

documents from the time of Nabonidus. Eventually he discovered on them the actual name Belshazzar, then he found a tablet which told of the renting of a house for three years by a man who said he was agent for the king's son Belshazzar. Eventually, he found tablets which gave evidence that Belshazzar had not merely been the king's son but actually associated with the king in the government of the kingdom. Then Professor Daugherty of Yale University took up the task and began investigation into all available material bearing on the time of Nabonidus. Daugherty wrote his conclusion in the book which appeared as volume 15 of the Yale Oriental series under the title "Nabonidus and Belshazzar." (Here leave a few spaces.)

This is only one of many instances which can be mentioned where the names and the various elements of the historic structure of the O.T. in the light of archeological discoveries and newer factual materials, very evidently do not fit with the theories of the Wellhausen system. Many of these discoveries relate to the Pentateuch itself. Elements of background have often been shown to have no specific relation to --to be utterly foreign to the life, the times of the later Israelite Kingdom when the documents are alleged to have been written, but to reflect very accurately the actual background of the time of events described. Our own Dr. Speiser, one of the outstanding workers in the reconstruction of the study of the ancient Orient, has brought to light a number of most striking instances of this kind. I call your attention to the story of the teraphim in Jacob's flight from Laban, where it was unknown until comparatively recently just why these teraphim should have been so important, that Laban would think it necessary to follow (now leave a few spaces, then say)