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in the Bible. Now the discovery that he made fit with the Bible but he was so sure that the Bible was wrong that he made a statement the exact opposite of the discovery and you'll find a great many such statements made, but the places at which there is valid archeological evidence which seems to contradict the statements of the Old Testament are very few indeed. There are places where there are very definite questions but they are very few indeed. While the places at which new evidence has come to light which fits in with the Old Testament statements most unexpectedly are very numerous. I hope no one will go out from this class and say that every verse except three of the Old Testament has been proven correct by archeology. I've know of popular lecturers who make silly statements like that. As you know, at least one-third of the statements of the Old Testament couldn't possibly be corroborated by archeology because it has nothing in the world to do with that. They just have no contacts with archeology. Archeology touches here and there and hereon the Old Testament but they are isolated points, scattered points and it is like sampling a and seeing what you find. It is not a complete examination of it. Such a thing is humanly, absolutely impossible. Now we were speaking at the end of the last hour of the decipherment of the Babylonian and Assyrian writings, of the cuneiform writing, we call it, and we noticed that this came, not from Mesopotamia, but from Persia, further to the East. We noticed that there in Persia at Persepolis there were a number of doorways over which the Persian monarch had placed inscriptions and that these inscriptions always had three types of writings on them and we noticed that later Rollinson in 1835 discovered the Behistun inscription which had a long inscription which also was written in the three different ways. This, of course, was not familiar to , but and Rollinson both made the same discovery independently, a discovery of the meaning of the main letters in the old Persian type of writing. The old Persian type of writing had less than thirty of these cuneiform characters and it was a pretty good