

So Prof. Pinches said, I'm going to go into the British Museum and find every tablet I can that is dated in the reign of Nabonidus, and see if I can find out anything about this Belshazzar. So he began looking through these tablets, and looked day after day and he came to a tablet with the very name Belshazzar. So there was a man named Belshazzar in the latter days of the kingdom of Babylon. Then he went on till he came to a tablet which told how a certain man rented a house for 3 years, and it said he was renting it as an agent for Belshazzar the king's son. So this connected Belshazzar up with the royal family. Then on further study he found there were some tablets in which the oath was taken in the name of Nabonidus and Belshazzar. Now ~~both~~ ^{oaths} were always ~~made~~ taken either in the name of a god, or of a reigning king, and so he said this ~~p~~ must prove that Nabonidus made his son Belshazzar co-king with him.

At this point Prof. Dougherty of Yale U. took up the study. He wrote up his results in the book Yale Oriental Research Series in 1928, entitled Nabonidus and Belshazzar. Prof. Dougherty pointed out in that book, not only the evidence Pinches had found but much more he found which is accepted by all scholars today that Belshazzar was the son of Nabonidus and in the latter years of Nabonidus' ^{reign} ~~reign~~ he went to an oasis in the Arabian desert named Temma, and devoted himself to scholarly pursuits there and left his son Belshazzar as the real ruler, nominally co-king along with him but actually in command of the army and ruling over Babylon. When the Persians fought against them, they picked out Belshazzar naturally as all nations when they fight against another pick out one man to ^{be} the incarnation of all evil that they oppose, and it was Belshazzar they opposed and he was killed in the conflict.