

grave idea. I think grave would fit better here than Pit. I think grave fits better. But in Jacob's case there is the suggestion of grave because the mention of gray hairs. As we said, it may be a figurative use. Now in this case there is suggested a grave by the analogy which is such an excellent analogy to a grave. I think the suggestion is stronger here than there for grave. In fact, if I had this alone I would say grave, but when you have a whole Bible with many references the people being buried, in no case where it says let's go and put him in sheol, he demands and when a man dies he must be put into sheol immediately. That very day!. It may never say that. I mean, sheol~~d~~ does not seem to be representative in Scripture as a place where a man puts another man. That's against the idea of it being a grave. It's not the grave itself in a physical sense.

Student... Yes. Saves him from sheol. Well, he was dead we wouldn't want to save him from sheol, sheol and then the grave. It's not a physical grave, I think that's quite clear. Eventhough these first six usages would sound somewhat like it. Now of course, according to the law a first appearance, the first case is where he says, I'll go down to the grave, speaks of going down so that suggests a grave. The only trouble with the law of first appearances is that it doesn't exist. Except for that it's a good law. Yes?

Student... Yes, oh, very good. Though they ~~sink~~<sup>dig</sup> into sheol, Amos 9:2.

Student.... The verb kophar is used 1, 2, 3 - 8 times in the Old Testament - kophar. The same root, as far as I gather from <sup>quick</sup> looking at this, doesn't seem to occur at all. In the dark they dig through, I dig through the wall. They dig through the wall. It is used, it seems to be used in Johah 1:13, "Nevertheless the men rowed hard", they digged, they dug into the waves. Yes?

Student... They dig into to push, kpphar. I think we ought to