

a message from his God at the time when Sargon the king of Assyria sent Tartan against Ashdod, and he took it. A century ago it was generally felt that this name Sargon could not possibly refer to an actual ruler, since there was no evidence relating to any Sargon elsewhere in the Bible, or in any source available to us--source of information available to us. It must be, it was thought, a mistake for Shalmanezar who is mentioned elsewhere in the O.T. Then Corsebad was discovered, so many miles from ancient Nineveh, and excavations of its imposing ruins proved that here was a great palace built by Sargon himself. Many pictures on its walls showed his exploits. Clay tablets were discovered giving many details of the course of his reign. The very campaign mentioned in Isa.20 was found described in these tablets.

t.6. (3/4)

...in his essay on Hebrew history and historical methods published in 1931, Professor A.T. Omstead, of the Univ. of Chicago, made the following statement: (here leave a few lines) (copy here 3 sentences from the top of page 44 in the later draft, then continue)

As we examine the remains of Korsebad and see other evidences of the greatness of King Sargon, and realize that during the period of about , of over 2000 years, his very existence was completely forgotten, except for its use to date a message, a divine message given through the prophet Isaiah, one cannot but ~~think~~ think what a wonderful illustration it is of the principle enunciated in the last verse of the first chapter of 1 Peter (here leave a little bit of space):