

correspondence of the names in our present Old Testament with the names that we find on the monuments is very striking. It shows with what extreme care the copying of the Hebrew Scriptures has been done. It also shows that the documents must have been written very soon after the events recorded, while the correct names of the kings were known. This tablet which gives us a list of Nebuchadrezzar's officers shows that an incorrect word division has come in to our Hebrew and English Bible although the letters are precisely correct. In Jeremiah 39.3 we read Nergal-sharezer, Sangar-nebo, Sar-sechin, Rab-saris. The arrangement in the English Bible looks as if there were here four distinct names, the first of which is Nergal-sharezer and the second is Sangar-nebo. This list that has recently been discovered shows that the division should actually come between Sangar and Nebo. We have here two names instead of four. Nergal-sharezer was a man from the district of Samgar (or Sinmagir). Nebo-sarsecim was a man who held the position of Rab-saris. Thus these words have been preserved for us with remarkable accuracy all through these centuries, even though the placing of the word division ~~ix~~ at the wrong point shows that the scribes who were copying them had no idea what they really meant. Now the names have been found on this tablet and the matter is made clear.

A little further along in this chapter, we read of Nebuzar-adan, the captain of the guard who had charge of the destruction of Jerusalem. This man is also named on this tablet. The inscriptions of Nebuchadrezzar give us little idea of the political organization of his empire. The descriptions in the Book of Daniel fit in excellently with the picture that Nebuchadrezzar's own inscriptions give us. Conditions at the time of the specific incidents are not particularly mentioned in Babylonian writings.

Woolley who has been excavating at Ur of the Chaldees recently, believes that he has found something which explains an incident in