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to 1900 a great many tablets were brought from the city of , in southern Mesopotamia to the University Museum in Pennsylvania and those , and some of them have been published and all of tablets have been them have been glanced at in order to see which were important by different scholars at different times, but just a little over a year ago a young man named Francis Steele, Dr. Francis Steele, who attended courses here part time at the Seminary for two years about five years ago, who is now connected with the University Museum, looking through some tablets which had been for nearly sixty years in the University Museum, found that one of those tablets was of tremendous importance, an importance which had never been recognized by any one of the various individuals who had looked at the tablets before. Ever since 1901 it had been thought that the code of was the oldest known law code, and Dr. Steele recognized that one of these tablet was a portion of a law code that was made one hundred and seventy-five years earlier than the code and that it contained quite a bit of material that was contained in the code of

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Of course the discovery is of tremendous importance for the history of ancient Assyrian and also of tremendous importance for the history of law and it showed great acuteness of understanding on Dr. Steele's part to recognize it and interpret it correctly. His interpretation is now recognized by all scholars as accurate, but it is interesting that the tablet was actually dug up and brought over here sixty years ago, in which he discovered it. It is no wonder that after a particularly important discovery in the British Museum in 1920 Professor . Professor of Assyrialogy at the University of Berlin said that excavation in the British Museum seemed to be more productive than excavation in the ruins of ancient Babylon. In saying that he was making a dig at the German excavators in Babylon who weren't finding as much as they had hoped to and also at the directors of the British Museum for not publishing the

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