Notes


17 Both Babylonia and Persia used accession reckonings for the reigns of their kings, so that “year one,” or the first year of a king, did not begin until the Nisan following the king’s taking office at some time in the preceding year.
Cyrus began to reign on the death of Darius in late 538 BC, so that his “year one,” according to the Persian custom of measuring years, began in Nisan of 537 and his fourth year began in Nisan of 535. See my explanatory box in the previous issue of Bible and Spade: “When Were Cyrus’s Years One and Three?,” Bible and Spade 35, no. 2 (Spring 2022): 20.


Beaulieu, Reign of Nabonidas, 108.


Andrew E. Steimmann, Daniel, Concordia Commentary (Saint Louis: Concordia, 2008), 292 n. 5. Whitcomb (Darius the Mede, 15) cites the Nabonidus Chronicle, Column III, line 20 (ANET, 306b) as identifying this governor as active in the days immediately following the fall of Babylon, but the “Gubaru” at this place in the text is probably just an alternate spelling for the Ugbaru mentioned five lines earlier and two lines later, since the cuneiform signs for “ug” and “gu” are similar.


21 Andrew E. Steimmann, Daniel, Concordia Commentary (Saint Louis: Concordia, 2008), 292 n. 5. Whitcomb (Darius the Mede, 15) cites the Nabonidus Chronicle, Column III, line 20 (ANET, 306b) as identifying this governor as active in the days immediately following the fall of Babylon, but the “Gubaru” at this place in the text is probably just an alternate spelling for the Ugbaru mentioned five lines earlier and two lines later, since the cuneiform signs for “ug” and “gu” are similar.


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36 “Cyrus the Great,” 260.

37 254.


39 ANET 315b.

40 *Friendship of the Barbarians*, 81.

41 Beaulieu, *Reign of Nabonidus*, 32.

42 ANET, 526b.


Bibliography


