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was there, a Frenchman, Jules , and another Englishman, , four of them who had been writing on this Babylonian study and making various suggestions, all happened to be in England at the time, and so the trustees of the British Museum took a new inscription that had been discovered which no one had yet seen outside of the original discoverer, they made a copy of the inscription--it was a fairly long inscription--they made a very careful copy of it, four copies, and they gave each of these four men a copy and they asked them to work out a translation, and then they had a meeting at which the translations were turned in, and when the translations were turned in they found that all four of them had agreed that this was an inscription of King , but all four translated it substantially the same, although there were places where they were uncertain but in those places where you had substantial differences in translation, all four had marked it: "Here is a difficult place. There are certain signs not very familiar to us yet", but it was the same places where they found uncertainty, and so it was good evidence that the main secrets of the reading of the ancient Babylonian-Assyrian writing had been discovered and this set the thing on a fairly solid foundation. Now much later than that--that was previous to 1850 that this was done--but much later than that there were found some inscriptions with other evidences such as, they found pictures with an inscription underneath and you would give the inscription to a man/and he would read it without ever having seen the picture and the writing would say, "I, , the great king, met a strong lion in the wilderness. I took my spear and I plunged it into his mouth and the back of it came up through the back of his head and I killed this mighty lion." He would read that inscription that way and the man would read it that way without ever having seen the picture which was with it when it was discovered and the picture showed the king facing a lion with a spear going into the mouth and coming out through the back of the head. Thus, inscriptions found describing pictures gave a pretty definite evidence