

order in which they occur in newly discovered records, providing a remarkable proof of the authenticity of the Biblical account.

There is much in Biblical history that deals with events of which we have no other evidence, but at point after point archaeological discoveries relate to events described in the Bible. If archaeological evidence actually contradicted any book of the Bible, this should be easy to prove, but no such evidence has been found.

Detection of fraud was only one portion of the work of Higher Criticism. Determination of authorship was another.

Here the task is much more difficult. There are various theories as to the originator of the Donation of Constantine but no solid agreement has been reached. The same is true of the Travels of Sir John Mandeville. From the 14th to the mid-20th century many believed a tradition that Sir John Mandeville had become a doctor and practiced at Liege under the name of John de Bourgogne, and that it was there that he wrote his Travels and was buried. This tradition has now been shown to have no solid basis, and some scholars think that the actual John de Bourgogne, who lived at Liege, forged the book. Others suggest that one Jean d'Outremeuse, who was connected with the spread of this tradition, was himself the forger, but this also cannot be proved.

There is a similar mystery surrounding the famous "Letters of Junius." Between January 1769 and January 1772 the London Public Advertiser carried a series of letters signed "Junius," and in the next year these letters were published in book form. They consisted largely of acrimonious attacks against English political leaders and a plea for the return to power of Lord Chatham (William Pitt, Sr.).