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was no evidence in the Greek letters of any king of Assyria named Sargon. We had the names of some of the ^{kings} ~~names~~ of Assyria in the Greek writings that were written ~~names~~ long after the time, but no name Sargon was found. Therefore the Encyclopedia guessed that this was a mistake for some other name and certain guesses were made there and in other sources at the time as to what the name might be which was really in back of the mind of the writer when this name Sargon came into the Bible. When Sargon, king of Assyria sent him. Well that is a matter of special corroboration but it wouldn't necessarily be of tremendous importance as far as our attitude toward the Bible is concerned. We know that the manuscripts of the Bible have been copied and recopied and recopied. It is not at impossible that in the case of a particular name there would be an error come in in the course of copying, not at all impossible. It is very difficult to keep from making errors as you copy and recopy and recopy manuscripts. I would suggest as an example if were to write a list of the names of this class and give it to one of you to copy and you would give it to another to copy and so on until you got through the class, half the names at least would be misspelled no matter how carefully you watched. It is very difficult to keep from errors in spelling of names. So it would not be an extremely important matter if an error was found in a proper name in transmission. The remarkable thing is that we find that very few such errors can be proven in the names in the Bible. There are a few cases ~~where~~ where the names have been incorrectly transmitted to us, but the cases are few. The accuracy is far superior to that of any other piece of writing which has come down to us. Now in this case of this name Sargon, they are quite sure that there was a serious *end of 4.*

some of the events of the reign of this king and the story of the excavation of the palace which had been ~~discovered~~ discovered in the mean time in northern Mesopotamia and gave evidence that he actually was one of the great conquerors of the ancient world and one of the great kings of Assyria. There is an instance