

This shaft and gallery are shown in the engraving on the opposite page. A lady will be seen being let down by a rope, while an Arab attendant, on a shelf about midway down, is guiding the rope and holding aloft a torch to illumine the darkness.

In the gallery at the bottom will be observed a party of ladies and gentlemen examining the ancient wall. The eighty feet of rubbish above their heads has accumulated during the many years that Jerusalem has been "trodden under foot of the Gentiles," as was foretold in Holy Scripture. It is found full of relics of the ancient past,—broken tiles, pottery, lamps, vases, and many other evidences of the bygone races who have successively occupied this spot,—Jews, Greeks, Romans, Moslems, and Franks. The wall, of course, is continuous all the way down,—right through the reading matter on the page. The great and godly stones of the Temple will be observed—each as thick as the height of a tall man, and two or three times as long.

The results of the exploration at the south-east angle of the Haram wall were of the greatest importance. On the stones of the wall, as shown in the engraving, were found—the most important thing of all—characters in red paint, and others incised. These have been most carefully traced, and photographs taken of the tracings. They have been examined by Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, who saw them in Jerusalem, and pronounced them to be probably Phœnician, and representing numerals. Then, concludes the world at once, we have here the stones of Solomon's Temple, with the marks of his Phœnician workmen. Hiram, the great master mason, doubtless stood on this spot and superintended the lowering of these stones. Chippings, but no signs of extensive stone-dressing, were found about, so that these were those stones wrought in the quarries, and brought here to be set in their places.—See 1 Kings vi. 7.

The next series of excavations were those at Robinson's Arch, which yielded discoveries perhaps the most important and interesting of any. The pavement was broken through and found to be placed over a mass of rubbish twenty-three feet deep. At the bottom of this there was found a canal cut in the rock, and running north and south. This very curious canal was traced north and south for a long distance. It may possibly have been the same down which ran the stream of water which Captain Warren discovered at Wilson's Arch. Several lamps, weights,