An interesting instance of special corroboration relates to John 19.13, where we read that Pilaté 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 s in any other ancient material known to us. Now researches have demonstrated that the tower of Antonia had in its court a magnificent Roman pavement, about 2500 square yards in area; so the term found in 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 ocrroborating 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 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 ware well-known. In the case of others there can be considerable discussion as to their location. There must have been a great many synagogues in Palestine in the time of Christ, but the Romans would seem to have destroyed every one of them. The synagogue at Capernaum was formerly thought to be the one that the centurion built for the Jews (Lk 7.5). However, it now appears certain that this synagogue comes from the second century A.D. It may have been built on the model of the previous one, though this cannot be proven.

An interesting argument has been carried on for mamy years about the location