines from the time of Solomon a short distance north of the gulf, much too far from Judah for economical transportation to that area, but near enough to the Gulf of Aqaba to make it feasible to use them for trade with Ophir. This satisfactorily explained why Solomon built Ezion-geber where he did, and also provided special corroboration of the oft-doubted statement, in Deut.8.9, that Palestine is a land "out of whose hills thou mayest dig copper." Prior to this discovery, modern interpreters knew of no copper mines in Palestine.

Palestinian archeology is constantly bringing new instances of general corroboration of Biblical history.

3. Special Corroboration.

Instances of special corroboration are not so many from Palestine as from Mesopotamia, yet there are a substantial number, one of which was mentioned at the end of the last section. The Book of Genesis names quite a number of cities as having been occupied in the time of Abraham or his immediate descendants. Many a town mentioned only in later books has, on examination, proved to have been founded at a later period, but every Palestinian city named in Genesis with