## 0. T. History 121

Now we have in our Hebrew a hyphen between Sambar and nebo. Evidently that hiphen was put in by a later scribe who didn't understand it. He thought that Nergal-sharezer was a name and that another name came right after it so he put a hyphen in it—Samgar—nebo. Actually the hyphen is a mistake. It should be Nergal-sharezer of Samgar . And then the next one—you don't need to delete your hyphen, just move it over. Nebo-Sarsechim, that would be a good Babylonian name. Nebo Sarsechim was Rabsaris, while Nergal Sharezer was Rab-mag. Ram-saris and Rab-mag are typical Assyrian titles of position.

The chief of the bakers and the chief of the . They would be the sort of title that would be given to a general in the Assyrian army. So I would say we have here the names of two men, Nergal-Sharezer of Sim , Nebo-Sarsechim as Rab-saris, and when you have mentioned the title of him the writer tells us what the title of Nergal-sharezer was.

## O. T. H. 122

effect in our preservation of the names here is the hyphen, which has been put in in the wrong place, which belongs--probably the hyphens were put in much later than the usual writing; any-way, it belongs between Nebo and Sarsechim instead of between Samgar and Nego, and otherwise you would have the name Nergal-sharezer exactly as the Babylonians spelled it and you have the exactly as a Hebrew would hear it, and would write it, the only difference being that the would assimilate in the Hebrew pronunciation. Mr. ---? (Student) Yes. Rab-mag literally would mean the chief of the bakers. Well, we know the general wasn't actually the chief of the bakers-that is, it seems unlikely he was. It is a probably a title that was given to the leader just like in modern English positions will often give an honorary title to a man that represent some (Student) Which one? You mean (Student) Nergal-share zer--oh, yes, Rab-mag. / Yes. It is a possible interpretation, yes. I think the other is more likely but that is certainly not impossible. now, this is another interesting case of the remarkably accurate preservation