

I met a man who was professor of Egyptology later on at Dropsie College here in Philadelphia, and he said to me, Oh my it's hard being an Egyptologist because usually there are so comparatively few. He said, Usually there's only one in a city, and when you find two they are usually bitter enemies. Of course that is true in these fields. That if you go into business, or science, you can make a reputation for yourself or make a lot of money. And if you are in pure scholarship you don't make much money, as a rule, and you may have a great reputation among the people in your field, otherwise you're unknown. So reputation among these people is just a -- if you don't have an object of serving the Lord and trying to accomplish for Him, whether they get the credit they get for what they have discovered, that is the important thing. And the feeling among scholars in this area is simply indescribable, for fear they won't get full credit for what they think they deserve.

I had a number of years studying Egyptian hieroglyphics and studying cuneiform, and when I came back here and continued my work here in the U. of Penna., Prof. Montgomery was very anxious I should go on in Egyptian. He said there are many Assyriologists. He said there aren't so many Egyptologists. I wish you would stress Egyptian. But actually I have done practically nothing in Egyptian since that time. The reason has been, my primary interest has been in the OT. For the OT you have 10 times as much material in Assyriology as you do in Egyptology. We have some in Egyptology that is ^{of} tremendous importance for study of the Bible, for defense of it, for study of the criticism. A little it throws light on interpretation. We have many times as much from Assyria. Perhaps the reason is because in Egypt, when the Israelites left Egypt, God gave them the terrible plagues and God enabled the Israelites to leave despite all they could do, so they did not have