harmonize by co-reigns and possibly by inter-regnums the Biblical data, and fit our construction to secular data. The conclusions to which we have come are shown on the accompanying scale which presents the history of the two kingdoms from Ahab and the battle of Karkar in 854 B.C. to the fall of Samaria in 721 B.C. But since the construction cannot be certain or precise we shall indicate our steps in the formulation of the history of this period.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The Scriptural account may be interpreted as excelling because it employs the name Belshazzar, because it attributes royal power to Belshazzar, and becuase it recognizes that a dual **relationship** rulership existed in the kingdom." The co-reign of Nabonidus and Belshazzar is firmly established by Dougherty.