

then we began to discover documents from Babylonia and in these documents we found that the last king of Babylon was not called Belshazzar, he was called Nabonidus! He ~~was~~ was not killed the night Babylon was taken; he was allowed to live on a few years and given a pension, and spent the rest of his life studying archaeology. That doesn't quite fit does it? In fact we did not find the name of Belshazzar in any of those tablets, and that exactly fits with the idea that this was written 400 yrs. later when they had ~~for~~ forgotten all about Belshazzar. But not everyone was willing to accept that.

There was an Englishman named Prof. Pinches, working in the British Museum who said, I have found that when an error *seems* to found in the Bible, it's because we don't have enough facts. You get the remaining facts and ~~you'll see~~ usually it is explained and ~~you see the Bible was not in error.~~ He said, I want to get all the evidence, not just what we have now. So he went into the place where they have the tablets in the British Museum. In ancient Babylon the business was all written on clay tablets. These little clay tablets about the size of a bar of ivory soap have a very small writing on them made with a stylus, that presses in and makes a wedge-shaped mark so that they call it cuneiform writing. They have found hundreds of thousands of those that have been dug up on the various cities of Babylonia. A few of them are literary ? ? myths, some historical documents. Those have been copied and studied and in those we found Nabonidus ~~is~~ told about, we found no name Belshazzar. But thousands of them are business documents and those they left until later after they had read the historical texts, etc. and then gradually we're getting to these business documents, some of them are just long lists, but many of them prove to be very interesting.