

a certain man who said he was renting a house as agent for Belshazzar, the king's son. Here you have Belshazzar connected up ~~x~~ with the Royal family, ~~and~~ and as soon as he went further, he began to find that some of the tablets --~~the~~ the tablets usually have an oath at the end, and it's always customary to have an oath of a God or a reigning king~~x~~. He began to find tablets in the name of Nabonidus and Belshazzar, and he said why would you have an ~~ota~~ oath in the name of Nabonidus and Belshazzar, unless Belshazzar was co-king with Nabonidus, unless Nabonidus had associated with him on the throne. Well, at this point Professor D... of Yale University took ~~x~~ up the study and he wrote a book entitled Nabonidus and Belshazzar, and appeared in the series of Yale oriental research. And in this book he told about going further with the investigation and finding conclusive proof which is accepted by all scholars in this field today that ~~Nabod~~ Nabonidus in the latter years of his reign associated ~~his~~ his son Belshazzar with him as king, and one tablet ~~x~~ which was at first very hard to read, a German scholar has proven conclusively ~~tht~~ that ~~was~~ that what it says is that night, when the city was taken, the king's son was killed, and Belshazzar was the commander ~~x~~ of the army and the actual ruler, while Nabonidus was living in retirement, and of course in any war it is ~~x~~ easy to whip up the feeling of your people against the enemy --you can take one individual and make him ~~the~~ the symbol of everything that is bad and doubtless the Persians took Belshazzar as that symbol, and so Belshazzar was killed in the conquest of the city and just thrown out of the picture. Nabonidus was given a certain amount of honor as the former king and in ~~retim~~ retirement, and people hardly dared mention Belshazzar and Belshazzar ~~w~~ disappeared from history. And D... said that he went through every later writing that we have referring to this, up to Josephus, who uses