

to the Ephesians. This view has been based on the fact that it is so
order in which they occur in newly discovered records, providing a
much like Colossians, though differing in certain minor points. To the
remarkable proof of the authenticity of the Biblical account.

evangelical the fact that the book explicitly says that it was written
There is much in Biblical history that deals with events of
by Paul should settle this matter. After all, it is quite natural
which we have no other evidence, but at point after point archaology
that Paul, writing at about the same time to two churches that had
and discoveries relate to events described in the Bible. If archaeo-
similar problems, would express many of the same thoughts, while em-
logical evidence actually contradicted any book of the Bible, this
phasizing those features that were of particular importance to each.

If any Bible book were proved to be a fraud by such clear proofs
Detection of fraud was only one portion of the work of Higher
as were found regarding the Donation of Constantine and the Travels of
criticism. Determination of authorship was another.

Sir John Mandeville, it would deserve to be as completely forgotten as
Here the task is much more difficult. There are various theories
Sir John himself. However, the situation is far different. About two

as to the originator of the Donation of Constantine but no solid agree-
centuries ago there was a period of great scepticism regarding all
ment has been reached. The same is true of the Travels of Sir John
ancient documents and some scholars held that any ancient document

Mandeville. From the 14th to the mid-20th century many believed a
must be assumed to be a fraud unless proved true. Today the situation
tradition that Sir John Mandeville had become a doctor and practiced
is quite the reverse, largely as a result of the rise of archaeology.

The Bible contains the names of many kings who ruled in lands
than he wrote his Travels and was buried. This tradition has now been
other than Israel. Many of these were rulers of Egypt. Some were

some to have no solid basis, and some scholars think that the actual
rulers of Assyria. Some ruled in Babylon or in Damascus. Most of
these names were otherwise completely unknown 200 years ago. Since

that time thousands of records have been excavated in these various
lands and from them it is possible to reconstruct a large portion of
their history. When the names in the Bible are compared with the

names found in these records a remarkable correspondence is discovered.
Although most of those kingdoms used entirely different systems of
writing, these names are spelled in just the way one would expect a

Hebrew to spell them and are arranged chronologically in just the
a plea for the return to power of Lord Desbar (William Pitt, Sr.).

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