far more advantageous than Strong's. Of course, the Englishman's is still faster for that.

Now then, regarding the werb <u>sheol</u>, it is my impression that some of you said last time that you felt that <u>sheol</u> was... $(10\frac{1}{2})$ .. at the historical books here, Genesis 37:35, "I will go down into the grave". Who speaks there? That is Jacob, isn't it? And then in 42:38, "My gray hairs with the sorrow to the grave", that's Jacob again. And the identical statement in 44:29, and practically the same in 44:31. So the obly uses of the word <u>sheol</u> in Gen. seem to be in the mouth of Jacob. One thing that should not be overlooked is the question whether there is light from etymology on the words, and for that you'd look in Brown Driver and Briggs or other Heb. lexicons and discussions and doubiless have a discussion and etymology would not prove anything. But he often suggests a great deal and in the case like this where you're dealing with a word in - which goes way back and you're trying to get the essential meaning, etymology can suggest what it may originally have meant.

Would anybody have a suggestion right off hand which could perhaps be helpful in connection with a word like <u>sheol</u>? What would be your first approach if you want to learn whether etymology thoows any light ont it? If you had your choice between having all the scholarly journals and discussions, linguistics, and no concordance and no study of usage and having the Englishman's and Young's concordance, I would take the latter. The others suggest ideas, but this is the evidence, his usage. This is <u>the</u> evidence. Now, of course, if a word only occurs only once or twice you can't necessarily prove **it** a great deal of usage and you may have to resort to other types of things. Now of course I would take *i* for *i* and *i* and

Student....  $(12\frac{1}{2})$   $\dots$  is an interesting thing. The Oxford University Press printed I don't know how many of them, but they have them in these great big sheets and every now and then they bind up a

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