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wouldn't it, to have one name occur twice in a list like that without any indicating mark that this is Nergal-sharezer, Jr. or Nergal-sharezer of some other place, or something like that. Well, up to about twenty years ago we knew nothing about any of these names and then there was discovered a tablet giving a list of some of Nebuchadnezzar's officials and in this list of Nebuchadnezzar's officials we found Nergal-sharezer's name and Nergal-sharezer is the one whose name in Greek, abbreviated some, is N king, the second king after Nebuchadnezzar, second of the powerful kings of the Neo-Babylonian empire. At this time he is a general under Nebuchadnezzar and we find that in the inscription in this one inscription which we find him described as Nergal-sharezer of Sin . Thus his identity is indicated by the place either from which he came or over which he ruled at certain periods. Nergal-sharezer of Sin . Now if you had the word and you wanted to represent it in Hebrew, how would you spell in Hebrew? What would be your first letter? Well, " " either one. What would your next one be? (Student) Would it? The What would happen to the " " in Hebrew? The Hebrew wouldn't say " "; he would say " ", and he would write " and then " " So in Hebrew it would be " Samgar " or " which word does our English have it? It has it " Samgar " so it could be either " " or " ". In the Hebrew it could be represented as "Samgar". Now Nergal-sharezer of Sin then, would be written in Hebrew as Nergal-sharezer . which a later scribe, you know the Samgar vowels were not put in until later, could easily write as/ but it is very difficult to preserve the vowels when they weren't written down at all in a foreign name. All, of course, that we deal with properly are the consonants. Mr. ---? (Student) That's the Greek. You mean ? (Student) Nergal-sharezer Samgar, you see it is the second one in our list here. Samgar. You notice

Nergal-sharezer of Sim then would be written as Nergal-sharezer Samgar.