

the time. However, when this was found there were those who seized upon it as proof that Jesus had not been raised from the dead but that these were actually the bones of the founder of the Christian religion. Aside from such unfortunate sensationalism, the finding of these various names is an interesting special corroboration of the background of the events in the gospels.

An interesting instance of special corroboration relates to John 19.13, where we read that Pilate had Jesus brought to him at "a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, Gabbatha." This is a rather peculiar expression. There was nothing exactly parallel to it in any other ancient material known to us. It has now been found that the Tower of Antonia had in its court a magnificent Roman pavement, about 2500 square yards in area; so the term used by John, even though not otherwise corroborated by ancient material that has come down to us, is shown by archeology to apply very naturally. Some of the names of the various governors and other officials mentioned in the gospels or in the part of the Book of the Acts that relates to Palestine are known to us from Josephus. Very little has yet been found in the way of new archeological discoveries corroborating these names, but there is always the possibility of further interesting discoveries.

E. Interpretation.

Archeology is of particular interest in relation to the New Testament for general orientation, for knowledge of the geographic background, and for understanding of the unusual customs of the time. We can also learn much about all these matters from Josephus.

Great interest attached to the identification of places at which particular events occurred. Many of the names mentioned in the New Testament are well known. In the case of others there can be considerable discussion as to