

## THE SECOND WALL OF JERUSALEM.

My husband and I, when living in Jerusalem, used to consider the place where the recent discovery has been made as a likely position for the line of the second wall.

The shop, and patriarchs' house above it, were altered and finished between 1848-1853. There were indications that the site was of importance. But no deep foundations were then dug. We could only guess as to there being more below ground.

The space *west* of the wall now discovered looked, when I left Jerusalem, like a rough field raised above the street level. But on our first arrival it was occupied by a pool (tank), lying nearly north and south. This was called the Pool of Bathsheba, there being a tradition that she was seen here by King David from his palace on Zion above.

The pool was shallow and waterless. It was filled up at the time above mentioned with earth and rubbish to make the place more wholesome. As to the second wall, and the possibility that it was built by King David, there is an important passage in Josephus. (Ant. VII, ch. iv, 2.) "David made buildings round about the lower [*? northern*] city. He also joined the citadel [on Zion] to it and made it one body, and when he had encompassed all with walls he appointed Joab to take care of them." To this agree the allusions in the Psalms.

Ps. li, 18. Here David asks God's help in building the walls of Jerusalem. And in Ps. cxxii, 2, Jerusalem is described as being now "builed" and "compacted together," united in close connection. The verb **חבר** is very definite as meaning united; no longer consisting of separate bits, an open defenceless lower city (on the north) and the fortress of Zion with its walls, but now joined and compacted into one Jerusalem all walled round. 2 Sam. v, 9, says: David "builed round about"—the Hebrew distinctly means "to encompass" (as Josephus above)—"from *the Millo*." The Millo may thus find its explanation. If David joined the northern second encompassing wall to the old wall of the Zion citadel, there was a difficulty to be overcome in the small valley that runs east from the Jaffa Gate, having the Zion citadel on the south. When in Jerusalem we used to suppose that David "filled up" a part of this valley (Hebrew **מלא** "to fill up"), and that hence his work was called "*the Millo*;" the Hebrew has the article **המלוא**. The Millo would mean "the filled up" place or embankment, on which he carried his fortifications and wall across that valley.

Thus was the northern portion of the city united to the southern, and what had before been only partly conquered by Judah (Josh. xv, 63), was now finally taken in and made an integral part of the capital of Judah.

David then appears as—

1. Builder of the second or north wall.
2. Incorporator of the two parts of the city into one whole.
3. Builder of *the Millo* which enabled him to connect them within the encompassing wall.

One of the wells mentioned in the account of the discoveries, the one to the south, just outside the English Church enclosure, was always known to be very ancient and well supplied with water, and deep.

I may add that we were so fortunate, in 1848, as to see the foundations of a part of the first wall, along the northern face of Zion. A house was being pulled down and rebuilt by the London Jews' Society as residence for their physician, and just within the line of the north wall of Zion. During the progress of this work, and on removal of walls and rubbish to a considerable depth in search of safe foundation, a magnificent portion of old wall was partly laid bare. We could see as we stood above and looked down upon it that the stones were massive and had the chisel-draft. They were similar in style and character to those forming the base of the Citadel and Tower of David. Though now partly built over and covered in, it would, I suppose, still be possible to examine this portion of the old first wall, and even perhaps more on each side, east and west, than was then visible.

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