

take a study of Assyriology to find it. Yes, well ~~ye~~ that's the reason I wouldn't think that was necessarily a proof. The rest of Nahum is somewhat like ~~that~~ the latter part of Joel, just about destruction ~~about~~ going out ...etc., there are not a great many particularly interesting things as far as I recall. It might be that when one would get into it a ways they would find it very interesting. But that one verse is extremely interesting. We well touch on that....end of class

Ø 16

(12 $\frac{1}{2}$ f)

The most common type of noun that has a mem preface, is the noun of place or instrument, but many scholars assume that it always must be place or instrument, and I think they are wrong in that. I think that some cases don't fit it. But those are the most common, place and instrument, these are very common. All right, Mr. Haryes?

....13..... you can't really translate exactly into English. I think, "shall not continue to," is perhaps as good an idiom ....13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ....., shall not continue to enter, pass over into it. And this doesn't certainly here mean pass away, that's very clear here. This would fit with the translation of ....13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .... that it will go through, rather than the idea that the nation will pass away. ....

That's the interesting thing about these genitives isn't it? Because of the violence (?) of the sons of Judah who have poured out blood in their land. .... Huh! There wouldn't seem to be any reason for making Egypt and Edom desolate, that Judah had been violent, unless God was going to let these violent people go ahead and conquer Egypt....14..... But it seems more likely that it is the violence shown toward them, rather than the violence exerted by them. You know, you can have a subjective genitive, an objective genitive, or a possessive genitive. There is quite a variety among those, pretty much left to context to decide that particular question, what kind of a genitive ....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....end of class.....end of Ø 16