

missed by about five minutes of getting it when I was in Oxford but a bookseller from Am., etc. It is a very useful work for the study of the Septuagint but it is not a common work and you probably wouldn't want a personal copy anyway probably because it is heavy to carry around but if you want to do better work than you can with Swete, the thing to use is the Cambridge Septuagint which is not yet complete but which has been moving ahead. It gives the readings of a good many notes of the manuscripts in the footnotes and studying Holmes-Parsons and picking out what are the most common references--the most important various readings. Very useful work published in a great many portfolio volumes--volumes about the size of typesize paper and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and there will be ten or twelve of them in the whole OT. It gives the reading of a great many manuscripts and is a very useful work. It costs perhaps 3 or 4 times what Swete does but still it is not terrifically expensive and is very, very useful.

A work which we have in our library which is very helpful and it is the H Concordance for the Septuagint and this is very useful as you can take any word in the Septuagint or in the NT and go to and find out all the places where it is used in the Septuagint. This one costs about \$50 but they have printed up quite a many copies of and they have them in Oxford in long sheets and every few years they take some of these sheets and they bind them up and sell them. Example of ordering some of them when in Oxford and how they were sold and said they would have some more in a few years but then they found the order and wrote saying the three copies were on the way and so I got the three copies about the same time of the letter saying they couldn't give me the three copies. The Septuagint is the most useful version. Ques. about the value of Rob? I haven't too much confidence in him but it may be that I hit two or three bad places. He has written some good articles on the Septuagint and has done some study on it. Ques. here about Chester Batty. He is too recent. They are not all bound and will not all be. Better to have Swete than Tishendorf.

The Aramaic is the [?]tardoms made by the ancient Jews and sometimes they paraphrase because the Jews had the Hebrew before them and tardom is telling the people what it is meant to be but very often they tell you what they think it means. Tardoms are very close to the Hebrew with the Cereac that is the same meaning as the Vulgate and it is quite early and very close to the Hebrew. Made probably in the 5th century AD and is close to the Hebrew. There were four great issued about 300 years ago. Not taken as much time on the text as I did on the other because we wanted to get these principals of the dependability of the Scriptures. It is very