

this Babylonian concept was necessarily a concept which the Hebrews had or which the writers in the Scriptures had; particularly, so far as I know, the terms used to define it are entirely different from any one that we find in the Scriptures.

Now with that much discussion at this point of sheol, what do you think would be most useful now? To look over the material which you've worked on and particular verses in connection with sheol or to go on to ...? Advanced study, because this is a graduate course in which you are studying and we're simply discussing together those stages of the study or the research which can be most useful. What would you think Miss Cordes?

Student.... It is not whether we have dealt with everything about sheol, but my question is, in the light of your study of the passages do you people feel right now that we would most profitably - you would most profitably make progress in the study by looking at certain passages and seeing what we gather from them about sheol? Or do you think you can do that just as well by yourselves for further work on that and we might as well go on to other things? I take it Miss Cordes thinks it would be good to look at some passages. Now ..(9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).. a dissenting voice, why all right, a couple of passages, someone will have to suggest what would be useful in this connection.

Student.... There are various important aspects that we can get from any one of several helps. But often which help we use depends a good bit on what our approach is that we are making, because one particular help will get us to the goal that we have. If what you want is to simply remind yourself of the verb that you're familiar with and can't think where it is for ~~an~~ instance, Cruden's or Strong's concordance would be much more helpful than Young's. Young's is often very slow to find verbs. But if your idea is to find what the Bible really means and you want to know the meaning of a Hebrew or a Greek verb, Young's is