

hand which he knows is his property, he can go to the court and give proof that this is his property, the other man is to be killed as a thief, unless the other man can bring a proof that he has purchased it legally, and if he can bring such a proof, then the man from whom he purchased it, is killed as a thief. You see, it is mighty important to have written documents, or else living witnesses/you should be sure/ available when a thing like that might come up/ for anything that you have purchased, and so you have thousandsef- of these clay tablets recording all kinds of transactions and thousands of them have been taken from Babylon to the British Museum, and in these historical records from Babylon, particularly, all these legal contracts they did not read right away. They just glanced at them to see what they were and /they found little historical documents or literary documents, naturally those got the first attention. The others were put, set aside for a hope of reading them some time later with care, but the historical documents were read and in the historical documents it was found that the last king of Babylon was named Nabonidus,----- . This says Belshazzar. And it was found that the last king of Bablon, Nabonidus, when the Persians conquered Babylon, was sent into exile, and allowed to live on, and this says, that might be the Belshazzar the king of Chaldeans slain. That does not-fit fit with somebody writing a story right there on the spot then. That would fit very well the with the critical idea that 400 years later, somebody mak= made up the story in order to encourage people to establish stand valiantly against the Assyrian oppressors and he thought of a name which might have been the name of the last king of Babylon, or perhaps have been passed down and- to him and got him confused the in/passing, but he had the name Belshazzar instead of Nabonidus, and it is a little had--to-think- how Nabonidus could get twisted around till it would become Belshazzar. However, not everyone was satisfied with this conclusion. -Oen-f- One was the professor Pinch of the British Museum. Prof. Princh says time after time we find when the Bible and kour knowledge seemf to disagree we get more knowledge and we find that the Bible was correct after all. Let us investigate further