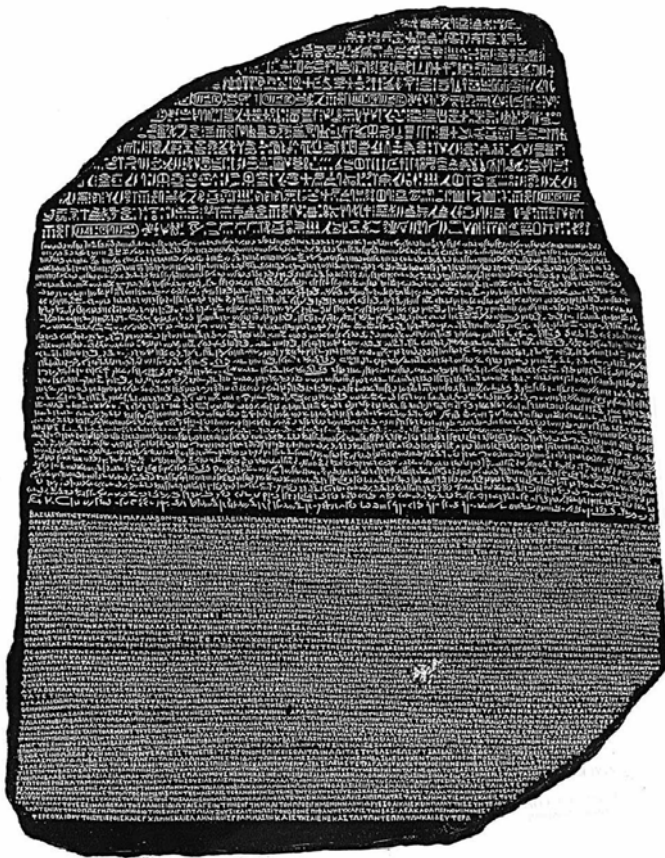


ROSETTA STONE حجر رشيد

The Rosetta Stone is an [Ancient Egyptian artifact](#) which was instrumental in advancing modern understanding of [hieroglyphic](#) writing. The stone is a [Ptolemaic era stele](#) with carved text. The text is made up of 3 translations of a single passage, written in two [Egyptian language](#) scripts (hieroglyphic and [demotic](#)), and in [classical Greek](#). It was created in [196 BC](#), discovered by the French in [1799](#) at [Rosetta](#), a harbor on the Mediterranean coast in Egypt, and contributed greatly to the decipherment of the principles of hieroglyphic writing in 1822 by the French scholar [Jean-François Champollion](#). Comparative translation of the stone assisted in understanding many previously [undecipherable](#) examples of [hieroglyphic](#) writing. The text of the Rosetta Stone is a decree from [Ptolemy V](#), describing the repealing of various taxes and instructions to erect statues in temples. The Stone is 114.4 centimeters high at its tallest point, 72.3 centimeters wide, and 27.9 centimeters thick (45 1/16th in. high, 28 7/8ths in. wide, 11 in. thick). Weighing approximately 760 kg (1,676 pounds), it was originally thought to be [granite](#) or [basalt](#) but is currently described as [granodiorite](#) and is dark grey-bluish-pinkish in color. The stone has been on public display at [The British Museum](#) since [1802](#).



The Rosetta stone, 3rd of a 3-stone series, is a multilingual stele that allowed linguists to begin the process of hieroglyph decipherment.