

valley (*guz*) of Hinnom, why is not that defiled but famous valley named in the description given on the way to the brook Kidron? I must reserve 3 for another time.

PAVING STONES OF THE TEMPLE.

By J. M. TENZ.

IN company with the Rev. J. E. Hanauer and the Rev. C. Biggs, Chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem, I visited the convent of "The Sisters of Zion," and saw a portion of the ancient street, lately discovered—it is about 5 or 6 feet below the level of the present street—also the two Stones of Proclamation and that portion of the Ecce Homo arch which once formed the smaller side entrance—probably of a Roman triumphal arch of later date—a part of which is now taken within the building of the convent. The rockscarp on the north side was also kindly pointed out to us by one of the Sisters of Zion, which is about 150 feet from the rock where once the "Tower of Antonia" stood, and formed a broad ditch to separate the tower from Bezetha, or new city. This ditch, also serving for a road, was paved with white stones, with slight cuttings or grooves across them, about 2 inches apart, for animals of burden to have a firm footing; but at some later date, when repaired, yellowish polished stones were put in many places to replace the missing ones, as now may be seen in the cellar of the convent, where they were discovered by digging for the foundation. These repairs were no doubt made after the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple by the Romans, and the fine polished stones of the Temple court were used to adorn Adrian's city. Josephus and the Talmud state that the Temple courts were paved with stones of that description, also that in the taking of the Temple by the Romans a soldier fell down in the Temple court because the stones were so very smooth. It would be interesting to know if these fine polished stone slabs were from the pavement of the Temple courts. The broad ditch, beside serving for a roadway, may also have been used as a market place where sheep and oxen were sold for sacrifices, until at last it was extended to the outer court of the Temple, from which Jesus drove them.

The Stones of Proclamation were said to have served as a stand from which announcements were made of anything which had been lost or of something to be sold. These stones, when first found, were on the same level on the pavement, and may also have served the same purpose as the two stones on Mars Hill at Athens, where, when cases had to be tried, the accuser was placed on one stone and the accused on the other to state their grievances.
