

occasionally the names of the various officials. One especially interesting case relates to Thessalonica. In Acts 17.6 it is stated that Paul's ^{friends} ~~and his~~ were dragged before the rulers of Thessalonica. The Greek form of the word there translated "rulers" is politarchas. This particular word occurs nowhere else in any manuscript that has survived from ancient times. Yet within the last century a number of inscriptions have been discovered which give the rulers of Thessalonica this title of politarch, providing a most striking instance of special corroboration of the accuracy of Luke's account.

In the account of Paul's stay in Corinth in Acts 18.12, these words occur: "And when Gallio was the proconsul (KJV "deputy") of Achaia." An inscription has been found on the opposite side of the Gulf of Corinth, six miles inland, which refers to "Lucius Julius Gallio...the proconsul of Achaia."

Acts 13.7 names Sergius Paulus as proconsul (KJV "deputy") when Paul visited Cyprus. An inscription of the year A.D.55 has been found which contains the words, "in the time of the proconsul Paulus." Acts 9.11 relates that a disciple in Damascus was told to go "into the street which is called Straight." A street there still preserves that name. In 1 Cor.10.25 Paul says to the people of Corinth: "Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat, asking no question for conscience sake." The Greek word translated "shambles" (which might also be translated "market") has been found in the remains of ancient Corinth on a store for the selling of meat and other foodstuffs.

Acts 19.23-41 describes a great riot that occurred in Ephesus when the silversmiths feared that Paul's preaching would interfere with their profits from the sale of things related to the worship of Diana. Multitudes gathered in the theater, and yelled for two hours: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Ancient writings speak of the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus, but it fell