

which usually were simply dried in the sun, and which made temporary records that would not last any great length of time, became baked because of the tremendous heat of the great conflagration in the burning of the palace, and thus this great number of tablets were (was) preserved in Knossos. Later Blegen(sp?) found about a thousand tablets at Pylos in the Peloponnese in southern Greece, and later about fifty were found at Mycenae itself. These tablets, (as had been observed, said) were in the "Linear B" type.

Previous when Many attempts were made to decipher "Linear B". Having been found in Crete it was assumed ~~of course~~ that of course it could not be in the Greek. However, when the x tablets were found at Pylos in an area in a time when it was quite generally ~~held~~ believed that Greek would have been spoken, this suggested that perhaps the tablets were Greek, and, acting upon this assumption, an English architect, Michael Ventris, succeeded in deciphering the tablets in 1956. The decipherment that Ventris and Chadwick worked out is now generally accepted, and many hundreds of these tablets have been read. They throw a very ~~considerable~~ considerable light on Mycenaean times, and put us in quite a different ~~sim~~ situation than that of even fifteen years ago .

start of e-5 It should be pointed out that archaeology has thrown far more light on the Bible than it has on the writings of Homer. The principal ~~points~~ points at which Homer has been illuminated by archaeology are evidence that such a ~~city~~ city as Troy actually existed and was destroyed after a considerable siege. Evidence that there was a highly developed civilization at that time, superior in some regards respects to the later Greek civilization. Evidence that the city of of the existence of certain great Mycenaean cities on the mainland of Greece, some of which were not even settled or known in the time of in the Greek classical period.

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