

But it was like climbing a mountain. You get to the top and look down and you see how you should have come up. I saw how I could have learned it in half the time when I taught Dr. Free how to do it. I just met him one day on the street in Chicago. He was just starting cuneiform at the U. of Chicago, and I told him the system I had just worked out, and he being quite a bright fellow, having done a lot of studying, I was able to tell him just a few == in just a few minutes what the system was, that I wish I'd known, because I'd know it twice as well today==if I= as I do if I had used that system. He said they would say to him that year, he learned it faster than anybody in the class. Dr. Cameron would say, I don't know how you get it. He said, I hear you mumbling these things; you certainly get it right! But I wish somebody could have shown that to me before I started,=because= because I spent a tremendous amount of time learning the basic marks. Here is a - ah, and here is id. Here is eh, and here is um. Those are the vowels. It really has got only 3 vowels - ah, ih, and uh. But eh is a variation of ih. These are the vowels. You see there are no signs for vowels in Egyptian, and none in Hebrew. None in any Semitic lang. I know of except in cuneiform writing. The reason is the Semites did not found == from+^{form}this system. It was the Sumerians who formed the system. It fits the Sumerian lang. but it does not fit the languages of Mesopotamia after the Sumerians disappeared. The Sumerian lang. is different from any lang. I know of. It is called an agglutinative language, but there are many languages called that. Utterly different from our western languages. The Sumerian system of writing was taken over by the Babylonians. It fits the Babylonian language just about as poorly as the Latin system of writing fits our English language, which is mighty poor. But the difference is we have 26 letters, I believe, which we take over from Latin. It is very very poor, our system of writing. But they have