

Making Biblical Scholarship Accessible

This document was supplied for free educational purposes. Unless it is in the public domain, it may not be sold for profit or hosted on a webserver without the permission of the copyright holder.

If you find it of help to you and would like to support the ministry of Theology on the Web, please consider using the links below:



https://www.buymeacoffee.com/theology



https://patreon.com/theologyontheweb

PayPal

https://paypal.me/robbradshaw

A POCKET LEXICON

TO THE

GREEK NEW TESTAMENT

BY

ALEXANDER SOUTER, M.A.

(MAGDALEN COLLEGE)

SOMETIME YATES PROFESSOR OF NEW TESTAMENT GREEK
AND EXEGESIS IN MANSFIELD COLLEGE

OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMEN HOUSE, E.C. 4
LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW
LEIPZIG NEW YORK TORONTO
MELBOURNE CAPETOWN BOMBAY
CALCUTTA MADRAS SHANGHAI
HUMPHREY MILFORD
PUBLISHER TO THE
UNIVERSITY

Impression of 1929 First edition, 1916

Printed in Great Britain

THE present work is the third and last volume of the tiny trilogy which I have been permitted to contribute for the use of students of the New Testament.¹

In my Oxford days I was particularly struck by the fact that many theological works, which in their German form cost a small sum, were only to be obtained at a greatly increased price, when they appeared in an English dress. It seemed to me that there was at least as large a public for such productions in Britain and America as in Germany, and I could never see that the usual improvement in form justified the higher cost. The supineness of the clergy and others interested has been and is to me a subject of wonder, especially as few of them are men of means. I have long held the view that the most necessary knowledge in all departments should be available to the English reading public at a moderate price, and in this view I have been heartily encouraged by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

The last quarter of a century or so has, as is well known, seen a vast accession to the material of value for the textual interpretation of the Greek New Testament, particularly in Greek papyri discovered in Egypt. These documents are for the most part written in the non-literary Greek, the κοινὴ (διάλεκτος), 'the common dialect' or lingua franca, spoken and written through-

¹ The others are Novum Testamentum Graece, Textui a Retractatoribus Anglis adhibito breven Adnotationem Criticam subiecit A. S. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1910, 1911, reprinted 1913); The Text and Canon of the New Testament (London, Duckworth & Co., 1913).

out almost the whole Graeco-Roman world. Of this Greek an excellent account will be found in A. Meillet's Aperçu de la langue grecque (Paris, 1913), a delightful volume which all interested in Greek ought to read. A number of years ago I formed the plan of a small pocket dictionary, in which as much of this new knowledge as possible should be incorporated in an unobtrusive way. This plan had been quite given up before the end of 1911, but in 1912 such pressure was applied by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press that I felt compelled to take it up again and do what I could with it.

The aim I have set before me is to give the forms of Greek words in the New Testament and their meanings as exactly as possible, according to the best knowledge available at the present time. I have studied brevity throughout, omitting matters connected with declension, conjugation, gender, &c., and even references to passages in the New Testament itself, except in cases where the reader might be left in doubt which of two or more senses to choose. I have thus been able to secure space for extended explanation, where the simplicity of the language is merely specious. I have endeavoured also to assign all borrowings of words or idioms from other languages (Latin, Aramaic, Hebrew) as accurately as possible. It may be assumed, where no such borrowing is indicated, that the evidence now favours the vernacular origin of word or idiom. Occasionally I have added the Latin word expressing the meaning of the Greek.

As readers, I hope to have all who are interested in

the Greek New Testament, from the working man, who with Moulton's smaller grammar 1 and the present work struggles to understand the meaning of the New Testament as exactly as possible, to the experienced scholar, who sometimes forgets the meaning of a word. and may be grateful for some of the information culled from the Latin Fathers and not readily accessible. Most readers, however, will belong to the class of theological students or ministers, who, whether at home or in the train-may be glad to have a handy volume to turn to in a difficulty. Unless I am mistaken, the newer knowledge sheds a flood of light on passages hitherto misunderstood or regarded as unprofitable (e.g. 1 Cor. x. 11, James i. 3, 1 Pet. ii. 2), and sweeps into the dustbin a deal of the well-meant but hair-splitting theology of the past (cf. eis), quite unsuited as it was to the comprehension of plain first-century Christians.

Naturally a work like the present is deeply indebted to many former publications. It is based not on any preceding dictionary of New Testament Greek—to them I am under almost no direct obligation at all—but on the Concordance of Moulton and Geden. The best available modern commentaries on the New Testament are my main source. I should like to express my deep indebtedness to the posthumous commentaries of Hort in particular, for the precise definitions of words, unsurpassed anywhere, which they contain. His method, working as he did with material less abundant and of far inferior usefulness,

¹ Introduction to New Testament Greek (London, Kelly, 3rd edition).

has led him again and again by a divination, which belongs only to the finest scholarship, to conclusions made certain by the newer knowledge. Next, I am under the profoundest obligation to the *Vocabulary* of Moulton and Milligan, which gives one in an extremely attractive form, gracefully concealing a severe philological discipline unequalled in the world, all the important lexical knowledge accruing from the recent finds. My book also bears traces of the closest study of the invaluable *Prolegomena* of Moulton. For the proper names I am indebted above all to the *Kurzes Bibelwörterbuch*, edited by H. Guthe (Tübingen and Leipzig, 1903). In addition to these works I have made use of many others, and I trust that their authors will regard this acknowledgement as sufficient.

Of personal, apart from literary, obligations, I ought to mention my indebtedness to the true friend of many years, Dr. Sanday, for constant counsel and interest; to Dr. Milligan, for so kindly lending me the first part of the *Vocabulary* in proof, while it was still unpublished; and, finally, to two former pupils, Mr. John Fraser, M.A., Lecturer in Latin and Lecturer in Comparative Philology in the University of Aberdeen, from whose scholarly revision the book has greatly benefited, and Rev. C. H. Dodd, M.A., now Lecturer, Mansfield College, Oxford, whose critical faculty I have often had occasion to appreciate. For the defects that remain—and even in a small work like this, where thousands of statements are made, they are inevitable—I am entirely responsible.

BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Deissmann, The Philology of the Greek Bible, its Present and Future (London, 1908).

A. LEXICAL.

- J. H. Moulton and G. Milligan, The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament. Parts I and II (containing A-Δ) (London, 1914-15), the rest meantime in The Expositor, 1908 II, p. 567, and later vols. to 1912 II.
- G. A. Deissmann, Bible Studies, Contributions chiefly from Papyri and Inscriptions to the History of the Language, the Literature, and the Religion of Hellenistic Judaism and Primitive Christianity. Translated by A. Grieve. 2nd ed. (Edinburgh, 1903).
- Light from the Ancient East, the New Testament illustrated by recently discovered Texts of the Graeco-Roman World. Translated by L. R. M. Strachan. 2nd ed. (London, 1911).
- H. Ebeling, Griechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testamente mit Nachweis der Abweichungen des neutestamentlichen Sprachgebrauchs vom Attischen und mit Hinweis auf seine Übereinstimmung mit dem hellenistischen Griechisch (Hannover u. Leipzig, 1913).

Pioneer work of great value in

- E. L. Hicks, On Some Political Terms employed in the New Testament (Classical Review, vol. i [1887], pp. 4 ff., 42 ff.).
- W. M. Ramsay, The Greek of the Early Church and the Pagan Ritual in the Expository Times, vol. x (1898–1899), pp. 9 ff., 54 ff., 107 ff., 157 ff., 208 ff.

B. GRAMMATICAL.

J. H. Moulton, A Grammar of New Testament Greek, vol. i, Prolegomena. 3rd ed. (Edinburgh, 1908). Better still, Einleitung in die Sprache des Neuen Testaments (Heidelberg, 1911).

BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. T. Robertson, A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research (New York, and London, 1914). The most comprehensive ever published.
- L. Radermacher, Neutestamentliche Grammatik: das Griechisch des Neuen Testaments im Zusammenhang mit der Volkssprache (Tübingen, 1911). A delightful sketch.
- Only less valuable is H. St. J. Thackeray, A Grammar of the Old Testament in Greek according to the Septuagint, vol. i, Introduction, Orthography, and Accidence (Cambridge, 1909).

C. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS.

- H. Lietzmann, Griechische Papyri ausgewählt und erklärt (2. Aufl.) (Bonn, 1910). 8đ.
- G. Milligan, Selections from the Greek Papyri, edited with translations and notes (Cambridge, 1910). 5s.
- L. Mitteis u. U. Wilcken, Grundzüge und Chrestomathie der Papyruskunde (2 vols., 4 parts) (Leipzig, 1912). £2.

D. TRANSLATIONS.

- J. Moffatt, The New Testament: a New Translation. 3rd ed. (London, 1914).
- A. Menzies, The Epistle to the Galatians, in the Expositor (December, 1913).
- A. Souter, The Pastoral Epistles, in the Expositor (November, 1913; January, 1914).

E. COMMENTARIES.

- Handbuch zum Neuen Testament . . . herausg. v. Hans Lietzmann (Tübingen, 1906 ff.). (Lk. and Rev. still unpublished: the Gospel parts of particular excellence.)
- Allen's Commentary on Mt. (Edinburgh, 1907), Zahn's on Lk. (Leipzig, 1912-1913), J. Weiss's on I Cor. (Göttingen, 1910), J. Armitage Robinson's on Eph., 2nd ed. (London, 1904), G. Milligan's on I and 2 Thess. (London, 1908), E. Riggenbach's on Hebr. (Leipzig, 1913).

Α

A, the first letter of the Greek alphabet, see ἄλφα.

'Aαρών (Hebr.), Aaron, son of Amram and Jochebed, younger brother of Moses.

'Aβαδδών (Hebr.), Destroyer (i. e. Destroying Angel) or 'place of destruction' (personified).

άβαρής, unburdensome, bringing no weight or oppression upon.

άββά (άββâ) (Aramaic) (voc.), Father!

'Aβειληνή (sc. χώρα), the Abilenian territory, the territory of Abila (in Syria), a small principality in the mountains WNW. of Damascus.

"Aβελ (Hebr.), Abel, second son of Adam and Eve, brother of Cain.

'Aβιά (Hebr.), Abijah, founder of the eighth class of priests (I Chron. xxiv 10).

'Aβιάθαρ (Hebr.), Abiathar, a priest in King David's time.

'Αβιληνή, see 'Αβειληνή.

'Aβιούδ (Hebr.), Abiud, son of Zorobabel and father of Eliakim.

'Αβραάμ (Hebr.), Abraham, progenitor of the Hebrew race; hence the phrase θυγατέρα 'Αβραάμ (Lk. xiii 16) means simply a woman of Hebrew race.

αβυσσος (ή), the abyss, the unfathomable depth, an especially Jewish conception, the home of the dead and of evil spirits.

"Ayaβos, Agabus, a Christian prophet (Ac. xi 28, xxi 10).

αγαθοεργέω (αγαθουργέω), I work that which is good, I perform good deeds.

ἀγαθοποιέω

άγαθοποιέω, I do that which is good (ἀγαθοποιῶν nom. sing. masc. pres. pcpl.) (opp. κακοποιέω).

ayaθοποιίa, the doing of that which is good.

άγαθοποιός (adj. as noun), a doer of that which is good (ἀγαθοποιῶν gen. pl. masc., 1 Pet. ii 14) (opp. κακοποιός).

dyaθός, (intrinsically) good, good (in nature), good (whether it be seen to be so or not), the widest and most colourless of all words with this meaning (opp. πονηρός, κακός): τὰ ἀγαθά (bona), the goods, Lk. xii 18.

άγαθουργέω (contracted form of ἀγαθοεργέω, which see). ἀγαθωσύνη, (intrinsic) goodness (especially as a personal quality), with stress on the kindly (rather than the righteous) side of goodness.

dyalliagis, wild joy, ecstatic delight, exultation, exhila-

ration.

αγαλλιάω, I exult, I am full of joy.

äγαμοs, unmarried, not married, of a person not in a state of wedlock, whether he or she has formerly been married or not.

άγανακτέω, I am angry, I am incensed.

dyaváktyous, feeling of anger, vexation.

άγαπάω, I love (never of love between the sexes, but nearly always of the love of (the) God or (the) Christ to us, and of our love to Him and to our fellow creatures, as inspired by His love for us).

ἀγάπη (a word exclusively Biblical, curtailed from ἀγάπησις [from ἀγαπάω]: in LXX generally of sexual love; first in higher sense not before about 100 B.C.), love [this was the sense of the word charity in the time of the A.V.], as that of (the) God or (the) Christ to us, and our love to Him and to our fellow creatures thus inspired: ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ χριστοῦ are sometimes ambiguous, when it is doubtful whether (the) God's, (the) Christ's love for us, or our love for (the) God, (the) Christ, is intended; in most cases the former is probably the primary thought: ἀγάπαι plur. (Jude, verse 12) concr., of the love-feasts of

the Christians, evening meals partaken of by Christians in the early Church, either accompanied or followed by the Eucharist. Such common meals were sacred, and intended to be expressive of the union of Christians in their Head.

ἀγαπητός, loved, beloved, with two special applications, (a) ὁ ἀγαπητός, the Beloved, a title of the Messiah (Christ), as beloved beyond all others by the God who sent Him; (b) of Christians, as beloved by God, Christ, and one another.

"Ayap (Hebr.), Hagar, the servant of Sarah, wife of Abraham, and interpreted by Rabbinic lore, countenanced by Paul, as a type of Mt. Sinai, where the

Mosaic Law was given (Gal. iv 24-5).

dγγαρεύω (from a Persian word, meaning to impress for the postal service), I impress (into my service), I send (on an errand).

ayyelov, a vessel, flask, can.

dyyελία, a message.

άγγέλλω, I report, I announce (as messenger).

ayyos, a vessel.

αγε (properly imperative of αγω), an interjection, come
now! ho now!

dyέλη, a herd.

άγενεαλόγητος, unprovided with a genealogy, whose descent cannot be traced.

άγενής, literally, without γένος (family); hence ignoble. άγιαζω (apparently exclusively Biblical), I make äγιος, treat as äγιος (set apart, holy), sanctify, hallow (see

äγιος). aylaσμός, the process of making or becoming aylos (set

apart, holy).

äγιος, set apart by (or for) the God, holy, sacred, e. g. αγία πόλις (of Jerusalem) Mt. iv 5; τὸ ἄγιον πνεθμα,

άγιότης

άγιότης, holiness (see άγιος), as an abstract quality.

άγιωσύνη, the resulting state of the äγως, holy or sanctified state.

άγκάλη, an arm, especially as bent to receive a burden. ἄγκιστρον, a fish-hook.

dykupa, an anchor.

ãγναφος, (of cloth) unfulled, unmilled, not yet dressed (by the fuller).

ayreia, purity, chastity.

άγνίζω, I make pure, either (a) ceremonially (e.g. Ac. xxi 24), or (b) actually (e.g. 1 Pet. i 22).

άγνισμός, (ceremonial) purification.

άγνοξω, I do not know, I am ignorant of (a person, thing, or fact), sometimes with the idea of wilful ignorance.

àγνόημα, an offence committed through ignorance, an error due to (wilful or culpable) ignorance.

ayrota, ignorance, inadvertence; sometimes with the idea of wilful blindness (Eph. iv 18).

άγνός (originally, in a condition prepared for worship), pure (either ethically, or ritually, ceremonially); chaste.

άγνότης, purity, chastity.

dyrus, purely, with pure motives, honestly.

αγνωσία, disgraceful ignorance.

аучьстоя, unknown, unknowable.

dyopá, market-place, market.

αγοράζω, I buy.

dyopaîos, (a) a lounger in the market-place, perhaps with the idea of agitator, Ac. xvii 5; (b) ἀγοραῖοι (understand ἡμέροι), market days; or (understand σύνοδοι, conuentus) assizes.

äγρα, catching, a catch.

άγράμματος, unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, perhaps with the narrower idea, unacquainted with Rabbinic teaching.

αγραυλέω, I spend the night in the open, bivouac.

άγρεύω, I catch, capture.

appiéhaios, a wild olive.

ἄγριος, wild.

^{*}Αγρίππας, Agrippa, i.e. Herod Agrippa II (M. Iulius Agrippa) (A. D. 28—about 93), son of Agrippa I (the Herod of Ac. xii), king of Chalcis (A. D. 50), and afterwards of the old tetrarchies of Philip and Lysanias also.

ἀγρός (a word rare in papyrus documents, and now obsolete), a field, especially as bearing a crop; the country, Mk. xv 21, xvi 12: plur. ἀγροί, lands, property in land, a country estate.

άγρυπνέω, I am not asleep, I am awake; especially I am

watchful, careful.

dγρυπνία, the state of being awake (at night).

ἄγω, (a) I lead, I lead away, I bring (a person, or animal); thus I bring before a court of justice; (b) especially in 1st pers. plur. subjunct. ἄγωμεν, intr. let us depart (e. g. Mk. i 38); (c) I hold, keep, celebrate: ἀγοραῖοι ἄγονται (Ac. xix 38), assizes are held.

άγωγή, leading; hence, mode of life, conduct.

ἀγών, an (athletic) contest; hence, a struggle (in the soul).

άγωνία (properly the feeling of the athlete before a contest), great fear, terror, of death; anxiety.

άγωνίζομαι, 1 am struggling (as in an athletic contest or warfare); sometimes with the object ἀγῶνα expressed.

'Aδάμ (Hebr.), Adam, the first man, the first parent of the human race: ὁ ἔσχατος 'Αδάμ, its latest ideal representative, who inaugurates the new age, Jesus the Messiah (I Cor. xv 45).

άδάπανος, without expense, for which nothing has to be

paid.

*A88ei (Hebr.), Addei, son of Cosam, and father of Melchei, one of the ancestors of Jesus (Lk. iii 28).

άδελφή, (a) a sister; (b) a woman (fellow-)member of a church, a Christian woman (Rom. xvi 1; 1 Cor. vii

15, &c.).

ἀδελφός, (a) a brother (so probably even in Rom. xvi 23, 2 Cor. xii 18); (b) (a use characteristic of Jewish literature but not confined to it) a member of the same religious community, especially a fellow-Christian (particularly in the plural).

άδελφότης, brotherhood (in the collective sense), the members of the Christian Church, Christendom.

αδηλος, unseen, inconspicuous, indistinct (also of sound). αδηλότης, the quality of being unseen (of disappearing), indefiniteness, uncertainty.

άδήλως, out of sight, obscurely, inconspicuously; in 1 Cor. ix 26 perhaps=uncertainly, without certain aim.

άδημονέω (originally, I am bewildered, from δήμων, knowing, prudent), I feel fear, I lack courage; I am distressed.

αρθης (in LXX=Sheol), Hades, the unseen world, into which the spirits of all persons pass at death.

άδιάκριτος, without dividings of mind, undivided, wholehearted.

άδιάλειπτος, unceasing, unremitting.

άδιαλείπτως, unceasingly, without remission.

άδικέω, I act unjustly towards, I injure, I harm (animate or inanimate).

άδίκημα, (a) a legal wrong, a crime (with which one is charged), a misdeed; (b) a crime against God, a sin (Rev. xviii 5).

aδικίο, injustice, unrighteousness, hurt; sometimes in a Hebraistic genitive, equivalent to the adjective ἄδικος (e.g. Lk. xvi 8, xviii 6).

абыков, unjust, unrighteous (opp. бікаюв).

abikus, unjustly.

'Aδμείν (Hebr.), Admein, son of Arnei, father of Naasson, one of the ancestors of Jesus.

6

άδόκιμος, failing to pass the test, unapproved, counterfeit.

άδολος, unadulterated, pure.

'Αδραμυντηνός ('Αδραμυττηνός), belonging to Adramyttium,

a port in Mysia, NW. Asia Minor.

'Aδρίας, the Hadria, a name given by sailors not merely to the Adriatic Sea, to which it properly belonged, but also to the open Mediterranean to the south-east of Italy, to the sea that lay between Malta, Italy, Greece, and Crete.

άδρότης, lavishness, lavish generosity.

άδυνατέω, of things, to be impossible.

άδύνατος, (a) of persons, incapable (Ac. xiv 8, Rom. xv 1); (b) of things, impossible; τὸ ἀδύνατον, either the inability, or that which is impossible (Rom. viii 3).

ą̃δω, I sing.

άεί (rare in colloquial Greek), always.

ἀετός, an eagle.

ἄζυμος, unleavened, especially in the neut. plur. τὰ ἄζυμα, the unleavened bread, a festival of the Hebrews, held from 15 to 21 Nisan, in commemoration of their deliverance from Egypt: in a moral sense, 1 Cor. v 7-8.

'Aζώρ (Hebr.), Azor, son of Eliakim and father of Zadok,

an ancestor of Jesus.

"Αζωτος, Azotus, Ashdod, a coast town of Palestine belonging to the ancient Philistia, and part of Herod's kingdom.

άήρ, air, the lower air we breathe.

άθανασία, immortality, imperishability, freedom from death.

άθέμιτος, illegal, unlawful; thus (nefastus) abominable.

aleos, without god, without (the only true) god, godless.

αθεσμος, lawless, ignoring the (divine) ordinances.

άθετέω, I annul, make of no effect, set aside, ignore, slight; I break faith with, Mk. vi 26.

άθέτησις, annulment.

'Abhvai, Athens, the intellectual capital of Greece.

'Αθηναίος

Adnvalos, Athenian, belonging to Athens. αθλέω, I engage, compete, in an (athletic) vontest. άθλησις, a struggling (as in an athletic contest). άθροίζω, I gather together, collect. άθυμέω. I lose heart, am despondent. dθώος (sometimes, unpunished), guililess, innocent. alyeros, of a goat. alyuahos, sea-coast, (sandy) beach; shore (of sea or lake), land. Aίγύπτιος, Egyptian. Αΐγυπτος, Egypt. dibios, lasting for ever. aibus (apparently absent from papyri), shame, modesty. Albiow, Ethiopian, Abyssinian. αίμα, blood (especially as shed): σὰρξ καὶ αίμα (αίμα καὶ σàρξ), a Hebraistic expression for a human being, human beings, human nature. alpateryuoia, a shedding or pouring forth of blood (in sacrifice). αίμορροέω, I suffer from a continual flow (oozing) of Airéas. Aeneas. a citizen of Lydda. aiveois, praise, commendation. aiνέω, I praise. aiviyua, a riddle. alvos, praise. Alvar, Aenon. Eusebius and Jerome place this site 8 (Roman) miles south of Scythopolis near the Iordan. aipéonai, I choose. alpeous (originally, choosing, choice), a self-chosen opinion: a religious or philosophical sect. αίρετίζω. I choose. aipetikos, disposed to form sects, sectarian, factious. αίρω, (a) I raise, lift up; (b) I take away, remove. αἰσθάνομαι, I perceive. alobyois, perception. αίσθητήριον, perceptive faculty.

αἰσχροκερδής, fond of base gain.

αἰσχροκερδώς, in a spirit of eagerness for base gain.

αισχρολογία, filthy speech, foulmouthedness.

αίσχρός, base, disgraceful.

αίσχρότης, baseness.

αἰσχύνη, shame; shamefacedness.

αἰσχύνομαι, I am ashamed.

αιτέω, I ask, request, beg, petition: middle voice αιτέομαι, I ask for myself (perhaps with entreaty).

аїтуна, a request.

odría, (a) a cause, reason; excuse; (b) a charge, accusation; (c) guilt; (d) relationship, matter, circumstances, case (= causa), Mt. xix 10.

αΐτιον (neut. of adj. aίτιος), cause shading into crime;

guilt, criminality.

airios (adj.), the cause of, the originator of; responsible for.

altíwna, a charge, accusation.

αἰφνίδιος, sudden.

αίχμαλωσία, captivity: Hebraistically = captives, Eph. iv 8.

αίχμαλωτεύω, I take captive (in war).

αίχμαλωτίζω, I take captive (in war), I subdue, I ensnare.

αἰχμάλωτος, a captive (in war), hence generally.

alών (from a root meaning life, especially long life, old age), an age, a cycle (of time), especially of the present age as contrasted with the future age, and of one of a series of ages stretching to infinity: ἀπ' alῶνος, from the beginning of the present age, from the beginning of time, Lk. i 70, &c.: els alῶνα (in saeculum, in aeternum, Ambros. expos. ps. cxviii 12 7 § 1): alῶνες alῶνων, a Hebraistic expression, more emphatic than the simple alῶνες Gal. i 5, &c.

aiώνιος, (a) age-long, and, therefore, practically eternal, unending; (b) partaking of the character of that which lasts for an age, as contrasted with that which is

brief and fleeting.

ἀκαθαρσία

ἀκαθαρσία, uncleanness, impurity.

åκάθαρτος, unclean, impure: in reference to demons, spirits, Mt. x 1, &c.

άκαιρέομαι, I am without a suitable opportunity (to effect something).

akaipus, unseasonably, out of due season, inopportunely.

акакоs, innocent, guileless; simple, Rom. xvi 18.

åκανθα, a thorn-bush.

ἀκάνθινος, made of thorns.

ακαρπος, fruitless, profitless.

ἀκατάγνωστος, uncondemned, unimpeachable.

ἀκατακάλυπτος, not veiled, unveiled.

άκατάκριτος, uncondemned (probably an attempt to translate the Latin re incognita or causā indictā, '(our, one's) case not having been tried').

άκατάλυτος, indissoluble, that cannot be broken up.

ἀκατάπαστος, a colloquial spelling of ἀκατάπαυστος, q.v. ἀκατάπαυστος, not ceasing from, not abandoning (giving up), c. gen.

ακαταστασία, disturbance, upheaval, revolution, almost anarchy, first in the political, and thence in the moral

sphere.

άκατάστατος (in LXX staggering, reeling), unsettled, unstable (though these are hardly strong enough equivalents), almost anarchic.

'Ακελδαμάχ, see 'Αχελδαμάχ.

άκέραιος, (lit. unmixed) simple, unsophisticated.

akkings, unbent, unvielding, resolute.

ἀκμάζω, I reach maturity, become ripe: I am in full vigour.

ἀκμήν, (properly adverbial acc. of ἀκμή [full time, maturity], and meaning just now) thus, Mt. xv 16 (where parallel in Mk. vii 18 has οὔτως).

άκοή, (a) hearing, faculty of hearing; ear: in ἀκοῦ ἀκούειν (Mt. xiii 14, &c.), a Hebraistic (?) expression,

the drog is emphatic; (b) report, rumour.

ἀκολουθέω (takes the place of the old ἔπομαι), I accompany, attend.

ἀκούω, I hear, listen; in the passive, is heard, is reported: ἀκοῆ ἀκούειν, see ἀκοή.

άκρασία (= άκράτεια), incontinence, intemperance (in wide sense).

dκρατής, (impotent, hence) lacking self-control, inclined to excess.

ακράτος (from κεράννυμι), unmixed, undiluted.

ἀκρίβεια (diligentia), accuracy, exactness, attention to detail, scrupulousness.

άκριβής (diligens), careful, accurate, exact, strict, scrupulous, precise.

άκριβόω, I examine carefully, inquire strictly.

άκριβως (diligenter), carefully, exactly, strictly.

ákpís, a locust.

άκροατήριον, auditorium, recitation hall; court room (for hearing cases).

ακροατής, a hearer of, a listener to.

ἀκροβυστία (a technical word of Jewish use, adapted from ἀκροποσθία[?]), foreskin, prepuce: used sometimes as a slang term by Jews, of Gentiles (Eph. ii 11).

ακρογωνιαίος (= Attic γωνιαίος) (adj.), in the corner (of a building), corner-(stone).

άκροθίνιον (lit. top of a heap), spoil, treasure (taken in war).

ακρον (neut. of adj. ακρος), edge, tip.

'Aκύλας, the Greek way of writing the Latin Aquila, a male proper name; the husband of Priscilla (Prisca), and a Jew, of a family belonging to (Sinope in?) Pontus.

ακυρόω, I annul, make of no effect, cancel.

ἀκωλύτως (characteristic of legal documents), without let or hindrance.

ακων, unwilling, generally used where English would express by an adverb, unwillingly (cf. inuitus).

άλάβαστρος, an alabaster phial or bottle.

dhagoreia, arrogant display, ostentation; plur. = occasions of ostentation.

άλαζών (gloriosus), boastful, giving one's self airs in a loud and flaunting way.

ἀλαλάζω

άλαλάζω (onomatopoeic, cf. Hebrew), *I cry aloud*, generally of persons (in Mk. v 38 from sorrow): κύμβαλον -άζον, a clanging or clashing cymbal (I Cor. xiii I).

αλάλητος, unutierable, that baffles words.

ἄλαλος, dumb.

anas (neut.), salt.

άλεεύς (a modification of the earlier άλιεύς), a fisherman.

αλείφω, I anoint.

άλεκτοροφωνία (galli cantus, gallicinium), cockcrow, as a period of time, between midnight and 3 a.m.

άλέκτωρ, a cock.

'Aλεξανδρεύς, an Alexandrian, a native (or resident) of Alexandria in Egypt.

'Αλεξανδρινός (οτ -ivos), belonging to Alexandria in

Egypt.

Aλέξανδρος, Alexander, a proper name of Greek origin, borne by four, possibly five, persons in the N.T., (a) an early Christian, son of Simon of Cyrene, who carried the Cross, Mk. xv 21; (b) a leading non-Christian Jew in Jerusalem, Ac. iv 6; (c) an Ephesian Jew, Ac. xix 33; (d) a renegade Christian at Rome (1 Tim. i 20), probably to be identified with Alexander the coppersmith (2 Tim. iv 14).

ἄλευρον, meal.

άλήθεια, truth, but not merely truth as spoken; truth of idea, reality, sincerity, truth in the moral sphere, straightforwardness: ἐπ' ἀληθείας, really, truly.

άληθεύω, I say (speak) truth, Gal. iv 16; I do truth, I maintain truth (the truth) (see ἀλήθεια for the sense

of 'truth').

άληθής, true in fact; hence more widely (see άλήθεια). άληθινός (less common than άληθής), true (lit. made of truth), real, genuine.

ἀλήθω, I grind.

άληθῶς, truly, verily.

άλιεύς, see άλεεύς.

άλιεύω, I fish.

δλίζω, I sall, sallen, sprinkle with sall (of sacrifices or
of those who offer sacrifice), keep fresh and sound,
and so acceptable to God.

άλίσγημα (from ἀλισγέω, read in Freer MS. at Mk. ix 49), pollution, perhaps a polluted thing (specially of food).

ἀλλά (used very like πλήν), but; except, Mk. iv 22, Mt. xx 23; ἀλλ' ή, except, 2 Cor. i 13; in Mk. vi 9 ἀλλά is probably a misrendering of an Aramaic word meaning and not.

άλλάσσω (transitive), I change, alter.

άλλαχόθεν, from another quarter, practically by another way.

άλλαχοῦ (= ἄλλοσε, ἀλλαχόσε, elsewhither), elsewhere.

άλληγορέω, I allegorize, I interpret as an allegory.

άλληλουιά (Hebr.), Hallelujah, Praise the Lord.

άλλήλων &c. (a reciprocal word = inter se, in uicem), one another.

άλλογενής, a man of another race, a foreigner.

άλλομαι, I leap, leap up.

αλλος (alius), other, another (of more than two), different; see under ἔτερος; ὁ ᾶλλος, the other (of two only), Mt. v 39, &c.; ᾶλλοι ᾶλλοτι... some—one thing, some—another thing.

άλλοτριοεπίσκοπος (a word of uncertain application, perhaps) a pryer into other men's affairs, by means of soothsayers, astrologers, &c.

άλλότριος (alienus), belonging to another person, belonging to others.

άλλόφυλος, a foreigner.

άλλως, otherwise: τὰ άλλως έχοντα, things that are otherwise.

άλοάω, I thresh (corn).

άλογος, without (devoid of) human reason; unreasonable, senseless.

άλόη, aloes, the powdered fragrant aloe wood.

äλs, salt.

άλυκός, salty, saline.

ἄλυπος

aλυπος, free from pain (grief, trouble).

άλυσις, a (light) chain.

άλυσιτελής, profitless, unprofitable.

αλφα, alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet, cf. A.

'Aλφαῖοs, Alphaeus, apparently two persons, (a) father of Levi (Mk. ii 14); and (b) father of James (Mk. iii 18, &c.). (Some say = Aramaic Chalphai, and identify with Clopas, John xix 25.)

 $\partial \lambda \omega v = \partial \lambda \omega s$, a threshing-floor.

αλώπηξ, a fox.

αλωσις, capture, capturing.

äuo, (a) adv. at the same time, therewith; (b) prep. along with, together with.

άμαθής (very rare in Hellenistic period), unlearned.

αμαράντινος, unfading, fadeless.

άμάραντος, unfading.

άμαρτάνω, originally, I miss the mark; hence, (a) I make a mistake; (b) I sin, I commit a sin (against God); sometimes (Lk. xvii 4, Ac. xxv 8, &c.) the idea of sinning against a fellow-creature is present.

άμάρτημα (erratum), a fault, a sin.

άμαρτία (error, a wrong state of mind or soul), a sin.

άμάρτυρος, unwitnessed, untestified to.

άμαρτωλός, (a) sinning, sinful; (b) frequent as a translation of a contemptuous Aramaic word, with reference to particular classes despised by strict Jews, a sinner. ἄμαχος (originally a military word), not quarrelsome, peaceable.

άμάω, I mow, reap.

άμέθυστος, amethyst (a kind of rock crystal: the best specimens are the colour of unmixed wine, whence perhaps the name).

ἀμελέω, I neglect.

ἄμεμπτος, blameless.

ἀμέμπτως, blamelessly.

άμέριμνος, free from anxiety (though 'anxiety' is rather too strong a word).

dμετάθετος, unchanged, unchangeable.

άμετακίνητος, immovable.

dμεταμέλητος, not to be repented of, about which no change of mind can take place, not affected by change of mind. dμετανόητος, unrepentant.

αμετρος (inmensus), unmeasurable, immeasurable: είς τὰ

αμετρα, to a limitless degree.

άμήν (Hebr.), verily, truly: at the end of sentences may be paraphrased by So let it be!

άμήτωρ (lit. motherless), whose mother's name is not recorded (or known).

αμίαντος, undefiled, untainted.

'Aμιναδάβ (Hebr.), Aminadab, son of Aram and father of Naasson, one of the ancestors of Jesus.

äμμος, sand.

άμνός (agnus), a lamb (as a type of innocence, and with sacrificial connotation).

άμοιβή, a change, an exchange; hence, plur. reciprocal good deeds (services), a fitting requital.

ἄμπελος, a vine.

άμπελουργός (uinitor, vigneron), a vine-dresser.

άμπελών, a vineyard (-ών [= Lat. -etum] indicates

' plantation of ', cf. ελαιών).

'Aμπλιᾶτος (pet form 'Aμπλίας), Ampliatus, a male member of the church at Rome, probably of the imperial household.

άμύνομαι (very rare in the colloquial language), I attack in defence, I defend (by force).

αμφιάζω (from ἀμφί, as ἀντιάζω is from ἀντί), I clothe, I put clothing (covering) on (over).

άμφιβάλλω, I cast (a fishing net), I fish.

αμφίβληστρον, a (casting) net.

ἀμφιέζω, a faulty spelling of ἀμφιάζω.

άμφιέννυμι (a survival of literary language), I clothe.

'Αμφίπολις, Amphipolis, a leading city of Macedonia.

αμφοδον, a street, or rather a quarter or block (insula) of a city.

άμφότεροι, both (of two): in Ac. xix 16, xxiii 8, perhaps

άμώμητος

= all (of more than two); so in common speech

and in Byzantine Greek.

άμώμητος (a literary word), unblemished. (The Greek word properly means not to be blamed, but under the influence of Hebrew the other sense has come into prominence.)

αμωμον, spice, an odorous unguent derived from an Eastern plant with fruit like grapes, Rev. xviii 13.

αμωμος (cf. ἀμώμητος), (a) blameless, the original sense, which may be that in Eph. i 4, v 27, &c.; (b) without blemish, unblemished, a sense almost invariable in the LXX, of sacrificial animals, and possibly the only sense intended in N.T.

Aμώς (Hebr. = Amon, O.T.), Amos, son of Manasseh

and father of Josiah, an ancestor of Jesus.

ἄν, (a) an untranslatable word (under the circumstances, in that case, anyhow), the general effect of which is to make a statement contingent, which would otherwise be definite: it is thus regularly used with the subjunctive mood: cf. εως ἄν, until such time as, ôς ἄν, ὅστις ἄν, whosoever, ὅσοι ἄν, as many as . . . may, ὅπως ἄν, ὡς ἄν (1 Cor. xi 34, &c., not in 1 Cor. xii 2), that so; so, with the indicative past, in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, e.g. Mt. xi 21 ᾶν . . . μετένοησαν, 'would have repented', where μετένοησαν alone would have meant 'repented'; cf. also Mk. vii 11 (reading ô ᾶν . . . ὡφελήθης); and with the optative (rare in N.T.), e.g. τί ᾶν θέλοι, 'how he would like' (Lk. i 62), where τί θέλοι would be 'how he might like'; (b) if (= Attic ἥν, ἐἀν), e.g. John xii 32 (v.l.), xiii 20.

ανά, prep. up; hence up along; ἀνὰ μέσον, in the middle:
most commonly with a distributive force, e.g. ἀνὰ
δηνάριον (Mt. xx 9), 'a denarius each', ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας
(Lk. ix 3), 'two tunics each', ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα (Lk. ix 14),
'in fifties', 'in groups of fifty', ἀνὰ δύο (Lk. x 1), 'two
by two' (where perhaps ἀνὰ δύο δύο, a mixed dis-

tributive, ought to be read).

άναβαθμός, a step; plur. a flight of steps, the well-known

C

'stairs' leading up from the temple to the tower of Antonia at Jerusalem.

avaβaívω, I go up, mount, ascend.

åraβάλλομαι, I postpone, especially I postpone the trial of, with accus. of the person affected.

åvaβιβάζω, I cause to come up, bring up, regularly from sea to land.

ἀναβλέπω, (a) I look up, e.g. Mt. xiv 19; (b) I recover my sight, e.g. Mt. xi 5.

avaβλεψις, recovery of sight.

dvaβodω, I shout upwards, cry out, raise my voice, Mt. xxvii 46 (text doubtful).

avaβoλή, postponement, delay, putting off.

ανάγαιον, an upper room; another form is ανώγεων.

ἀναγγέλλω, I announce, report. ἀναγεννάω, I beget again, I beget into a new life.

αναγινώσκω, I read aloud (in the scriptures, i.e. the Old Testament).

ἀναγκάζω, I compel, I constrain.

1423

dναγκαιος (necessarius), (a) necessary, essential; (b) intimate, Ac. x 24.

άναγκαστώς, by way of compulsion, by force.

dνάγκη, necessity, constraint, compulsion; ἔχω ἀνάγκην, I am obliged.

ἀναγνωρίζω, I make known to again, I make to be recognized (text doubtful in Ac. vii 13).

ανάγνωσις, public *reading* (of the law and prophets in synagogue or church).

ἀνόγω, (a) I lead up; (b) mid. and pass. I put to sea, set sail.

άναδείκνυμ, I show forth or clearly; hence, I proclaim (a person's appointment to an office), I appoint.

dvádectis, the proclamation of an appointment (to an office); perhaps rather admission to membership of a society.

åvaδέχομαι, I welcome, receive kindly; in Heb. xi 17
perhaps I undertake, I assume the responsibility of.

17

ἀναζάω

ἀναζάω, I come to life again, I revive (in Lk. xv 24 text doubtful).

αναζητέω, I seek out, search for (implying the difficulty

of the task).

dvaζώννυμι, İ gird up, brace up (with a view to active exertion). A metaphor from the girding of the flowing tunic, to prevent its hampering one in active work.

avaζωπυρέω, I stir up the fire, fan the flame of.

ἀναθάλλω, I cause to bloom again.

dνάθεμα (properly, a devoting to the vengeance of the infernal goddesses), a curse, a cursed thing. Distinguish from dνάθημα, q. v.

αναθεματίζω, I curse, I invoke curses.

avaθεωρέω, I look up at, I gaze up at.

dvdθημα, an offering dedicated (hung up in a temple) by a worshipper to a god, in return for a favour received, Lk. xxi 5.

draideta, shamelessness, shameless persistence (e.g. in

greed).

dvalpeois, taking away (of life), killing, slaying, murder. dvalpéw, (a) I take up, e. g. Ac. vii 21; more often (b) I take away the life of, murder (2 Thess. ii 8, text doubtful).

ἀναίτιος, guiltless.

ἀνακαθίζω (in class. Gk. I cause to sit up), I sit up (text in Lk. vii 15 doubtful).

avakawilo, I make fresh again, I make fresh as at the first.

ανακαινόω (not cited before Paul), I renew, I make new again (cf. ἀνακαινίζω).

dvakaivwois (not cited earlier), renewing.

ἀνακαλύπτω, I unveil.

ἀνακάμπτω, I return.

ἀνάκειμαι, I recline (especially at a dinner-table).

άνακεφαλαιόομαι (a literary word, from κεφάλαιον, capitulum, chapter, section), I sum up, summarize, recapitulate; in Eph. i 10 gather up in one.

ἀνακλίνω, (a) I make to recline (especially at a dinnertable); (b) mid. and pass. I recline at a table.

άνακράζω (colloquial), I shout (aloud).

άνακρίνω, I examine, inquire into (judicially: see ἀνάκρισιs); of the preliminary examination, preceding the trial proper: hence with derived applications.

dvakpivis, judicial examination, preliminary inquiry.

ἀνακυλίω, I roll back.

άνακύπτω, I raise myself, become erect (Lk. xiii 11);
I look up (Lk. xxi 28).

ἀναλαμβάνω, (a) I take up, raise; (b) I pick up, 2 Tim. iv 11, or take on board, Ac. xx 13, 14; (c) I carry off, lead away, Ac. xxiii 31.

dνάλημψις, a taking up, lifting up (of the Ascension; lit. Assumption).

ἀναλίσκω, I destroy, annihilate (in 2 Thess. ii 8 text is doubtful).

avahoyía, proportion, measure.

άναλογίζομαι (from λόγος = account), I reckon up, count over.

äναλος, saltless, tasteless, flat.

ἀνάλυσις, departing, departure (from this life). (Probably a metaphor from the yoking and unyoking of transport animals.)

ἀναλύω (see ἀνάλυσις), *I depart*, Phil. i 23; perhaps, *I return*, Lk. xii 36 (Jerome demands this sense also in Phil. i 23).

ἀναμάρτητος, sinless.

αναμένω, I await (one whose coming is expected).

αναμιμνήσκω, (a) act. I remind; (b) mid. or pass. I am reminded, remind myself, remember, recall.

ἀνάμνησις, a recalling, remembrance, memory.

ανανεόομαι (regularly a legal word), I am renewed. ανανήφω, I become sober again, I recover sound sense.

Avavias, Ananias, (a) husband of Sapphira, a member of the early church at Jerusalem, Ac. v; (b) a member of the church at Damascus, Ac. ix 10, &c.; (c) the high priest at Jerusalem, Ac. xxiii 2, xxiv 1.

άναντίρητος

άναντίρητος (άναντίρρητος), that cannot be gainsaid, undeniable.

ἀναντιρήτως (ἀναντιρρήτως), without saying anything against (the request), unquestioningly.

ἀνάξιος, unworthy.

ἀναξίως, unworthily, in an unworthy manner.

ἀνάπαυσις, a resting, rest, especially a respite or temporary rest as a preparation for future toil.

ἀναπαύω, (a) act. I make to rest, I give rest to; (b) mid. and pass. I rest, take my ease (see ἀνάπαυσις).

avaπείθω, I urge by (evil) persuasion, I tempt.

ἀνάπειρος, see ἀνάπηρος.

ἀναπέμπω, (a) I send up (to a higher tribunal), Lk. xxiii 7, Ac. xxv 21, &c.; (b) I send back, Philem. 12, &c. ἀναπηδάω, I leap up.

aνάπηρος (debilis), maimed.

άναπίπτω, I lie down, recline (at a dinner-table), I fall back upon (the breast of another person reclining at dinner).

draπληρόω, (a) I fill up, make up, complete the measure of, Phil. ii 30; (b) I fulfil, I carry out the commands (provisions, &c.) of, Mt. xiii 14, Gal. vi 2, &c.

avaπολόγητος, without (ground of) defence, indefensible, inexcusable,

αναπτύσσω (euoluo), I unroll (reading uncertain).

άνάπτω, I kindle.

dvap(θμητος, uncountable, innumerable, that cannot be numbered.

dvaσείω, I shake up, stir up, excite.

ἀνασκευάζω, I pack up; hence, I carry away, or dismantle; hence, I upset, destroy, overthrow, subvert (lit. and metaph.).

άνασπάω, I drag up, pull up.

dedoraois, a rising again, resurrection.

άναστατόω (perhaps a political metaphor), I turn upside down, upset, unsettle.

άνασταυρόω, I crucify again (so the sense seems to require, but elsewhere simply = σταυρόω, I crucify).

ἀναστενάζω, I groan.

ἀναστρέφω, (a) I overturn, turn upside down, John ii 15 (text doubtful); (b) I return, Ac. v 22, xv 16 (in a Hebraistic idiom, where the verb means little more than the adverb again); (c) mid. and pass. (conversari) I conduct (behave) myself, live (with reference to the manner of life, especially in a moral and religious aspect), Mt. xvii 22 (text doubtful), &c., often with ἐν and a noun indicating condition or circumstances.

ἀναστροφή (conuersatio) (not in papyri, common in inscriptions), dealing with other men, going up and down among men, life, manner of life.

άνατάσσομαι, I arrange, draw up, but perhaps, as Blass thought, I set down from memory, I restore from

memory, Lk. i 1.

ἀνατέλλω, (a) I make to rise, Mt. v 45; (b) I rise, shine (generally of the sun, and hence metaphorically).

άνατίθεμαι, I lay (a case) before, I impart, I communicate, I relate (with a view to consulting).

ἀνατολή, (a) rising of the sun; hence, (b) (sing. and plur.) the quarter whence the sun rises, the East.

ανατρέπω, I overturn (lit. or metaph.) (in John ii 15 text is doubtful).

ἀνατρέφω, I rear, bring up (in Lk. iv 16 text is doubtful). ἀναφαίνω, (a) a nautical term, I sight (a place); (b) mid. I appear (as it were, out of the unseen).

ἀναφέρω, (a) I carry up, lead up; (b) I offer up (on a high altar) as a sacrifice, I offer up to God on high.

aνaφωνέω, I call out, shout.

araxuous (probably literary), outpouring, excess.

ἀναχωρέω, (a) I return, Mt. ii 12; (b) I retire, depart (underlying idea perhaps of taking refuge from danger or of going into retirement).

άνάψυξις (refrigerium), refreshing, refreshment.

αναψύχω, I refresh, revive, comfort.

ἀνδραποδιστής, an enslaver, one who forcibly enslaves, a kidnapper.

' Ανδρέας

'Aνδρέας (a Greek name), Andrew, brother of Simon Peter, and one of the disciples of Jesus, belonging to Bethsaida (John i 44).

arδρίζομαι, I act in manly fashion, I play the man,

I display manly qualities.

Aνδρόνικος, Andronicus, a member of the Roman church, probably husband of Junia, and a kinsman or fellow-tribesman of St. Paul.

ἀνδροφόνος, a murderer.

ἀνέγκλητος, irreproachable (especially in private life), blameless.

ἀνεκδιήγητος, indescribable, that cannot be thoroughly related.

ἀνεκλάλητος, incapable of expression in speech.

ἀνέκλειπτος (ἀνέγλειπτος), unfailing.

άνεκτός, endurable, tolerable.

ἀνελεήμων, unpitying, unmerciful.

dréheos, unmerciful.

ανεμίζομαι, I am blown with the wind (referring to the

gentler motions of the air).

aveμos, wind (literally, and in Eph. iv 14 metaph.): in the sense quarter of the heaven, cardinal point, as both Greeks and Romans habitually defined the quarters of the heaven by the winds which came from those quarters, Mt. xxiv 31 (Mk. xiii 27).

ανένδεκτος, impossible.

ανεξεραύνητος, that cannot be searched into, inscrutable.

avefikanos, enduring evil, patient of evil.

dreξιχνίαστος (perhaps from Job LXX), that cannot be tracked out, inexplorable, unsearchable.

ανεπαίσχυντος, not ashamed (of his work).

ανεπίλημπτος, giving no cause for accusation.

ανέρχομαι, I go up (to the capital).

aveous (opposite of θλίψις, lit. loosening, relaxing), (a) relief, remission, indulgence, freedom, Ac. xxiv 23; (b) rest.

άνετάζω, I examine (a person on trial, a witness) judicially (frequently by the aid of torture).

aveu, without, without the co-operation (or knowledge) of (Mt. x 29).

ἀνεύθετος, unfitted, unsuitable.

aνευρίσκω, I find by seeking out.

ἀνέχομαι, I endure (in 2 Thess. i 4, and Mt. vi 24=Lk. xvi 13, text doubtful).

άνεψιός, (male) cousin, whether on the father's or on the mother's side.

aνηθον, dill (anethum graveolens).

arήκω, in third person, especially of imperfect (cf. Eng. ought = owed), is due, becoming, suitable, proper.

ανήμερος, ungentle; untamed.

dvήρ (uir), a male human being, a man (contrast ανθρωπος); often in addresses, at the beginning of speeches = Gentlemen; a husband.

ανθίστημι, only in intransitive tenses of active, and in all tenses of the middle or passive, I take a stand

against, oppose, resist.

ἀνθομολογέομαι, I confess (so e.g. the Latin and Sahidic versions), acknowledge, formally admit: I give thanks (so e.g. the Peshitta Syriac and the Bohairic versions, and moderns generally). (The senses I agree, I answer to (come up to), I come to an understanding with, appear in papyri.)

aνθος, bloom, possibly a reference to the bright flowers,

such as poppies (among the grass).

ἀνθρακιά, a coal-fire.

ανθραξ, a coal.

ανθρωπάρεσκος, a men-pleaser, a renderer of service to

human beings (as opposed to God).

ανθρώπινος, belonging to human beings (especially as contrasted with God), human (as contrasted with divine): perhaps moderate, Rom. vi 19, 1 Cor. x 13.

ανθρωποκτόνος (homicida) (borrowed from poetry), a

murderer.

ανθρωπος, a human being: υίὸς ἀνθρώπου, notable because of the singular (rather than the plural ἀνθρώπων), a Hebraistic expression of a somewhat frequent type

άνθύπατος

(see under viós), indicating a human being with all the characteristics of a human being (ὁ viòs τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, a Messianic title especially favoured by our

Lord for this very reason).

aνθύπατος (pro consule, proconsul), a proconsul, a title applied to the governor of a senatorial province under the Empire, such as Cyprus (Ac. xiii 7, 8, 12), Achaia (Ac. xviii 12), and Asia (Ac. xix 38, where the plural is general and does not mean that there were more than one at a time). The word means originally one with the rank and insignia of a consul (i.e. the chief Roman magistrate), but was later applied to those who had not yet held the office of consul as well as to those who had.

dríημ, I let go, loosen, release, give up.

ανιπτος, unwashed.

ανίστημι, I raise up, set up: only the fut. ἀναστήσω and the 1 aor. ἀνέστησα are used in this transitive sense in the N.T.; much more frequent are the middle voice and the 2 aor. of the active in the intr. sense I rise, especially ἐκ νεκρῶν, from among (the) dead bodies, dead persons, the dead.

"Avva (the aspirated form "Avva, favoured by W-H, is contradicted by the evidence of the versions), Anna, a prophetess, who visited the infant Jesus.

"Avvas, Annas, high priest at Jerusalem.

aνόητος, senseless (in Gal. iii I pathos is behind the use of the word, according to Ramsay, Historical Commentary, pp. 308 ff., and it describes a state of culture unworthy of the Romanized Galatians).

avoia, senselessness.

ανοίγω, 1 open.

ἀνοικοδομέω, *I rebuild*, build up (what has fallen or been razed to the ground): sometimes merely *I build*.

avoitis, opening (abstr.).

dvopia, lawlessness; especially disobedience to the divine law, sin.

ἄνομος, lawless, disobedient to the law of God, sinful; illegal: ἄνομος θεοῦ = ἄνευ νόμου θεοῦ, I Cor. ix 21.

åνόμως, without law.

ἀνορθόω, I make upright (straight) again, I rear again, restore.

avocios, regarding nothing as holy.

ἀνοχή, forbearance; suspense or delay (of punishment).

ανταγωνίζομαι, I struggle against.

αντάλλαγμα, an exchange, purchasing price.

ανταναπληρόω, I fill up in place of some one else.

άνταποδίδωμι, I give in return.

άνταπόδομα, a gift in return (for another), a return, a recompense.

ἀνταπόδοσις, orig. abstr., giving in return, but in Col. iii 24 practically = ἀνταπόδομα.

антанокрічона, I give a hostile answer.

dureîπor, I said in reply (with idea of hostility, contradiction).

αντέχομαι, I hold fast (firmly) to.

ἀντί (originally local, in front of, opposite), (a) instead of, in return for, in exchange for, as a substitute for; λύτρον ἀντὶ πολλῶν Μκ. x 45 (= Μt. xx 28), a ransom to buy the many, for the many; cf. Heb. xii 16 and ἀντίλυτρον; (b) ἀντὶ ἐμοῦ, on my behalf, Mt. xvii 27; (c) ἀνθ ων (literally, in return for which things) has become a conjunction, wherefore, because.

άντιβάλλω, I throw at in opposition (or quasi-opposition), I exchange (words) with; perhaps, I compare.

άντιδιατίθεμαι, I am adversely affected against, I oppose. ἀντίδικος (aduersarius), an opponent (in a lawsuit): probably so even in 1 Pet. v 8.

aντίθεσις, a proposition, tenet, opinion advanced by one party against another.

αντικαθίστημι: 2 aor. I stoutly resisted.

αντικαλέω, I invite in return.

αντίκειμαι (used as a passive for ἀντιτίθημι, just as κείμαι is a passive for τίθημι), I resist, oppose.

аттириs, right opposite, off (nautical sense).

ἀντιλαμβάνομαι

άντιλαμβάνομαι, I lay hold of (in order to help), I aid (succour); I take in hand (lit. and met.), I undertake; I partake of, enjoy, 1 Tim. vi 2.

αντιλέγω, I speak or say in opposition, I contradict (oppose, resist): σημείου αντιλεγόμενου, a disputed sign,

a sign that is debated about.

ἀντίλημψις, a lènding a hand to, a helping (cf. ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, both being often used in petitions).

avridoyia, contradiction, dispute.

αντιλοιδορέω, I abuse in return, I give abuse for abuse.

αντίλυτρον, a stronger form of λύτρον, a ransom.

άντιμετρέω, I measure in return, I give equivalent measure, Lk. vi 38 (text doubtful).

άντιμισθία, a reward, recompense (a more emphatic

expression than the simple $\mu \sigma \theta \delta s$).

²Αντιόχεια, Antioch (derived from Antiochus, a king of the Seleucid dynasty), (a) Antioch on the river Orontes, capital of the Province Syria; (b) 'Pisidian' Antioch, not in Pisidia, but near Pisidia, in the Roman Province Galatia, where was a Roman colony founded by Augustus, Ac. xiii 14, xiv 19, 21, 2 Tim. iii 11.

'Aντιοχεύς, an Antiochian, an inhabitant of (Syrian)

Antioch.

άντιπαρέρχομαι, I pass opposite, on the opposite side of the road.

'Αντίπας ('Αντείπας, 'Αντίφας, a pet form of 'Αντίπατρος'),
Antipas, a Christian martyr of Pergamum.

'Αντιπατρίs, Antipatris, a town, where was a Roman colony, on the road between Caesarea and Jerusalem. ἀντίπερα, opposite.

άντιπίπτω, I fall foul of; I resist, oppose.

αντιστρατεύομαι, I campaign against, war against.

άντιτάσσομαι, I range myself against, resist (the attack of).

artíτυπος (from τύπος, impress, impression left by a die), typical of, representing by type (or pattern), corresponding to: neut., as noun, an image.

άντίχριστος, antichrist, either one who puts himself in the

place of or the enemy (opponent) of the Messiah, a figure first appearing in the N.T., identified with various historical persons: the plur., of many such, in 1 John ii 18.

ἀντλέω, I draw (generally water from a deep well in the

ground); perhaps, I draw out, John ii 9.

αντλημα, a pail attached to a rope, by which it is let down into a well.

άντοφθαλμέω, I face (lit. 'I present my eye to'); I resist. ἄνυδρος, waterless.

άνυπόκριτος (literary), unfeigned, unassumed.

ανυπότακτος, unsubjected, unruly.

āνω (adv.), up, above; εως ανω, up to the top, up to the brim, John ii 7; τὰ ανω, things above, heaven, the

heavenly region: see ἀνώτερον.

äνωθεν, (a) from above, sometimes strengthened by ἀπό, from heaven (locally and spiritually); (b) from the beginning, from their origin (source), from of old, Lk. i 3, Ac. xxvi 5, Gal. iv 9, James i 17; (c) again (the meaning taken out of Jesus' words by Nicodemus, John iii 4, where δεύτερον is his paraphrase of ἄνωθεν (iii 3)).

ανωτερικός, upper, higher-lying (the high central plateau of Asia Minor in contrast to the road through the

valley).

ἀνώτερον (compar. of ἄνω, q. v.), (a) higher, to a more honourable place (at the dinner-table), Lk. xiv 10; (b) (superius) previously, in an earlier passage (of the book), above.

ανωφελής, useless, unprofitable (perhaps also with the

further idea, harmful, as in Plato).

dξίνη, axe.

asios, worthy; worthy of, deserving.

àξιόω, I account or treat as worthy.

atios, worthily; in a manner worthy of

абратов, unseen, invisible.

άπαγγέλλω, I report (from one place to another), I bring a report, I announce.

ἀπάγχομαι

åπάγχομαι, I choke, strangle, hang myself.

ἀπάγω, I lead away, [for example (=duco) I lead away to execution, Ac. xii 19]; hence, in the moral sphere, I Cor. xii 2; also, of a road leading to a place.

άπαίδευτος, untrained, uneducated, showing a want of

training or education.

àπαίρω, I take away, remove.

άπαιτέω (requiro), I ask back, or I ask what is my due.

ἀπαλγέω (lit. I cease to feel [my] pain), I am past feeling, cease to care (suggesting sometimes despair, sometimes recklessness), I become callous.

ἀπαλλάσσω, I free (a person) from (anything); oftener in the middle voice, I am released from, I am rid of (a person or thing).

άπαλλοτριόομαι, lit. \overline{I} am being alienated from : the perf.

pepl. pass. is practically a noun = aliens.

åπαλός, tender.

ἀπαντάω, I meet.

ἀπάντησις, the act of meeting; εἰς ἀπάντησιν, to meet (a phrase seemingly almost technical for the reception of a newly arrived official).

äπαξ, once; once for all.

ἀπαράβατος, inviolate, inviolable.

ἀπαρασκεύαστος, unprepared.

άπαρνέομαι, *I deny, discoun*, repudiate (either another person or myself).

ἀπάρτι (properly ἀπ' ἄρτι, lit. from now), henceforth;

άπαρτισμός, setting up, erection; hence completion.

dπαρχή, first-fruits, the earliest crop of the year; hence also metaph., for example, of the earliest converts in a district. There is evidence in favour of rendering in some passages merely by sacrifice, gift.

aπas, all, whole (cf. πâs). It is rather a literary word

and is used by preference after consonants.

άπασπάζομαι, I greet at parting, I give parting greetings to. άπατάω (becoming obsolete in most countries), I deceive, cheat.

ἀπάτη (deceit, deception, or more probably, according to a Hellenistic sense), pleasure in Mk. iv 19 (= Mt. xiii 22, cf. Lk. viii 14), 2 Pet. ii 13.

ἀπάτωρ, without (recorded) father, of unknown father.

άπωύγασμα, a light flashing forth (from), radiation, gleam.

ἀπείθεια, disobedience, rebellion, contumacy: for νίοὶ τῆς ἀπειθείας, see viός.

άπειθέω, I disobey, I rebel, I am disloyal.

άπειθής, disobedient.

άπειλέω (apparently going out of popular speech),

I threaten.

dπειλή, threatening, a threat.

απειμι (A), I am absent.

άπειμι (B), I shall go away, I go away (only Ac. xvii 10).

ἀπείπον: in middle, ἀπειπάμην, I have renounced.

άπείραστος, untried, inexperienced (c. gen. = in); or untempted (c. gen. = to).

απειρος (from πείρα), inexperienced (in), without experience (of), unacquainted (with).

άπεκδέχομαι (rare), I expect eagerly, I wait for eagerly. άπεκδύομαι (probably coined by Paul), I put off (as

a garment) from myself, I throw off.

ἀπέκδυσις (probably coined by Paul), a putting off (as of a garment), a casting off.

ἀπελαύνω, I drive away.

ἀπελεγμός, refutation, rejection; hence disrepute.

ἀπελεύθερος, a freedman, one who has been a slave but has been manumitted by his master.

'Aπελλης, Apelles, a Christian (man) in Rome.

ἀπελπίζω (ἀφελπίζω), I despair: in Lk. vi 35, if μηδέν be the correct reading, μηδέν ἀφελπίζοντες must be translated, despairing not at all, if μηδένα ἀφ., despairing of no one.

απέναντι, over against, opposite; in view of, in presence of.

άπέραντος, unaccomplished, unending, endless.

άπερισπάστως, without distraction, without being distracted.

ἀπερίτμητος, uncircumcised; hence practically unclean; met. used of rankness, want of restraint.

άπέρχομαι, I go away from (a place).

ἀπέχω, (trans.) I shave received (payment), a formula of receipts: so prob. also in Mk, xiv 41, 6 loidas being understood as subject (there is hardly any other example in Greek of the meaning it is sufficient, but see Field ad loc.); (intrans.) I am away (distant) (from), of places and objects; (middle voice) I keep myself away (from), I refrain (from), I abstain (from).

άπιστέω, (a) I am unfaithful; (b) I disbelieve.

άπιστία, unbelief.

ξπιστος, unbelieving, incredulous; unchristian: sometimes substantivally, unbeliever.

άπλότης (simplicitas, sinceritas), singleness of mind, sincerity.

άπλοῦς (simplex), single: of the eye, directed towards one object.

άπλῶς, singly, simply: in James i 5 either graciously or unreservedly, without reserve.

ἀπό, with nouns or adverbs, from, (as distinguished from èκ) = from the outside of, away from: ἀπ' ἀγορῶς, fresh from market, Mk. vii 4, ἀπ' ἀγροῦ, fresh from the country, Mk. xv 21: Rev. i 4, construction is peculiar: οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας, those who are in (?) Italy, Heb. xiii 24: Φοβεῖσθαι ἀπό, see Φοβέομαι: by (expressing agent), e. g. Lk. viii 43: = gen. of material, Mt. iii 4, xxvii 21.

ἀποβαίνω (I go away), (a) I disembark; (b) ἀποβαίνεω εἰς, to result in, to end in.

άποβάλλω, I cast away, I cast off: I lose, Heb. x 35.

ἀποβλέπω, I look away from one thing to another, I turn my attention to.

ἀπόβλητος, worthy to be cast away, worthless.

άποβολή, a casting away, a loss.

άπογίνομαι (denascor) (opposite of γίνομαι: therefore, I go out of being, I cease to be), with the dat., I die away from.

ἀπογραφή, an enrolment, a census-taking, in which particulars not only of the persons but also of their property were generally given on the census-papers. The system began 10-9 B.C., and such an enrolment took place every fourteen years.

άπογράφομαι, I enrol myself (for the census); hence

Heb. xii 23, in another connexion.

ἀποδείκνυμι, (a) I show off, display, exhibit, I Cor. iv 9;
(b) I make good, demonstrate, Ac. xxv 7;
(c) I make out (to be so and so), proclaim (to be), 2 Thess. ii 4;
(d) I designate, nominate, appoint, Ac. ii 22.

απόδειξις, display, exhibition (abstr.); the ordinary sense

is proof.

άποδεκατεύω, I take off (deduct) a tenth part (of my property) (and give it away), I pay tithe.

άποδεκατόω, (a) as ἀποδεκατεύω; (b) c. acc. pers. I take

a tenth part from.

άπόδεκτος, worthy to be received (welcomed), acceptable, welcome.

άποδέχομαι, I receive, welcome, entertain (with hospitality); hence metaph. Ac. ii 41, xxiv 3.

ἀποδημέω (ἀπό from, δημος parish), I am away from my parish, I am away from home, I am absent.

ἀπόδημος (see ἀποδημέω), away from home.

ἀποδίδωμι (reddo), (a) I give back, return, restore; (b) I give, render, as due; (c) middle, I sell, Ac. v 8, &c.

ἀποδιορίζω (I make a [logical] distinction), I make an (invidious) distinction.

ἀποδοκιμάζω, I reject after testing (examination), I disqualify.

άποδοχή (properly reception, welcome, of guests), acceptance, appreciation, approbation.

άπόθεσις, a putting off, a laying down.

ἀποθήκη

άποθήκη, a store-house, store-room for food-stuffs, a barn.

ἀποθησαυρίζω, I store up, treasure up.

ἀποθλίβω (lit. I rub), I jostle.

αποθυήσκω, I am dying (= obsolete θυήσκω), Lk. viii 42, 2 Cor. vi 9, Heb. xi 21: aor. ἀποθανεῖν, to die: the present is frequentative in 1 Cor. xv 22, Heb. vii 8, x 28, Rev. xiv 13 (different individuals), iterative in 1 Cor. xv 31 (same person), equivalent to the future, John xxi 23, 1 Cor. xv 32.

άποκαθιστάνω, άποκαθίστημι, I set up again, I restore to its original position or condition; hence, I restore,

give back.

άποκαλύπτω, I unveil, reveal (correlative to μυστήριον, secret).

ἀποκάλυψις, an unveiling, uncovering, revealing.

άποκαραδοκία (perhaps coined by Paul), eager expecta-

ἀποκαταλλάσσω, I reconcile.

ἀποκατάστασις, re-establishment, restoration.

άπόκειμαι, I have been put away, I am stored.

ἀποκεφαλίζω, I behead.

ἀποκλείω, I shut.

αποκόπτω, (a) I cut off, I cut loose; (b) I emasculate, castrate (Gal. v 12, where middle = passive, probably).

άπόκριμα (rescriptum), an answer (of God to the

apostle's appeal, preserved in his heart).

αποκρίνομαι, *I answer* (either a spoken or an unspoken question): ἀπεκρίθην, &c. (absent from papyri after second cent. B.C.), are borrowed by N.T. from LXX: ἀπεκρινάμην, *I uttered solemnly*, Lk. iii 16, John v 17, 19, Ac. iii 12; *I replied* in a court of law, Mt. xxvii 12, Mk. xiv 61, Lk. xxiii 9 (cf. John v 11 v. l.).

απόκρισις (rare in N.T. times), answering, answer.

ἀποκρύπτω, I hide away, conceal.

ἀπόκρυφος, hidden away, secret.

άποκτείνω, ἀποκτέννω, ἀποκτεννύω (absent from papyri of N.T. times), I kill.

άποκυέω, I bring forth, give birth to (a child), a medical or physical word, marking the close of pregnancy.

άποκυλίω, I roll (trans.) away from.

ἀπολαμβάνω, (a) I get back, I receive back; (b) I get (receive) as due (deserved); (c) middle, I draw aside, separate, Mk. vii 33.

aπόλαυσις, the faculty or experience of enjoyment.

άπολείπω, I leave behind: in Heb. iv 6 ἀπολείπεται is impers. (= restat), it remains.

ἀπόλλυμι, (a) I destroy; (b) I lose: (mid.) I am perishing (the resultant death being viewed as certain).

'Απολλύων (properly pres. pcpl. of ἀπολλύω, cf. ἀπόλλυμ),

The Destroying One, a Greek translation of the Hebr.

Abaddon.

'Απολλωνία, Apollonia, a city of Macedonia.

'Aπολλώς ('Απολλώς) (a pet, familiar form of 'Απολλώνιος), Apollos, a Jew of Alexandria.

άπολογέομαι, I give a defence, I defend myself (especially in a law court): it can take an obj. of what is said in defence.

ἀπολογία, a defence (particularly in a law court).

ἀπολούω, I wash off; mid. I wash away (my sins, in baptism).

ἀπολύτρωσίς, ransoming, deliverance, liberation (from captivity), ransoming away, emancipation, manumission (of a slave by his master) (the idea of payment, though originally present, seems wholly to have disappeared in N.T.).

ἀπολίω (dimitto), I let loose, set free, release, permit to depart: middle, I withdraw myself, depart, Ac. xxviii 25.

άμομάσσομαι, I wipe off myself (on to another).

άπονέμω, I apportion, render (as due).

άπονίπτω, I wash dirt off.

άποπίπτω, I fall away (from), I fall off.

άποπλανόω, I cause to wander astray: I Tim. vi 10 (aor. pass.), I have wandered away.

άποπλέω, I sail away.

άποπνίγω, (a) I choke, drown; (b) I stop the growth of.

1428 · 33 D

ἀπορέω

άπορέω (lit. I lose the way), esp. in mid., I am in difficulties. I am at my wits' end.

amonia, state of difficulty, distress.

άπορίπτω, I throw away from, I throw overboard.

άπορφανίζω, I separate from some one.

άποσκίασμα, either a shadow cast by an object, or a faint image or copy of an object.

άποσπάω, lit. I wrench away from, I drag away; but perhaps sometimes in the well-attested weakened sense, I withdraw.

άποστασία, a revolting, revolt, especially religious abostasv.

αποστάσιον, divorce.

αποστεγάζω, I unroof, take the roof off.

άποστέλλω, I send away, commission; I put forth, Mk. iv 29. άποστερέω, I deprive one of something, I rob; absol. in Mk. x 10 (1 Cor. vii 5).

άποστολή, commission, duty of ἀπόστολος (apostle), apostle-

ship.

άπόστολος, a messenger, an envoy, a delegate, one commissioned by another to represent him in some way, especially a man sent out by Jesus Christ Himself to preach the Gospel, an apostle.

ἀποστοματίζω (literary, from ἀπὸ στόματος), I draw out

by questioning.

άποστρέφω (seems mostly literary) (trans.), (a) I turn away (from); (b) (mid.) I turn myself away from; (c) (metaph.) I pervert, Lk. xxiii 14.

αποστυγέω, I shrink from (with horror).

aποσυνάγωγος, away from the synagogue, expelled the synagogue, excommunicated.

αποτάσσομαι, I give parting instructions; I say farewell (good-bye), I take leave.

άποτελέω, I complete, accomplish, Lk. xiii 32; I form fully, James i 15.

άποτίθεμαι, I put off (away), cast off (away) from myself; hence, I put, store (in).

ἀποτινάσσω, I shake off.

άποτίνω, I repay, pay what is due (by way of punishment or fine).

άποτολμάω (literary), I break out boldly.

άποτομία (lit. sheerness, of a rock), peremptoriness, inexorableness, harshness, severity.

ἀποτόμως, sharply, severely.

αποτρέπομαι, I turn myself away from.

ἀπουσία, absence.

άποφέρω, *I carry*, bear away (sometimes with violence, as Mk. xv 1).

ἀποφεύγω, I flee from.

αποφθέγγομαι, I utter forth, speak out.

ἀποφορτίζομαι, I discharge my cargo.

ἀπόχρησις, using up.

ἀποχωρέω, I go away, depart.

ἀποχωρίζομαι, I separate myself from.

άποψύχω, I faint or I die.

"Aππιος, Appius (censor 312 B. c.), after whom the township Appi Forum on the Appian Way, 43 Roman miles from Rome, was named.

άπρόσιτος, unapproachable.

ἀπρόσκοπος, (free from hurt or harm, hence) not offending, not causing offence, blameless.

ἀπροσωπολήμπτως (literary and Jewish), without any preference (undue favour, partiality) for a person.

άπταιστος (literary and rare), not stumbling.

απτω, (a) act. I light, kindle; (b) mid. c. gen. I lay hold of, I cling to (eagerly).

'Απφία, 'Αφφία, Apphia, a Christian lady of Colossae, either wife or sister of Philemon.

άπωθέομαι, I push (thrust) away from myself.

απώλεια, destruction, ruin, loss.

Aρ (rather Aρ), Ar, Har, only in the combined expression Aρ Μαγεδών, Hebr. har megiddön, 'the hill of Megiddo.' In the neighbourhood of Megiddo the sovereignty of Palestine was often decided by battle. Hence name transferred to the place of the decisive battle on the Day of Judgement.

ἄρα, an inferential particle, then, therefore: found also in combination with other particles, such as γε and οὖν, &c.; εἰ ἄρα (si forte), if perchance, Mk. xi 13, &c. ἄρα (num, numquid, numquidnam), a particle asking

a question, to which a negative answer is expected.

àpá, cursing, a curse.

'Aραβία, Arabia, the district south of Palestine.

'Αράμ (Hebr.), Aram, son of Esrom and father of Aminadab.

άραφος, without seam.

"Αραψ, an Arabian.

άργέω, I am idle (unemployed, without occupation) (generally, outside N.T., of necessity, and not blameworthily).

apyos, (a) idle, lazy; (b) thoughtless, Mt. xii 36.

άργύρεος (contracted άργυροῦς), made of silver, silvern. άργύριον, a piece of silver-money (except 1 Cor. iii 12,

where silver).

άργυροκόπος (silver-cutter, literally), a silversmith.

ἄργυρος (rare in papyri), silver as a metal (except Mt.

x 9, where silver used as money).

"Apeios Πάγος (lit. Hill of Ares [the Athenian war-god, corresponding to Mars]), the Areopagus, a hill in Athens. As on this hill the Council of the Areopagus (ἡ ἐξ ᾿Αρείου Πάγου βουλή), the supreme court of Athens, had met in early times, the expression ὁ Ἅρειος Πάγος came to be used (as in Ac. xvii 19, 22) for the Council of the Areopagus, wheresoever it met.

'Apeoπayίτηs, member of the Council of the Areopagus, an Areopagite.

αρέσκεια, pleasing, willing service.

άρέσκω, I please, with the idea of willing service rendered to others; hence almost I serve.

άρεστός, pleasing, satisfactory, acceptable.

'Aρέτας ('Αρέτας, for 'Αρέθας, Arabic Hāriṭā), Aretas, Aretas IV, King of the Nabataeans.

άρετή (uirtus, a word of wide significance in non-

Christian ethics), excellence, particularly moral excel-

lence; manifestation of power, 2 Pet. i 3.

(ἀρήν), a lamb: acc. pl. ἄρνας (Lk. x 3); the nom. (= Γαρήν) is found only in early times, and its place is taken by ἀρνίον.

αριθμέω, I number, count.

aριθμός, a number, total.

'Aριμαθαία, Arimathaea, a place in Palestine, identical with Ramathaim, the birthplace of Samuel. Originally part of Samaria, it with its surrounding district was united to Judaea under the Maccabees.

'Αρίσταρχος, Aristarchus, a Christian, belonging to

Thessalonica in Macedonia.

άριστάω, I breakfast.

άριστερόs, on the left hand: ή ἀριστερά (understand χείρ), Mt. vi 3; ἐξ ἀριστερῶν, on the left hand.

'Αριστόβουλος, Aristobulus, a Christian in Rome.

άριστον, breakfast.

άρκετός (rare), sufficient.

άρκεω, (a) act. I am sufficient, I suffice; impers. John xiv 8; (b) mid. c. dat. I am content, satisfied (with).

αρκος (a later form of αρκτος), a bear.

ἄρμα, a chariot.

'Αρμαγεδών, see ''Αρ.

άρμόζομαι, I fit, join (the middle indicating deep personal interest).

άρμός, a joint of the body.

'Aprei (Hebr.), Arnei, son of Esrom, and father of Admein.

άρνέομαι, (a) *I deny* (a statement); (b) *I repudiate* (a person, or belief).

dρνίον (originally, a little lamb, but diminutive force was lost), a lamb: see ἀρήν.

ἄρνας, see ἄρήν.

άροτριάω, I plough.

аротрог, a plough.

άρπαγή, robbery, robbing.

άρπαγμός, either (a) snatching, robbery, the action of

άρπάζω

plundering, rapacity, self-aggrandizement, or (b) a thing to be snatched, plunder, prey, booty, a prize, spoil.

άρπάζω, I seize, snatch, obtain by robbery.

άρπαξ, snatching, robbing, greedy: subst. swindler, extortioner. I Cor. v 10.

άρραβών (ἀραβών, a word of Semitic origin) (arra), an earnest, earnest-money, a large part of the payment, given in advance as a security that the whole will be paid afterwards.

ἄρραφος, see ἄραφος.

άρρην, see άρσην.

арритоs, not to be uttered (because too sacred), secret.

άρρωστος, infirm; sick, ill.

άρσενοκοίτης, a paederast.

άρσην (άρρην), male.

'Aρτεμᾶς (a pet form of 'Aρτεμίδωρος), Artemas, a Christian in Rome.

*Apτεμις, Artemis, a goddess, worshipped principally at Ephesus, typifying fertility (she had no relation with the other Artemis, the maiden huntress, to whom corresponded the Latin Diana).

άρτέμων, a foresail, set on the bow.

αρτι (of present time). now, just now.

άρτιγέννητος, newly begotten, newly born.

а́ртіоs, perfect.

а́ртоs, bread, a loaf.

άρτύω, I season.

'Aρφαξάδ (Hebr.), Arphaxad, son of Shem, and father of Cainam.

åρχάγγελος, a ruler of angels, a superior angel, an archangel.

apxalos, original, primitive; ancient, Mt. v 21, &c.

'Aρχέλαος, Archelaus, Herod Archelaus, son and successor of Herod I, reigned over Judaea from 4 B. c. to A. p. 6 and died before A. p. 18.

ἀρχή, (a) rule (kingly or magisterial); (b) plur., in a quasi-personal sense, almost rulers, magistrates, Tit. iii 1; (c) beginning: in the very difficult John viii 25 την ἀρχήν would naturally mean originally, but the passage is not yet explained.

άρχηγός (auctor), originator, author, founder.

άρχιερατικός, high priestly, to which the chief priest belongs.

ἀρχιερεύς, high priest, chief priest.

άρχιποίμην, chief shepherd.

"Aρχιππος, Archippus, a Christian of Colossae.

άρχισυνάγωγος, a leader of the synagogue, a leading man (or woman) connected with the synagogue: sometimes there was only one, and the name was in some cases merely honorary.

άρχιτέκτων, master-builder.

αρχιτελώνης, head of a custom-house, chief tax gatherer. αρχιτρίκλινος (arbiter bibendi), master of ceremonies at a dinner. master of the feast.

ἄρχω, (1) act. c. gen. I rule; (2) mid. I begin; sometimes in this sense the word is otiose, being merely an imitation of O.T. language or a literal translation of Hebrew or Aramaic, e. g. repeatedly in the Synoptic Gospels, and particularly in Mk., Lk. iii 8, &c.

äρχων, a ruler, governor, leader, leading man; with the Jews, an official member (a member of the executive) of the γερουσία.

арына, spice.

ἀσάλευτος, unshaken, immovable.

'Aσάφ (Hebr.), Asaph, Asa, son of Abijah and father of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah about 900 B.C. for 41 years.

ἄσβεστος, inextinguishable, unquenchable.

ασέβεια, impiely, irreverence.

ἀσεβέω, (a) intr. I am impious, irreverent; (b) tr. I do impiously.

ασεβής, impious, irreverent, irreligious.

do Ayera (outrageous conduct; conduct shocking to public decency; a wanton violence), wantonness, lewdness.

ἄσημος

donµos (lit. unmarked, unstamped), undistinguished, obscure.

'Aσήρ (Hebr.), Asher, one of the sons of Jacob, and founder of one of the Twelve Tribes.

dotevera, want of strength, weakness, illness.

ασθενέω, I am weak (physically: then morally), I am sick.

ἀσθένημα, weakness.

doθενής (lit. not strong), (a) weak (physically, or morally); (b) ill.

'Aoía (prouincia Asia), the Roman province Asia, roughly the western third of Asia Minor.

'Agravbs, belonging to the Roman province Asia.

'Aσιάρχης, Asiarch, an official connected with the worship of Rome and the Emperor in the Roman province Asia.

doiría, either lack of corn, lack of food (the lit. meaning), or abstinence from food, loss of appetite, sea-sickness (the extended meaning).

астоя, either without corn, without food, or sea-sick.

άσκέω, I train, practise, exercise.

άσκός, a wine-skin.

ἀσμένως, joyfully, with delight.

aropos, unskilled, unwise, foolish.

άσπάζομαι (saluto, a term regularly used at the end of a letter), I greet, salute; I pay my respects to, Ac. xxv 13.

άσπασμός (very rare in papyri), a greeting, salutation.

ασπιλος, unstained, undefiled.

doπís, an asp (hooded-snake, cobra da capello).

aσπονδος, untrue to one's promise.

dσσάριον (assarius, dimin. of as), a penny $(\frac{1}{16}$ of a δηνάριον and the tenth part of a drachma or franc).

dooor (compar. of dyxi adv.), nearer.

"Accos, Assos, a port of Mysia, in the Roman province Asia.

åστατέω, I am unsettled, have no place of abode, lead a vagabond life.

ἀστεῖος (lit. belonging to the city: then witty, clever), elegant, pretty, fair, fine.

άστήρ, a star.

doτήρικτος (rather literary) (lit. unpropped), unsteady, unstable.

аоторуоз, unloving, devoid of affection.

ἀστοχέω, I miss the mark, miss my aim, make a false aim.

αστραπή, a flash of lightning.

άστράπτω, I flash, (with, then like, lightning).

ἄστρον, a star.

ἀσύμφωνος, inharmonious, disagreeing.

dσύνετος (insipiens, non intellegens, Ambros. expos. in ps. exviii 20 55 § 2), unintelligent, without wisdom, unwise, undiscerning (implying probably moral defect, like δμαθής sometimes in classical Greek).

ασύνθετος, not covenanting, untrue to an agreement, treacherous.

'Ασύνκριτος, Asyncritus, a Christian in Rome.

ασφάλεια, safety; security, reliability, Lk. i 4.

ἀσφαλής (lit. unfailing), safe, reliable, trustworthy.

ἀσφαλίζω, I make safe (secure, fast).

ἀσφαλῶς, securely.

doχημονέω, I am unseemly, I behave unbecomingly (or even dishonourably); perhaps, I consider (something) unseemly.

άσχημοσύνη, unseemly behaviour, indecency, or concrete, an indecent (lewd) act.

ἀσχήμων, unseemly, indecent.

ἀσωτία, wantonness, profligacy.

ἀσώτως, prodigally: ζων ἀσώτως, with prodigal living (Field).

ατακτέω (lit. I march out of order; then I riot, I rebel),
I am disorderly, I neglect my duty, I am careless (or idle) in habits.

atourtos (lit. out of order), disorderly, slack (in performance of duty).

ἀτάκτως, in a disorderly manner (see ἄτακτος, ἀτακτέω). ἄτεκνος, childless. ατενίζω, I direct my gaze, I look steadily.

ἄτερ (originally poetical), apart from, without.

άτιμάζω, I disgrace, treat disgracefully, dishonour, insult; I despise.

άτιμία, disgrace, dishonour.

атьно, unhonoured, without honour, unesteemed.

άτμίς, (a) breath; (b) steam, vapour.

στομος (lit. that cannot be cut), an indivisible part of time, a second.

aτοπος (lit. out of place, unusual, unbecoming), improper, unrighteous, perverse, froward: almost = evil, Ac. xxviii 6.

^aΑττάλεια, Attalia, the port of Perga in Pamphylia.

αὐγάζω, I flash, gleam, appear white, bright (as in LXX), but perhaps, I see, I see clearly (as in classical poetry).

αὐγή, light (of day).

Aύγουστος, Augustus, a title conferred on the first Roman Emperor, C. Iulius Octauianus, denoting sanctity (almost divinity); grecized as Σεβαστός (q. v.).

αὐθάδης, self-satisfied; hence arrogant.

αὐθαίρετος, of one's own accord.

αὐθεντέω (a colloquial word, from αὐθέντης, 'master', 'autocrat' [= αὐτός + root sen, 'accomplish', in ἀνύω]), I domineer over.

αὐλέω, I play the flute.

αὐλή, court-yard, fore-court; but it may be understood as palace, house, e. g. Mt. xxvi 3.

αὐλητής, a flute-player.

αὐλίζομαι, I bivouac, I pass the night.

aulos, a flute.

αὐξάνω (αὔξω), (a) tr. (augeo) I cause to increase; (b) intr. (cresco) I increase, grow; with cogn. acc. Col. ii 19.

αυξησις, increasing, increase, growth.

αὔξω, see αὐξάνω.

αὖριον, to-morrow.

αὐστηρός (tristis), grim, severe; strict, exacting.

αὐτάρκεια, self-sufficiency, independence.

αὐτάρκης, self-sufficient, independent, contented (a literary use).

αὐτοκατάκριτος (perhaps a new coinage), self-condemned. αὐτόματος, of its own accord.

αὐτόπτης, eye-witness.

αὐτός (fem. αὐτή, neut. αὐτό), (a) he, &c.; (b) self; e.g. αὐτός ὁ, &c. (ipse ille), the very, but often weakened to mean simply that; αὐτός = αὐτόματος, of his own accord, John xvi 27; (c) ὁ αὐτὸς (idem), &c., the same. Parts of αὐτός are sometimes added pleonastically to the relative pronoun (colloquial) (where the usage is not due to inferior culture, it is due to translation-Greek), cf. Mk. vii 25; αὐτοῦ, adv., there; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, κατὰ τὸ αὐτό, together.

αύτοῦ = ἐαυτοῦ, of altogether uncertain existence in N.T.

αὐτοῦ (adv.), see αὐτός.

αὐτόφωρος (αὐτός and φώρ, a thief); ἐπ' αὐτοφώρω (flagrante delicto), in the act.

αὐτόχειρ (probably exclusively literary), with one's own hand.

aὐχέω (mostly in poetry), I speak with proud confidence of, I boast of.

αὐχμηρός (poetical, lit. dry and parched; then squalid and rough), dingy, dusky, obscure, dark, funereal.

άφαιρέω, I take away.

άφανής, invisible.

άφανίζω, I cause to disappear, hide, remove; I disfigure (probably by leaving unwashed for a long period), Mt. vi 16.

άφανισμός, disappearing, disappearance.

adarros (originally poetical), disappearing, invisible, hidden.

ἀφεδρών, a drain, latrine.

άφειδία (lit. unsparingness), severe treatment.

ἀφελότης, simplicity.

άφεσις (from ἀφίημι) (remissio), a sending away, a let-

ting go, a release; hence (cf. in inscriptions, remission from debt or punishment), remission, forgiveness.

ada, a band, fastening (hence, possibly, a ligament).

άφθαρσία, indestructibility, incorruptibility; hence immortality.

ãφθαρτος, indestructible, imperishable, incorruptible; hence immortal.

ἀφθορία, (moral) incorruptness, incorruption, purity, freedom from taint.

ἀφίημί, (a) I send away; (b) I let go or away, release, permit to depart; (c) I remit, forgive; (d) I permit, followed by the subjunctive with (or without) wa, or with acc. obj. and infin.; ἄφες ἐκβάλω (Mt. vii 4 = Lk. vi 42), let me (allow me to) cast out: so also Mt. xxvii 49 = Mk. xv 36, John xii 7.

άφικνέομαι (in ordinary use very rate at this time), I arrive, reach.

άφιλάγαθος, not loving that which is good.

άφιλάργυρος, not loving money, not avaricious.

άφιξις, departure. (This is the sense required by Ac. xx 29, but as the word comes from ἀφικνέομαι, it ought to mean arrival. No certain parallel (except Josephus, Antiq. ii 18 fin., where = departure or journey) for this change of sense has been found.)

αφίστημι (a) 1 aor. tr. Ī made to stand away, I drew away, Ac. v 37; I repelled; (b) other tenses of act., and mid. I take up a position away from, I withdraw from, I leave.

άφνω, suddenly.

άφόβως (literary), fearlessly.

άφομοιόω, I make like to.

άφοράω (cf. ἀποβλέπω), I look away from (something else) to: ἀφίδω, Phil. ii 23, aspirated from ἀπίδω by analogy with ἀφοράω.

άφορίζω, I rail off, I separate, I place apart.

άφορμή (a) a starting, a start; (b) cause, occasion, opportunity.

άφρίζω, I foam (at the mouth).

abobs, foam (at the mouth).

άφροσύτη, want of sense, foolishness.

άφρων, senseless, foolish, inconsiderate.

άφυπνόω (very rare), I fall asleep. άφυστερέω, I withdraw, take away.

άφωνος, soundless, voiceless, speechless, dumb.

"Aχαζ ("Aχας) (Hebr.), Achaz, son of Joatham and father of Hezekiah.

²Axata, the Roman Province Achaia, governed by a proconsul, and practically conterminous with modern Greece before 1912.

'Aχαϊκός, Achaicus, a Corinthian Christian.

άχάριστος, ungrateful.

'Aχείμ (Hebr.), Acheim, son of Zadok and father of Eliud. ἀχειροποίητος (unknown outside N.T.), not made by hand, not handmade.

'Αχελδαμόχ (Aram.), Acheldamach, the place where Judas Iscariot committed suicide.

axhús, mist.

dypelos, unprofitable, useless, unworthy.

άχρεόομαι (earlier άχρειόομαι) (lit. I become sour, I turn, of milk), I am good for nothing.

aχρηστος, unprofitable, useless (a play upon words, with οὐησιμος).

οχρι, σχρις, as far as, up to, until; σχρι τοῦ νῦν = adhuc; σχρι οδ (with or without σν) with the subjunctive, until.

axupov, chaff.

άψευδής, not guilty of falsehood, truthful.

αψινθος, wormwood; ό "Αψινθος, a star.

άψυχος, lifeless.

В

Báal, a god worshipped by the Hebrews (in Rom. xi 4 fem., because Jews in reading substituted αἰσχύνη), being the highest god of all the West-Semitic péoples.

Βαβυλών

Bαβυλών, (a) Babylon, the ancient city on the Euphrates, to which the people of Jerusalem, &c., were transported; (b) hence allegorically of Rome, from the point of view of the Christian people: Rev. (6 times), 1 Pet. v 13 (probably).

βαθμός, a step (of a stairway); hence, a stage in a career,

a position.

βάθος (a) depth; (b) a depth, a deep (also met.).

βαθύνω, I deepen.

βαθύς, deep (lit. and met.); ὅρθρου βαθέως, in the depths of the early morning, while still very early.

Batov, a palm branch.

Baλαάμ (Hebr.) (Balaham), Balaam, son of Beor of Pethor on the Euphrates, a soothsayer in the Old Testament.

Βαλάκ (Hebr.), Balac, Balak, son of Zippor, King of Moab.

βαλλάντιον, a purse.

βάλλω (a) I cast, throw; intr. I rush, Ac. xxvii 14; (b) often, in the weaker sense (cf. mitto), I place, put, drop; βεβλημένος, lying in bed, Mt. viii 14.

βαπτίζω, lit. *I dip*, submerge, but specifically of ceremonial dipping (whether immersion or affusion), *I baptize*; when the preposition εἰς with a noun in the accus. follows, it appears to indicate that through this ceremony the baptized person becomes the property of the person indicated after εἰς: met. Mk, x 38.

βάπτισμα, a dipping, a baptism: c. gen. μετανοίαs, belonging to a change of mental attitude, sign of a change

of mental attitude.

βαπτισμός, dipping, washing (of a ceremonial character). βαπτιστής, the baptizer, the baptist, epithet used only of John, the son of Zechariah and Elizabeth, forerunner of Iesus.

βάπτω, (a) I dip; (b) I dye; Rev. xix 13, cf. δίβαφα,

twice-dyed garments.

Baρaββâs, Barabbas (really Jesus Barabbas, according to certain MSS. of Mt. xxvii 17), a highway robber.

Bapák (Hebr.), Barak, one of the Judges of Israel.

Baραχίας (Hebr.), Barachias, Baruch. His identity is uncertain, perhaps father of the Zacharias killed by the Zealots in the last Jewish War (Josephus, B. J. iv 5. 4). See Zαχαρίας.

βάρβαρος, a foreigner, one who speaks neither Greek

nor Latin: as adj. foreign.

βαρέω, I weight, load, burden, lit. and met.

βαρέως, heavily, with difficulty.

Bapθολομαιος (Aram.) (son of Tholmai [= Ptolomaeus]),

Bartholomew, one of the twelve disciples of Jesus.

Βαριησοῦς (Aram.), Bar-Jesus (i. e. son of Jesus), the name of the magician and false prophet at Paphos in Cyprus. He is also called Elymas.

Baριωνας (Aram.), Bar-jonas, son of Jonas, the sur-

name of Simon Peter.

Baρνάβας (Aram.) (son of Nebo), Barnabas, a Cypriote Jew, uncle of John Mark; his other name was Joseph.

βάρος, a weight, a burden, lit. or met.: in I Thess. ii 7 there may be a play on the derived sense, authority, dignity.

Baρσαββâs (Aram.), Barsabbas, son of Sabbas, a surname of Joseph (Ac. i 23) and Judas (Ac. xv 22).

' Βαρτίμαιος (Aram.), Bartimaeus, son of (?) Timaeus.

βαρύς, heavy, weighty, burdensome, lit. and met.

βαρύτιμος, heavy in price, very expensive.

βασάνιζω, I torture.

βασανισμός, torture.

βασανιστής, a torturer.

βάσανος, torture.

βασιλεία, king ship, sovereignty, authority, rule, especially of God, both in the world, and in the hearts of men; hence king dom, in the concrete sense; ή βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν perhaps always signifies the coming kingdom, but ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ is wider.

βασίλειος, (a) in Lk. vii 25 either masc. courtiers, or neut. palaces; (b) the LXX intended βασίλειον as subst. a body of kings, in the passage quoted by

βασιλεύς

1 Pet. ii 9, but Peter clearly takes βασίλειον as adj.,

royal.

βασιλεύς, a king, but in some passages, as 1 Pet. ii 17, clearly to be translated emperor: δ βασιλεύς τῶν βασιλεων (βασιλεύντων), the King of Kings, an oriental type of phrase, used for the Persian king as overlord of other kings, and in scripture of God.

βασιλεύω, (a) I rule, reign; (b) I reign over, c. gen.

βασιλικός, connected with a king, royal, regal; in James ii 8 βασιλικός νόμος, a supreme law is referred to, the more important parts of the law: substantivally (a) an officer in the service of the king (Herod Antipas), John iv 46, 49; (b) ή βασιλική (sc. χώρα), the king's country, Ac. xii 20.

βασίλισσα, a queen.

βάσις (properly, that on which something may rest), a fool.

βασκαίνω, I give the evil eye to, fascinate, bewitch, overpower.

βαστάζω, (a) I carry, bear; (b) I carry (take) away, Mt. iii 11, John xx 15; I pilfer, John xii 6.

βάτος, a thorn-bush: ἐπὶ τοῦ (Lk. τῆς) βάτου, in the passage about the thorn-bush, Mk. xii 26, Lk. xx 37.

βάτος (Hebr.), a batus, a liquid measure among the Jews, containing 72 sextarii, that is, between eight and nine gallons.

βάτραχος, a frog.

βατταλογέω, I chatter, am long-winded, utter empty words.

βδέλυγμα, an abominable thing, an accursed thing.

βδελυκτός, abominable, detestable.

βδελύσσομαι, I abominate, detest.

βέβαιος, firm, stedfast, enduring.

βεβαιόω, I confirm, ratify.

βεβαίωσις, confirmation, ratification, establishment.

βέβηλος, profane, secular; unspiritual, godless, worldly, Heb. xii 16.

βεβηλόω, I profane.

Beeleβούλ, Beelleβούλ, Beezebul, Beelzebul, a name of uncertain derivation, the chief of evil spirits among the Jews. The form Beelzebub = god of Flies at Ekron (2 Kings i 2, 3): the better attested form perhaps = the Phoenician Sungod as lord of the heavenly dwelling.

Bελίαρ (originally a Hebrew word = uselessness, corruption), Beliar (spelt sometimes Belial, Beliab), a demon, among the Jews, and in fact a name for

Satan.

βελόνη, a needle.

βέλος, a missile, dart.

βέλτιον (very rare in this period), an adverb, comparative in form, superlative in meaning, best.

Bενιαμείν (Hebr.), Benjamin, youngest son of Jacob, founder of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Bερνίκη, Berenice (Lat.), (born A.D. 29) daughter of Agrippa I and Kypros, and sister of M. Iulius Agrippa II, in whose company she appears, Ac. xxv, xxvi.

Bépoia, Beroea, a town of the province Macedonia.

Benoialos, belonging to Beroea, Beroean.

Beώρ (Hebr.), Beor, father of Balaam. (The v.l. Βόσορ has no authority in LXX, and is probably due to textual corruption here).

Βηθαβαρά, Bethabara, one reading in John i 28. If the place existed, it was on E. side of Jordan, see Βηθανία.

Bηθανία, (a) Bethany, the home of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary, near Jerusalem; (b) Bethany, beyond Jordan, the reading with the strongest attestation in John i 28, see Βηθαβαρά.

Βηθεσδά, see Βηθζαθά.

Bηθζαθά, Bethzatha (= House of Olives), name of a pool in Jerusalem. (But there is great doubt as to the real form: see G. A. Smith, Jerusalem, vol. ii, pp. 564 ff.; J. R. Harris, Side-Lights on New Testament Research, lecture ii; F. C. Burkitt, The Syriac Forms of New Testament Proper Names, pp. 19 ff.)

Βηθλεέμ

Βηθλεέμ, Bethlehem, a town of Judaea.

Βηθσαϊδά, Bethsaida, a city of Galilee.

Βηθφαγή, Bethphage, a village in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, on the Mt. of Olives.

βημα (from root of ξβην, Iwent), (a) βημα ποδός, the space covered by a step of the foot; (b) tribunal.

βήρυλλος, a beryl, a precious stone of various colours, the best known being sea-green.

Bia, force.

βίαζομαι, (a) mid. I use force, I force my way, I come forward violently, cf. Mt. xi 12 (where perhaps pass.); (b) pass. I am forcibly treated.

Biacos, strong, violent.

βιαστής, a forceful, violent man.

βιβλαρίδιον, a little papyrus roll.

βιβλίον (libellus, originally a diminutive), a papyrus roll: ἀποστασίου, document of divorce, handed by the husband to the wife whom he divorces: ζωῆs, of life, preserved in heaven and containing the names of those who share in [eternal] life.

βίβλος (liber), a papyrus roll, with a sacred connotation: ζωῆς, see βιβλίου, which had almost ousted it.

βιβρώσκω, I eat.

Bιθυνία, Bithynia, a Roman province, NW. of Asia Minor and SW. of the Black Sea.

βίος (uictus), (a) life; (b) manner of life; livelihood. βιόω, I live.

Biwois, manner of life.

βιωτικός, belonging to ordinary life, with somewhat contemptuous attitude.

βλαβερός, injurious.

βλάπτω, I injure.

βλαστάνω, βλαστάω, intr. I sprout: tr. I cause to sprout, make to grow up, James v 18.

BAGOTOS, Blastus, chamberlain of King Herod Agrippa I.

βλασφημέω, I speak evil against, I use abusive or scurrilous language about (God or men). Bhaodnuía, abusive or scurrilous language. βλάσφημος, abusive, scurrilous, βλέμμα, look, the faculty of looking. βλέπω (primarily physical), I look, see; βλέποντες βλέψετε, Hebraistic; βλέπειν ἀπό, to look away from, to beware of; βλέπειν μή, to take care lest; βλέπειν πως, to take care how: almost I find, Rom. vii 23 (cf. 21). βλητέον (verbal adj. from βάλλω): sc. έστίν, one must put. Boarnoyés, Boanerges, a doubtful name of doubtful origin and meaning: see my crit. note. βοάω, I shout, call aloud. Boés, see Boós. Boή, a shout. Βοήθεια, (a) abstr., assistance; (b) concr. (a technical term of nautical language), a help. Bonθέω, I come to the rescue of, come to help, help. βοηθός, helper. βόθυνος, a hole in the earth, ditch. βολή, a casting, throw: in acc. as measure of distance. βολίζω, I cast the line (for sounding), I sound. Boos, Boes (Hebr.), Boos or Boes (Boaz), son of Salmon (Sala) and Rahab, husband of Ruth, father of Iobed. βόρβορος, a miry dungeon, hole. βορραs, the north wind, hence the north. βόσκω, I feed.Βοσόρ, Bosor, father of Balaam: but see Βεώρ. βοτάνη, fodder, food. Botous, cluster (bunch) of grapes. βουλεύομαι, I deliberate, take counsel. βουλευτής, a member of a βουλή (city council), in N. T. of the συνέδριον, Sanhedrin at Jerusalem. βουλή, counsel, deliberate wisdom. βούλημα, will, desire. βούλομαι, I will. βουνός (tumulus), a hillock, hill.

βούς, an ox. βραβείον, a prize.

βραβεύω

βραβεύω, I decide (in a conflict between contending

forces); hence, I rule, I administer.

βραδύνω, Î am slow, I delay: followed by gen., 2 Pet.iii 9. βραδυπλοέω, I sail slowly.

βραδύς, slow.

βραδυτής, tardiness, dilatoriness.

βραχίων, arm.

βραχύς, little: mostly in various adverbial phrases, indicating degree or time.

βρέφος, infant, babe, bantling, child in arms : ἀπὸ βρέφους,

from babyhood (cf. a pueris).

βρέχω, (a) I wet; (b) I rain, having originally the raingod (Zεύs, Jupiter) as subject (cf. Mt. v 45 and Latin pluo): thence, of a shower from the sky other than rain, Lk. xvii 29.

βροντή, thunder.

βροχή, a wetting, rain.

βρόχος, a noose.

βρυγμός, gnashing, crunching.

βρύχω, I gnash, crunch.

βρύω, I cause to gush forth, send forth.

βρώμα, food.

βρώσιμος, eatable, suitable for food.

βρωσις, (a) (abstr.) eating; (b) food; a meal, Heb. xii 16; (c) rust.

βυθίζω, I cause to sink.

Butos, the deep sea.

βυρσεύς, a tanner.

Buogivos, of fine-linen, of lawn.

βύσσος (Semitic origin), fine-linen. (Some authorities consider cotton to be meant; others silk.)

βωμός, an altar.

Г

Γαββαθά, Gabbatha, i. e. Gab Baitha, 'the ridge (back) of the House', i. e. the Aramaic name for what the Greeks called Λιθόστρωτου, a sort of paved square, on which the procurator had his judgement seat.

Γαβριήλ (Hebr.), Gabriel, a messenger of God.

γάγγραινα, a cancerous sore, a cancer.

Γάδ (Hebr.), Gad, one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Γαδαρηνός, Gadarene, belonging to Gadara (an important Hellenized town, one of the Decapolis, and SE. of the Sea of Galilee), see Γερασηνός, Γεργεσηνός.

Γάζα, Gaza (mod. razze), an old town in the south of

Palestine, on the sea-coast.

γάζα (a Persian loan-word), treasure.

γαζοφυλάκιον, treasury.

raios, Gāius, (a) a Corinthian, Rom. xvi 23, 1 Cor. i 14; (b) a Macedonian (?), Ac. xix 29; (c) a citizen of Derbe, Ac. xx 4; (d) an Ephesian (?), 3 John 1. It may be that (b) and (c) or even (b), (c), and (d) are identical.

yάλα, milk.

Γαλάτης, a Galatian (meaning any inhabitant of the

Roman province Galatia).

Γαλατία, Galatia, a large Roman province in central Asia Minor, comprising the districts of Paphlagonia, Pontus Galaticus, Galatia (in the narrower sense, which some still think is intended in the N.T.), Phrygia Galatica, Lycaonia Galatica, Pisidia and Isaurica. In 2 Tim. iv 10 the reference may be to Gaul, even if we read Γαλατίαν.

Γαλατικός, Galatic, belonging to the province Galatia: τὴν Φρυγίαν καὶ Γαλατικὴν χώραν, Ac. xvi 6, 'the region which is both Phrygian (racially) and Galatic (by

administration)'.

γαλήνη, a calm.

Γαλιλαία, Galilee, a district towards the southern end of the Roman province Syria.

Γαλιλαίος, a Galilaean, an inhabitant of Galilee.

Γαλλία, Gaul, a various reading in 2 Tim. iv 10, indicating one of the four provinces called by this name, which together comprised for the most part the territory of modern France.

Γαλλίων, Gallio, Lucius Iunius Gallio, who received

Γαμαλιήλ

this name by adoption into another family, but was born brother of the philosopher Seneca and originally named L. Annaeus Nouatus; proconsul of the Roman province Achaia from spring A.D. 52 to spring 53.

Γαμαλιήλ (Hebr.), Gamaliel, a noted Pharisee, teacher

of Saul.

γαμέω, I marry, used of either sex.

γαμίζω, *I give in marriage*: this sense probably even in I Cor. vii 38, where the older view took it as equal to γαμέω.

γαμίσκομαι, I am given in marriage (reading doubtful). γάμος, a marriage, wedding, wedding-ceremony: γάμοι (plur.), a wedding-feast.

yap, for (conj.).

γαστήρ, belly: often εν γαστρί εχειν, of a woman, to be pregnant (lit. to have [a child] in the belly).

ye, an enclitic, emphasizing particle (quidem), at least, indeed, really, but generally too subtle to be represented in English.

Γεδεών (Hebr.), Gideon, one of the Judges of Israel.

γέεννα (Aram.), gehenna, and originally gē ben hinnōm name of a valley or cavity near Jerusalem, Jer. vii 31, 2 Kings xxiii 10, a place underneath the earth, a place of punishment (retributive or purificatory) for evil.

Γεθοημανεί, Gethsemani, a small place between the brook Kidron and the Mount of Olives near Jerusalem.

γείτων, a neighbour.

γελάω, I laugh.

γέλως, laughter.

γεμίζω, I fill, load.

γέμω, I am full of.

γενεά, a generation: in combination with another γενεά, or with alών, practically indicates infinity of time.

γενεαλογέομαι, I am put into a genealogy.

yevealogia, genealogy.

yevéoia, birthday-anniversary feast.

yéveous, birth, creation, beginning.

γενετή, birth.

γένημα (from γίνομαι), of vegetable, never of animal, products (contrast γέννημα), fruit, crop, produce of the earth.

γεννάω, I beget (of the male), more rarely (e. g. Lk. i 13), (of the female) I bring forth.

γέννημα (from γεννάω), of animal, never of vegetable,

products (contrast γένημα), offspring, child.

Γεννησαρέτ, Gennesaret, a fertile district by the lake of Tiberias, which was in consequence sometimes called the Lake of Gennesaret.

γεννητός, begotten, used as subst.

yéros, (a) race; (b) kind.

Γερασηνός, Gerasene, of Gerasa, a town on the E. of the Lake of Tiberias. Wherever this people is mentioned, the variants Γαδαρηνός and Γεργεσηνός occur.

Γεργεσηνός, Gergesene, of Gergesa (mod. Kursi), a place on a hill on the Lake of Tiberias. It is best perhaps to regard Γερασηνός as a by-form of this word,

Γαδαρηνός being a conscious alteration.

γερουσία, the assembly or body of elders, probably as synonymous with or explicative of συνέδριον and πρεσβύτεροι. (The term γερουσία was often used in such a collective sense in the cities of Asia Minor, cf. Ramsay, Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia, vol. i, p. 64.)

γέρων, an old man.

γεύομαι, (a) I taste; (b) I experience.

γεωργέω, I work the soil, I cultivate the soil.

yeupytor, a cultivated field.

γεωργός, a worker of the soil, husbandman, farmer, farmlabourer.

yn, the earth, soil, land.

γηρας, old age.

γηράσκω, I become old, grow old.

γίνομαι, I come into being, am born, John viii 58, Gal. iv 4, &c.: I become, come about, happen. (In aorist eyévero

over-used by Luke, to give Hebraistic colouring, in various constructions: (1) ἐγένετο ἢλθεν, (2) ἐγένετο καὶ ἢλθεν, (3) ἐγένετο ἐλθεῖν (the latest of the three and non-Hebraistic).)

γινώσκω, I am taking in knowledge, come to know, learn: aor. I ascertained, realized, but not in John

xvii 25, 2 Tim. ii 19.

γλεῦκος, sweet wine, made perhaps from a small specially sweet grape.

yhukús, sweet.

γλῶσσα, (a) tongue, especially as an organ of speech; (b) tongue, language; (c) also, usually in the plural, for the unintelligible sounds uttered in spiritual ecstasy.

γλωσσόκομον (a vernacular word), bag, purse: some

prefer to take as box, chest.

γναφεύς, fuller.

γrήσιος (lit. born), hence real, true, genuine; τὸ γνήσιον, the true, genuine element.

γνησίως, truly, genuinely; honourably.

γνόφος, darkness.

γνώμη, opinion, counsel.

γνωρίζω, I make known.

γνωσις, knowledge.

γνώστης, a knower, expert.

γνωστός, known: subst. an acquaintance.

γογγύζω, I whisper, murmur, grumble (generally of smouldering discontent).

γογγυσμός, murmuring, grumbling.

γογγυστής, murmurer, grumbler.

γόης, a conjuror, juggler, sorcerer; a tricky (crafty) deceiver, impostor.

Γολγοθά, Golgotha, a knoll outside the wall of Jerusalem.
Γόμορρα, Gomorrha, one of the destroyed cities on the Dead Sea.

γόμος, a cargo, freight. γονεύς, a parent.

yóvu, a knee.

γονυπετέω, I fall on my knees before (in supplication),

supplicate, entreat.

γράμμα (littera), a letter of the alphabet; collectively, written (revelation), Rom. ii 27: γράμματα (litterae), writings, (a) a written document, Lk. xvi 6, 7; a letter, an epistle, Ac. xxviii 21; (b) writings, literature, John v 47, vii 15, Ac. xxvi 24, 2 Tim. iii 15.

γραμματεύς, (a) in Jerusalem, a scribe, one learned in the Jewish Law, a religious teacher; (b) at Ephesus, the town-clerk, the secretary of the city, Ac. xix 35.

γραπτός, written.

γραφή, (a) a writing; (b) a passage of scripture: plur.
ai γραφαί, the scriptures (of the Old Testament, and
in 2 Pet. iii 16 also of the New).

γράφω, I write: γέγραπται, it is written, it stands written (in the scriptures of the Old Testament: so in ordinary life, a formula introducing an unalterable agreement): = προγράφω, Rom. xv 4.

γραώδης (anilis), belonging to old women, such as old

women tell.

γρηγορέω (uigilo), (a) I am awake (in the night), watch; (b) I am watchful, on the alert.

yuuraku, I train by physical exercise: hence, train in widest sense; with gen. of sphere, 2 Pet. ii 14.

γυμνασία (physical) exercise, in a wide sense, 'escarum, balnearum, uenationum et huius modi' (Pelagius).

γυμνιτεύω, I am habitually γυμνός, that is, I wear the under-garment (χιτών, tunica) only, it being the regular practice to wear two garments.

γυμνός, rarely stark-naked, generally wearing only the under-garment (χιτών), see γυμνιτεύω; γυμνὸς κόκκος, a simple seed, a seed per se.

γυμνότης, nakedness, cf. γυμνός, γυμνιτεύω.

YUVALKAPLOV (muliercula), a woman with all a woman's weakness, a poor weak woman.

yuvaikelos, belonging to woman, of woman.

γυνή, a (married) woman, a wife: so even in Mt. v 28: voc. γύναι, Lk. xxii 57, John ii 4, my lady.

Γώγ, Gog, a name borrowed from Ezekiel (xxxviii 2 ff., where = prince over Mesech and Thubal), to indicate a race or races to be led astray by Satan at the end of the thousand years.

ywvia, a corner.

Δ

δαιμονίζομοι, I am under the power of an evil-spirit or demon.

δαιμόνιον, an evil-spirit, demon.

δαιμονιώδης, demon-like, such as demons have.

δαίμων, an evil-spirit, a demon, much less common than the diminutive δαιμόνιου.

δάκνω, I bite; hence, I backbite, or harm seriously.

δάκρυ, δάκρυον, a tear.

δακρύω, I shed tears, weep.

δακτύλιος, a finger-ring.

δάκτυλος, a finger: the picturesque δακτύλφ of Lk. xi 20 is represented by πνεύματι in Mt. xii 28.

Δαλμανουθά, Dalmanutha: nothing is known of name or place, and text is probably corrupt (a conjecture of Burkitt in Amer. Journ. Theol. xv (1911) 174).

Δαλματία, Dalmatia, a province of the Roman Empire, E. of the Adriatic, a later name for part of what was earlier called Illyricum (Rom. xv 19).

δαμάζω, I tame, subdue, involving obedience and restraint.

δάμαλις, a heifer.

Δάμαρις, Damaris, an Athenian woman.

Δαμασκηνός, a Damascene, an inhabitant of Damascus.

Δαμασκός, Damascus, an ancient city of Coele-Syria.

δανείζω (δανίζω), I lend; mid. δανείζομαι, I borrow.

δάνειον (δάνιον), a loan.

Δανιήλ (Hebr.), Daniel, loosely called a 'prophet'.

δανιστής, a lender, creditor.

δαπανάω, I spend.

δαπάνη, cost, expense.

Δαυείδ (Hebr.), David, King of Israel, to whose name the Old Testament collection of Psalms was attached.

δέ (autem), a weak adversative particle, generally placed second in its clause, but, on the other hand: and. See μέν.

dénois, a requesting, a begging, request.

δεῖ (necesse est), it is necessary, inevitable; less frequently (oportet), it is a duly, τὰ μὴ δέοντα, what is improper, wrong: δέον (ἐστίν) = δεῖ, Ac. xix 36, 1 Pet. i 6.

δείγμα, an example, type.

δειγματίζω, I hold up as an example.

δείκνυμι, δεικνύω, I point out, show.

δειλία, cowardice.

δειλιάω, I shrink, am fearful.

δειλός, cowardly, timid.

δεῖνα: ὁ δεῖνα, so and so, such an one, where the name of the person is known but not used.

δεινώς, terribly.

δειπνέω, I dine.

δείπνον, a dinner, an afternoon or evening meal.

δεισιδαιμονία, superstition.

δεισιδαίμων, respectful of what is divine, religious perhaps, rather than superstitious (the usual meaning). δέκα, ten.

δεκάπεντε, fifteen.

Δεκάπολις, Decapolis, meaning a group or district of ten cities (of the Greek type) in Palestine, mostly SE. of the Lake of Tiberias. The names and number vary in ancient authorities.

δεκατέσσαρες, fourteen.

δεκάτη, a tenth part, a tithe.

δέκατος, tenth.

δεκατόω, I tithe, I collect tithe from.

δεκτός, acceptable.

δελεάζω, I allure (by a bait).

δένδρον, a tree.

δεξιολάβος

δεξιολάβοs, a word of uncertain meaning, indicating some class of soldier (cf. Nestle in Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie, Bd. xii, 581-2).

desics, on the right hand, right hand, right.

δέομαι, I request, beg.

δέον, see δεί.

δέος, fear.

Δερβαίος, Derbean, belonging to Derbe.

Δέρβη, Derbe, a town in Lycaonia and in the southern part of the Roman province Galatia.

δέρμα, a hide, skin.

δερμάτινος, made of hide, leathern.

δέρω, I flay, flog, beat.

δεσμεύω, I bind.

δέσμη, a bond.

δέσμιος, bound, captive, in chains; sometimes substantivally prisoner, captive.

δεσμός, plur. sometimes δεσμά, a bond, chain; in Ac. xxiii 29, xxvi 31 (= uincula), the reference is to the form of 'capital' punishment involving loss of freedom and work in chains in the quarries.

δεσμοφύλαξ, a prison governor, gaoler.

δεσμωτήριον, a prison, gaol.

δεσμώτης, a prisoner, captive.

δεοπότης, a master, particularly a master and owner of slaves, lord.

δεῦρο, (originally hither, hence) (a) exclamatory, come; (b) temporal, now, the present, Rom. i 13.

δεοτέ (plur. of δεορο), come hither, come, hither, an exclamatory word.

δευτεραι̂os, adj. where Eng. requires adv., on the second day, on the next day.

δευτερόπρωτος, a ghost-word which has crept into the text of many authorities at Lk. vi 1, by mistake.

δεύτερος, second: (τὸ) δεύτερον is used adverbially, in the second place, for the second time.

δέχομαι, I receive, welcome.

δέω, I bind.

δή, (a) in a clause expressing demand: so, then, I Cor. vi 20; (b) indeed, Lk. ii 15, &c.; (c) truly, Mt. xiii 23.

δηλαιγῶς (from δηλος and αὐγή), with perfect clearness (but see τηλαυγῶς).

δηλος, clear, manifest.

δηλόω, I show, make clear, reveal.

Δημᾶς (a pet form, probably of Δημήτριος), Demas, a helper of St. Paul in Rome.

δημηγορέω, I make a public speech, I address a multitude.

Δημήτριος, Demetrius, a silversmith of Ephesus.

δημιουργός, a constructor, builder.

δήμος (populus), properly the people, especially the citizens of a Greek city in popular assembly (ἐκκλησία), but in N. T. = multitude, rabble.

δημόσιος (publicus), public: δημοσία, adv. (publice)

publicly.

δηνάριον, a denarius, a small Roman silver coin, weighing in Nero's time 53 grs. Its value and purchasing power varied from time to time.

δήποτε (δή ποτε), even at that time, only in the inter-

polation, John v 4.

δήπου (δή που), of course, qualifying and yet strengthen-

ing the assertion.

διά, (a) c. gen. through: throughout (διὰ παντός, always);
by the instrumentality of: denoting mediate and not original authorship, e.g. Mt. i 22, John i 3, I Cor. viii 6; (b) c. acc. through, Lk. xvii II (?); on account of, by reason of, for the sake of, because of.

διαβαίνω, I cross.

διαβάλλω, I slander: merely I complain of (without idea of malice), Lk. xvi 1.

διαβεβαιόομαι, I assert emphatically.

διαβλέπω, I see thoroughly.

διάβολος (adj. used oftener as noun), slanderous (1 Tim. iii 11, 2 Tim. iii 3, Tit. ii 3); almost always ὁ Διά-βολος, the Slanderer (par excellence), the Devil.

διαγγέλλω, I announce throughout the world, I spread

the news of.

διαγίνομαι

διαγίνομαι, I pass (of time).

διαγινώσκω, I learn thoroughly, I determine (Ac. xxiv 22).

διάγνωσις (cognitio), investigation and decision.

διαγογγύζω, I murmur greatly, I continue murmuring.

διαγρηγορέω, I awake out of sleep, I am thoroughly awake.

διάγω (either tr. or intr.), I spend time, pass time, live.

διαδέχομαι, I receive in my turn.

διάδημα, a chaplet, crown.

διαδίδωμι, I offer here and there, distribute.

διάδοχος, a successor.

διαζώννυμι, I gird myself, by pulling up the tunic and allowing a fold to fall over the belt (ζώνη).

διαθήκη, (a) = συνθήκη, a covenant between two parties; (b) (the ordinary, everyday sense [found a countless number of times in papyri]) a will, testament, Gal. iii 15, 17, Heb. ix 16. See my Text and Canon, p. 157, n. 2.

διαίρεσις, division, distribution.

διαιρέω, I divide, distribute.

διακαθαίρω, I clean thoroughly.

διακαθαρίζω, I clean thoroughly.

διακατελέγχομαι, I effectively (utterly) refute (confute). διακονέω (ministro), I wait at table (particularly of a slave who pours out wine to the guests); I serve

(generally).

διακονία (ministerium), waiting at table; in a wider sense, service, ministration.

διάκονος (minister), a waiter, servant: then of any one who performs any service, an administrator, &c.

διακόσιοι, two hundred.

διακούω, I hear throughout, of a judicial hearing.

διακρίνω, I separate, distinguish, discern one thing from another; διακρίνομαι, I doubt, hesitate, waver.

διάκρισις, distinguishing; hence, deciding, passing sentence on (Rom. xiv 1).

διακωλύω, I obstinately prevent.

διαλαλέω, I interchange talk; of conversation passing from mouth to mouth.

διαλέγομαι, I converse, Mk. ix 34; elsewhere, I address, preach, lecture.

διαλείπω, I cease, give over, give up.

διάλεκτος, language, speech.

διαλιμπάνω, a by-form of διαλείπω.

διαλλάσσομαι, I become reconciled to, I reconcile myself with.

διαλογίζομαι, I reason (with), debate (with), consider. διαλογισμός, a calculation, reasoning, thought, movement of thought, deliberation, plotting.

διαλύω, I break up, disperse.

διαμαρτύρομαι, I give solemn evidence, I testify (declare) solemnly.

διαμάχομαι, I strive greatly.

διαμένω, I remain throughout.

διαμερίζω, I divide up into parts, break up; I distribute.

διαμερισμός, breaking up; discord, hostility.

διανέμω, I divide into portions, distribute; I spread abroad. διανεύω, I nod continually.

διανόημα, a reasoning, thought, cogitation.

διάνοια (process of reasoning in Plato), understanding, intellect, mind.

διανοίγω, I open up.

διανυκτερεύω, I spend the whole night.

διανύω, I finish, complete.

διαπαντός, see διά.

διαπαρατριβή, perpetual wrangling.

διαπεράω, I cross over.

διαπλέω, I sail over (across).

διαπονέομαι, I am greatly troubled.

διαπορεύομαι, I journey through (past).

διαπορέω, I am in trouble, doubt, difficulty.

διαπραγματεύομαι, I gain by business (trading).

διαπρίω (lit. I saw through), I cut to the quick (with indignation and envy).

διαρπάζω, I plunder, rob thoroughly.

διαρρήσσω

διαρρήσσω, I tear asunder. Siagabéw, I make clear, explain. διασείω (concutio), I blackmail, extort from. διασκορπίζω, I. scatter. διασπάω, I tear apart, burst. διασπείρω, I scatter (like seed). διασπορά, lit. scattering abroad of seed by the sower: hence dispersion, used especially of the Tews who had migrated and were scattered over the ancient world. In James i 1 and 1 Pet. i 1 the reference may be to the New Israel, the Christians. διαστέλλομαι, I give a commission (instructions), I order. διάστημα, an interval. διαστολή, distinction, separation. διαστρέφω, I pervert. διασώζω, I save (rescue) through (some danger): διασ. πρός (Ac. xxiii 34), I bring safely to, so διεσώθησαν είς (1 Pet. iii 20), escaped into. διαταγή, ordaining, ordinance, disposition. διάταγμα, a commandment. διαταράσσω, I disturb greatly. διατάσσω, I command. διατελέω (act. and) mid. I continue. διατηρέω, I keep safe, hold fast. $\delta_{i}\alpha\tau i = \delta_{i}\alpha \tau i$ διατίθεμαι, (a) I appoint, make (of a covenant); (b) I make (a will) (regular in papyri), Heb. ix 16, 17. διατρίβω, I tarry, continue, stay in a place. διατροφή, nourishment, food. διαυγάζω, I dawn (of the light coming through the shadows). διαυγής, through which light passes, transparent. διαφέρω, (a) tr. I carry through, hither and thither; (b) intr. I am different, I differ, sometimes c. gen.: hence c. gen. I surpass, 1 excel. διαφεύγω, I flee through, I escape. διαφημίζω, I spread about (by word of mouth). διαφθείρω, I destroy, waste; hence met. I corrupt.

διαφθορά, destruction, dissolution, corruption.

διάφορος, differing, different; hence excellent.

διαφυλάσσω, I guard securely, I preserve, or guard through (a danger), save.

διαχειρίζομαι, I lay my hands upon, and so, I slay, kill. διαχλευάζω, I mock (scorn) greatly, with words and gesture.

διαχωρίζομαι, I separate myself from, I part from.

διδακτικός, able to teach, apl to leach.

διδακτός, taught.

διδασκαλία, teaching.

διδάσκαλος, teacher.

διδάσκω, I teach.

διδαχή, teaching.

δίδροχμον, a double-drachma, two drachmae, a Greek silver coin, roughly equal to the modern two-francpiece in value, but greater in purchasing power. In the time of Christ I drachma roughly = I denarius = $\frac{1}{4}$ shekel: δίδροχμον, the yearly temple-tax thus = $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel.

Δίδυμος, the Twin.

δίδωμι, *I offer*, give; elliptically used Rev. ii 23: (Hebraistic = τίθημι), *I put, place*, Rev. iii 8.

διεγείρω, I wake out of sleep; I arouse, in general.

διενθυμέσμαι, I weigh in my mind, ponder.

διέξοδος, a going out in various directions, a parting; hence, the issue of a street, where it leads out of the city into the country.

διερμηνευτής, an interpreter.

διερμηνεύω, I translate, interpret, explain.

διέρχομαι, I go (come, journey) all the way through: in Ac. seems frequently to imply, I itinerate, evangelize as I go.

διερωτάω, I inquire for.

διετής (bimus), two years old.

διετία, a period of two years, two years. (According to ancient practice this means any period between one and two years.)

διηγέομαι

διηγέομαι, I relate, narrate.

διήγησις, a narrative.

διηνεκής, continuous: είς τὸ διηνεκές, in perpetuum.

διθάλασσος, between two seas, which has sea on both sides.

διικνέομαι, I pass through (to), come through (to).

διίστημι: διαστήσαντες (Ac. xxvii 28) tr. with τὸ πλοίον understood, having moved (the ship) some distance: διαστήναι, intr. to be distant from, to be separated from; to pass away.

διισχυρίζομαι, I assert emphatically.

δικαιοκρισία, just judging, just judgement.

δίκαιος, just; especially, just in the eyes of God, righteous: οἱ δίκαιοι in Mt. the elect (a Jewish idea): κρίνω τὸ δίκαιον, I give just judgement, Lk. xii 57.

δικαιοσύνη (usually if not always in Jewish atmosphere), justice, justness: righteousness (cf. δίκαιος): δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ strictly, righteousness of which God is the source or author, but practically, a divine righteousness and equivalent to βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ.

δικαιόω, I make δίκαιος (righteous), I defend the cause of, plead for the righteousness (innocence) of, I acquit, justify; hence, I regard as δίκαιος (righteous).

δικαίωμα, (an argument, a pièce justificative, hence) a thing pronounced (by God) to be δίκαιος (just, the right); or the res'oration of a criminal, a fresh chance given him; a righteous deed (e.g. Rom. v 18).

δικαίως, justly, righteously.

δικαίωσις, justifying, justification, a process of absolution.

δικαστής, a judge.

δίκη, (a) (originally custom, usage: hence) right, justice, Ac. xxviii 4, where rather Justice (the goddess); (b) process of law, judicial hearing; (c) execution of sentence, punishment, penalty, 2 Thess. i 9, Jude 7.

δίκτυον, α net.

δίλογος, double-tongued.

διό (= δι' δ, on account of which thing), wherefore. διοδεύω, I travel through.

Διονύσιος, Dionysius, an Athenian.

διόπερ (δι' ὅπερ), an emphatic διό.

διοπετής, fallen from the sky.

διόρθωμα, a correction, reform.

διόρθωσις, amendment, improvement (originally right ordering; then bettering).

διορύσσω, I dig through, break through.

Διόσκουροι (= Διὸς κοῦροι, boys of Zeus), the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, sons of Zeus and Leda, and patrons of sailors.

διότι (= διὰ ὅ τι), wherefore; = ὅτι Rom. viii 21 (v. l:).

Διοτρέφης, Diotrephes.

διπλόος, double.

διπλόω, I double.

dis, twice.

δισμυριάς = δὶς μυριάς.

διστάζω, I doubt.

δίστομος (lit. twain-mouthed; hence of a sword, as a drinker of blood), two-edged.

δισχίλιοι, two-thousand.

διυλίζω, I strain, put through a sieve.

διχάζω, I make to differ from, I make to be hostile.

διχοστασία, division (between persons).

διχοτομέω, Ι cut in two.

διψάω, I thirst.

δίψος, thirst.

δίψυχος (lit. of two souls, of two selves), double-minded, wavering.

διωγμός, persecution.

διώκτης, a persecutor.

διώκω, I pursue; hence, I persecute.

δόγμα, a decree.

δογματίζομαι. I subject myself to regulations, or I am decree-ridden.

δοκέω (uideor), I seem, am thought; δοκεί impers. c. dat. (placet), it seems good, it is resolved by.

δοκιμάζω, I put to the test, I prove, examine: in Rom. ii 18, Phil. i 10 either I distinguish by testing, or,

δοκιμασία

more probably, I approve after testing: I think fit, Rom, i 28.

δοκιμασία, testing, proving.

δοκιμή, approvedness; hence, character.

δοκίμιον (neut. of δοκίμιος genuine, as opposed to alloyed, counterfeil), what is genuine, the approved part, the pure part.

δόκιμος, approved.

δοκός, a beam.

δόλιος, treacherous, deceitful.

δολιόω, I act deceitfully, treacherously.

δόλος, deceit, guile, treachery.

δολόω, I adulterate (cf. άδολος).

δόμα, a gift.

δόξα, glory, an especially divine quality, the unspoken manifestation of God; in James ii i it is in apposition to Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, and is personified (cf. i Cor. ii 8, Ac. vii 2, and the Shekinah of Targums and postcanonical Jewish writings).

δοξάζω, I glorify, bestow glory on: τον θεόν, I acknowledge

the glory of God.

Δορκάς, the Greek name of Tabitha, Dorcas (lit. gazelle), (δορκάς dicitur a uidendo; δορκατικόν etenim uisus acutioris est, Ambros. expos. ps. cxviii 6. 12 § 1).

Soois, giving (from God).

δότης, giver.

δουλαγωγέω, I enslave.

δουλεία, slavery.

δουλεύω, I serve as a slave, I am a slave.

δούλη, a female slave.

δοῦλος, (a) (as adj.) enslaved, subject; (b) (as noun) a (male) slave.

δουλόω, I enslave.

δοχή, a reception, party.

δράκων, a serpent.

δράσσομαι, I take hold of, grasp.

δραχμή, a drachma, a Greek silver coin, corresponding nearly to the modern franc.

δρέπανον, a sickle.

δρόμος, a run, a course (in running).

Αρούσιλλα, *Drusilla* (born A.D. 39), daughter of Herod Agrippa I and his cousin Kypros, wife, first of Azizos, King of Emesa, and then of Antonius Felix, procurator of Judaea.

δύναμαι, (a) I am powerful, I have (the) power; (b) I am

able, I can.

δύναμις, (a) physical power, force, might; (b) in plur., powerful deeds, deeds showing (physical) power, marvellous works.

δυναμόω, I empower, fill with power.

δυνάστης (a man who rules by force, lit.), a ruler, potentate:

Ac. viii 27 in appos., seems = courtier, member of the court.

δυνατέω, I am powerful, I have power, I am able.

δυνατός, (a) of persons, powerful, able; (b) of things, possible.

δύνω, I sink (intr.).

δύο, two: δυὸ δυό, two by two; ἀνὰ (κατὰ) δύο, two by two: ἀνὰ δύο δύο in some MSS of Luke x 3 is a mistaken fusion of the two phrases.

δυσβάστακτος, difficult to carry.

δυσεντέριον, dysentery.

δυσερμήνευτος, difficult to interpret.

δύσκολος, difficult.

δυσκόλως, with difficulty.

δυσμή, a setting (of the sun); hence the West: for the plur. cf. occasus.

δυσνόητος, hard to understand.

δυσφημέω, I am badly spoken of, I have a bad reputation.

δυσφημία, evil repute.

δώδεκα, twelve: οι δώδεκα, the usual way in which the Twelve disciples of Jesus are referred to.

δωδέκατος, twelfth.

δωδεκάφυλον, the Twelve Tribes (of Israel).

δωμα, the roof (of a house), the top of the house.

δωρεά, a (free) gift, a gift (without repayment).

69

δωρεάν

δωρεάν (acc. of δωρεά used as adv., cf. gratis abl. plur. of gratia), as a free gift, without payment, freely. gralis.

δωρέομαι, I give, grant, donate.

δώρημα, a gift: in James i 17 (of God).

δῶρον, a gift.

\mathbf{E}

ča, an interjection, ho! It is supposed to imply surprise,

fear and indignation.

eáv, (a) introducing a clause, if, with subjunctive, but I Thess. iii 8, I John v 15 have the indicative; (b) (an usage beginning about 133 B.C.) within a clause, modifying, generalizing, δε, δοτιε, δσος, όσάκιε, δπου, οδ, exactly as dv does in Attic Greek: thus ds = who. ds¿áv, whosoever. &c.

eάνπερ, if indeed.

ξαυτοῦ, &c., self, selves; for all three persons, singular (not first person) and plural, according to context, ourselves; yourself, yourselves; himself, herself, itself, themselves.

èάω, I allow, permit, leave.

έβδομήκοντα, seventy.

έβδομηκοντάκις, seventy times.

εβδομος, seventh.

"Εβερ (Hebr.), Eber, father of Phalek and son of Sala. 'Eβραίος, a Hebrew, particularly one who speaks Hebrew (Aramaic), cf. Ac. vi 1; Έβραῖος ἐξ Ἑβραίων, a Hebrew descended from Hebrews (Phil. iii 5).

'Εβραίς, Hebrew, or rather Aramaic.

Εβραϊστί, in the Hebrew, or rather, in the Aramaic dialect.

ενγίζω. Ι come near, approach.

έγγράφω, see ένγράφω.

ἔγγυος, a surety, security.

eγγύς, near.

ἐγείρω, (a) I wake, arouse; (b) I raise up; intr. in imperative, ἔγειρε, ἐγείρεσθε, wake up!: passive sometimes = I rise, e. g. Mk. xvi 6.

eyepous, a waking up.

ěyk., see ěvk.

eyκαλέω, I bring a charge against.

έγκαταλείπω, I leave in the lurch, I abandon (one who is in straits), I desert.

έγκλημα, an accusation, charge.

έγκομβόομαι, I clothe myself (originally, I tie round in a knot).

èγκράτεια, self-mastery, self-restraint, self-control, continence.

έγκρατεύομαι, I exercise self-control, I am continent.

έγκρατής, self-controlled.

ἐγκρύπτω, I hide (within). ἐγχρίω, I besmear, anoint.

ἐγώ, I: τί ἐμοὶ (ἡμῶν) καὶ σοί; quid mihi (nobis) tecum?
What have I (we) to do with thee?, but in John ii 4 ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί may be simply equal to ἡμῶν; τὸ (τὰ) κατ ἐμέ, so far as I am concerned: in letters ἡμεῶs often alternates with ἐγώ without real difference of meaning.
ἐδαφίζω, I dash to the ground.

έδαφος, ground.

έδραιος (stabilis) (lit. seated), firm, stedfast.

έδραίωμα, a foundation.

'Eζεκίας (Hebr.), Hezekiah, son of Achas (Ahaz), father of Manasseh, and king of Judah (727-686 [?] B. C.).

ἐθελοθρησκεία (cf. ἐθελοδουλεία), service (worship) of the will, worship of self, practically, worship of the angels.

έθέλω, see θέλω.

¿θίζω. I accustom: τὸ είθισμένον, the custom.

έθνάρχης, ethnarch, tribal lord, a subordinate ruler.

čθνικός (represents a word which in Biblical Hebrew means nation, but in Rabbinic Hebrew = non-few) (gentilis), a Gentile, a non-Jew.

¿θνικως, in the manner of Gentiles.

- ĕθros (originally, a rustic or village people as opposed to those dwelling in organized cities or πόλεις), a race, people (usually outside the privileged Jewish people, but also sometimes in the singular for it) (sometimes = the inhabitants of a Roman province): τὰ τθνη (gentes), the nations outside Judaism, the Gentiles. ἔθος, a custom.
- el, if: but in strong statements, approaching oaths in character, and as the first word in an interrogative clause, it is probably a mere graphic equivalent, first appearing second century B.C., of \$\tilde{\eta}\$ and should be written al, and in the former case = verily, indeed, assuredly (sometimes negative [Semitic], assuredly not, Mk. viii 12, Heb. iii 11), while in the latter it is [The Latin merely a particle asking a question. translators, however, rendered interrogative et by si.] eì μή (nisi); but only, e.g. Lk. iv 26 f., John xv 4, Ac. xxvii 22, Rev. xxi 27; in Mk. vi 8 probably due to a misreading of an Aramaic word = and not: $\epsilon i \delta \hat{\epsilon}$ μή, εὶ δὲ μήγε (Aramaism?), (alioqui, si minus, sin autem, &c.), otherwise: $\epsilon i \pi \epsilon \rho$ (= $\epsilon i \pi \epsilon \rho$) a more emphatic el, if indeed.

eibéa, appearance.

elδα, elδον, I and 2 aor. respectively, I saw, cf. δράω: lδων elδον, a Hebraistic repetition.

ecos, visible form, shape, appearance, outward show; in Thess. v 22 = kind, species, class.

είδωλείον, a temple for (containing) an image (of a god).
είδωλόθυτος (of meat), sacrificed to an image (of a god).
είδωλολατρεία, service (worship) of an image (of a god).
είδωλολάτρης, a server (worshipper) of an image (of a god).

είδωλον (simulacrum), an image of a god.

ciκη, used both with reference to antecedent causes and purposes for the future, without a cause; purposelessly, in vain, for nothing.

είκοσι, twenty. είκω. I vield. εἰκών (imago), image, likeness, bust.

είλικρίνεια, purity.

είλικρινής (sincerus) (originally unmixed), pure, uncontaminated.

είλίσσω, see έλίσσω.

εἰμί, I am, exist. Note periphrasis with participles, the special frequency of which in the imperfect is due to the Aramaic basis of the language. ὁ ἢν ungrammatically, in Rev., where an aor. pcpl. would be expected.

elveker, see eveka.

είπα, see είπον.

εἴπερ, see εἰ.

elπov, 2 aor., elπa 1 aor. I spoke, said: ως έπος elπείν, one might almost say (almost, about).

είρηνεύω, I am peaceful, I keep the peace, I am at peace. εἰρήνη, peace, undisturbedness: invocation of peace a

common Jewish farewell (Mk. v 34, &c.), in the Hebraistic sense of the health (welfare) of an individual.

єїрпино́s, making for peace, productive of peace.

είρηνοποιέω, I make peace.

eipηνοποιός, peace-making, peace-maker.

είς, (a) into; till; for; (b) είς τό c. infin. generally final, but also expressing tendency, result, e.g. Rom. xii 3, 2 Cor. viii 6, Gal. iii 17, content of command or entreaty, e.g. 1 Thess. ii 12, or simply = explanatory infinitive, 1 Thess. iv 9; (c) encroaches on εν and = in, e.g. John i 18, Ac. vii 12, 2 Cor. xi 10, I John v 8: εἰς ἐκατόν, &c., a hundredfold.

είs, one; καθ είs, each single one, one by one: sometimes no whit different from τις (Mk. xiv 10), and sometimes

 $too = \pi \rho \hat{\omega} \tau o s$, first.

εἰσάγω, I lead in, bring in.

είσακούω, I hear.

είσδέχομαι, I welcome in.

εἴσειμι, I go in, enter (originally, I shall go in). εἰσέρχομαι, I go in.

εἰσκαλέω, mid. I call in (to my house).

eἴσοδος, (abstr.) (act of) entering, entrance, entry: concrete, the entrance itself, Heb. x 19 (cf. 20), 2 Pet. i 11.

elσπηδάω, I leap into, rush into.

είσπορεύομαι, I journey in(to), I go in(to).

εἰστρέχω, I run in(to).

εἰσφέρω, I carry (bring) in.

elta, then, thereafter, next (marking a fresh stage).

etre (siue), lit. and if: είτε . . . είτε (siue . . . siue), whether

 ϵ laueauaueaueaua.

 ϵ ı̈́τις = ϵ ı̈́ τις.

είωθα, I am accustomed: τὸ εὶωθός, custom, what was

customary.

ἐκ, ἐξ, from out, out from among, from, suggesting from the interior outwards; ἐξ Ἑβραίων, descended from Hebrews, Phil. iii 5: with gen. of price, Mt. xx 2, Ac. i 18; in partitive phrase, as subject of sentence, John xvi 17; cf. the periphrasis oi ἐξ ἐριθείας, Rom. ii 8.

ἔκαστος (quisque), each (of more than two); εἶς ἔκαστος, each individual; plur. ἔκαστοι, &c., each class, group.

έκάστοτε, on each occasion.

έκατόν, a hundred; εἰς έκατόν, see εἰς.

έκατονταετής, a hundred years old.

έκατονταπλασίων, a hundredfold.

έκατοντάρχης (-os) (centurio, see κεντουρίων), a centurion of the Roman army.

ěκβαίνω, I go out.

čκβάλλω, I throw (cast, put) out; I banish, Gal. iv 30, 3 John 10; I bring forth, I produce, Mt. xii 35.

čκβασις, (a) a way out, escape, 1 Cor. x 13; (b) result, Heb. xiii 7.

čκβολή (iactura), a throwing out, a jettisoning of cargo, to lighten a ship.

ekyovos, descended, hence subst. a descendant.

ěκδαπανάω, I spend (give out) completely.

«κδέχομαι, I wait for, expect.

εκδηλος, perfectly evident, manifest.

ěκδημέω, I am away from the δημος, from my parish, from home.

čκδίδωμι, I give out, let: middle, I let out for my own advantage, Mk. xii 1.

ἐκδιηγέομαι, I give a complete narrative of.

ἐκδικέω, I give justice over, defend, avenge, vindicate

čκδίκησις, (a) defence, avenging, vindication, vengeance; (b) full (complete) punishment, 2 Thess. i 8, 1 Pet. ii 14.

ἔκδικοs, avenging, an avenger. (The word occurs frequently in the sense of a special advocate [champion] of a city.)

ἐκδιώκω, I drive out.

екботоs, given up, delivered up.

ἐκδοχή, waiting, expectation.

ἐκδύω, I put off, take off, strip off, with acc. of person or garment or both.

enei (illic), (a) there, yonder; (b) thither, there.

Exerber (illine), thence, from that place.

ἐκεῖνος (ille), that, yonder (of what is distant, or great): in 1 John usually = Christ.

čκείσε (illuc), (a) thither, Ac. xxi 3; (b) there, Ac. xxii 5.

ἐκζητέω (exquiro), I seek out.

ἐκζήτησις, a seeking out, searching questioning.

ἐκθαμβέομαι, I am greatly astonished.

ἔκθαμβος, full of astonishment.

ἐκθαυμάζω, I wonder greatly.

έκθετος, exposed (to the elements).

čκκαθαίρω, I clean (cleanse) out, 1 Cor. v 7; I clean thoroughly, 2 Tim. ii 21.

έκκαίομαι, I burn (with lust).

έκκεντέω, I pierce through (or deeply).

ἐκκλάω, I break off.

ěκκλείω, I shut out, exclude.

ekkλησία, (literally, a calling out; then) an assembly, meeting of assembly, Ac. xix 39; (a) a community, congregation,

church, society (first used in LXX for the congregation of Israel), the assembly of Christians in one city or community; in Mt. xvi 18, xviii 17 the body of Palestinian adherents of the Messiah is intended; (b) much more rarely, in a developed sense, especially with $\delta\lambda\eta$, the Church (the whole body of Christians in the world).

ἐκκλίνω (I bend away from, literally), I fall away from, I turn away (from).

ἐκκολυμβάω, I swim out (of the water).

ἐκκομίζω (effero), I carry out (of the city gate for burial). ἐκκοπή (ἐνκοπή), a block, check, obstacle.

ἐκκόπτω, I cut out (off, away).

еккрецации (-оции), с. gen. I hang upon (met.).

ěκλαλέω, I speak out, tell out.

ἐκλάμπω, I shine forth (out).

εκλανθάνομαι, I quite forget.

εκλέγομαι, I pick out for myself, I choose.

čκλείπω, intr. I fail utterly: I am in a state of eclipse (of the sun) Lk. xxiii 45.

čκλεκτός, chosen out, selected, sometimes as substantive, of those chosen out by God for the rendering of special service to Him (of the Hebrew race, particular Hebrews, the Messiah, and the Christians): an adj. in 2 John 1, 13.

čκλογή, choosing out, selecting, choice (by God): in Ac. ix 15 a Hebraistic genitive, equivalent to ἐκλεκτόν.

ἐκλύομαι, I am unstrung, become weak, fail.

ἐκμάσσω, I wipe (off) thoroughly.

ἐκμυκτηρίζω, I mock greatly.

čκινεύω (lit. I bend the head aside, to avoid a blow), I retire, withdraw.

ἐκνήφω, I am thoroughly sober (in mind).

ξκούσιος, willing: κατὰ έκούσιον, with right good will.

έκουσίως, willingly, with the will.

ἐκπαλαι, from of old, long since.

έκπειράζω, I put to a thorough test.

έκπέμπω. I send out.

ἐκπερισσῶς, most exceedingly, with exceeding emphasis.

ἐκπετάννυμι, I spread (stretch) out.

έκπηδάω, I leap (rush) out.

ἐκπίπτω, I fall out, I fall off, I fall away: hence, in nautical language, I fall off from the straight course: of flowers, I fade away, wither away.

ěκπλέω, I sail out (of harbour), I sail away.

ἐκπληρόω, I fill completely, İ fulfil in every particular (to the utmost), I make good.

ἐκπλήρωσις, completion, fulfilment.

ἐκπλήσσομαι, I am thunderstruck, astounded.

«κπνέω (lit. I breathe out), I breathe my last, I expire.

έκπορεύομαι, I journey out; I come forth.

ἐκπορνεύω, I am guilty of fornication (the force of ἐκ is uncertain).

έκπτύω (cf. Fr. conspuer), I spit upon, disdain.

εκριζόω, I root out, root up.

έκστασις (properly, distraction or disturbance of mind caused by a shock), bewilderment.

ἐκστρέφω, İ pervert.

έκσώζω, I save completely, v. l. in Ac. xxvii 39.

ἐκταράσσω, I disturb (trouble) greatly (exceedingly).

εκτείνω, I stretch out (forth).

ěκτελέω, I complete, bring to completion, carry out, perform.

extévera, carnesiness, sirenuousness.

έκτενής, intent, constant, strenuous.

enterus, earnestly, strenuously.

čκτίθημι, (a) (expono) I expose a child; (b) mid. I set forth, expound, explain.

ἐκτινάσσω, I shake off; mid. I shake off from myself.

ёктоз, sixth.

čκτός, (a) adv. (1) without, outside; (2) except; (3) τὸ ἐκτός, substantivally, the outside; (b) prep. c. gen. outside, apart from.

extreen (lit. I turn out from): mid. and pass. I turn aside (from the right road), I wander, and with an

obj. I remove from myself, I Tim. vi 20.

ἐκτρέφω

ἐκτρέφω, I nourish, nurture.

ёктроµоs, trembling greatly.

ёктрына, (strictly a lifeless abortion) an untimely birth.

ἐκφέρω, I bring out, carry out, sometimes (effero) out of the city for burial; I bring forth, bear, Heb. vi 8.

ἐκφεύγω, I flee out, away, I escape: with an acc. I escape something.

ἐκφοβέω, I terrify exceedingly.

ἔκφοβος, exceedingly afraid.

έκφύω, I put forth, cause to sprout.

čκχέω, I pour out (liquid or solid), I shed. See έκχύννω.

ěκχύννω, I pour out, I shed, cf. ἐκχέω: pass. I am swept on, rush or I surrender, Jude 11.

ἐκχωρέω, I go out.

ἐκψύχω, I breathe my last, I die.

έκών, willing, willingly.

έλαία (olea), an olive tree: see έλαίων.

ϵλαιον (oleum), olive-oil: ϵλαιον ἀγαλλιάσεως, oil of enjoyment, the oil with which the heads of guests at
banquets are anointed, Heb. i 9.

'ελαιών (oliuetum), Olive-grove, Olive-yard, probably the right text in Lk, xix 29, xxi 37, as well as Ac. i 12.

Έλαμείτης, an Elamile, one of a people living to the north of the Persian Gulf in the southern part of Persia.

ἐλάστων (less correct ἐλάττων), less, smaller: poorer, inferior, John ii 10: ἔλαττον (adv.), less.

έλαττονέω, I have less, I lack.

έλαττόω, I make less (inferior).

ἐλαύνω, (a) tr. I drive (on), propel: (b) intr. I row, Mk. vi 48, John vi 19.

έλαφρία (leuitas), levity, fickleness.

ελαφρός (leuis), light.

čλάχιστος, least, smallest (Mt., 1 Cor. xv 9), but perhaps oftener in the weaker sense, very little, very small (Lk., 1 Cor. iv 3, vi 2, James): ὁ ἐλαχιστότερος, the smallest, the least important: εἰς ἐλάχιστόν ἐστιν, it matters very little: ἐλάχιστον, adv. a very little.

'Ελεάζαρ (Hebr.), *Eleazar*, son of Eliud, and father of Matthan.

έλεάω, see έλεέω.

ἐλεγμός, reproof.

ελεγξις, rebuke, reproof.

έλεγχος, a proof: possibly a persuasion.

έλέγχω, (a) I reprove, rebuke: (b) I expose, show to be guilty, John iii 20, 1 Cor. xiv 24, Eph. v 11, 13, James ii o.

èλεεινός, merciful, pitiful.

έλεέω (έλεάω), I pily.

čλεημοσύνη, abstr. alms-giving, charity: concr. alms, charity.

έλεήμων, pitiful, merciful.

'Ελεισάβετ (Hebr.), Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptizer.

έλεος, pity, mercy.

čλευθερία, freedom, liberty, especially a state of freedom from slavery.

έλεύθερος, free (opposite of enslaved, cf. 1 Cor. xii 13).

èλευθερόω, I free, set free, liberate.

ἔλευσις, coming, arrival.ἐλεφάντινος, made of ivory.

Έλιακείμ (Hebr.), Eliakim, son of Abiud and father of Azor (Mt. i 13), son of Melea and father of Jonam (Lk. iii 30).

έλιγμα, a roll.

'Ελιέζερ (Hebr.), Eliezer, son of Joreim and father of Joshua.

'Ελιούδ (Hebr.), Eliud, son of Acheim, and father of Eleazar.

'Ελισάβετ, see 'Ελεισάβετ.

Exicalos, Helisaeus, grecized form of Elisha.

ελίσσω, I roll, roll up.

έλκόομαι, I am covered with sores.

ELKOS (ulcus), a (festering) sore.

έλκύω, I drag, draw, pull.

ελκω, I drag, draw, pull.

Έλλάς, Hellas, the native name for Greece.

*Ελλην, a Hellene, the native word for a Greek: it is, however, a term wide enough to include all Greekspeaking (i. e. educated) non-Jews.

Έλληνικός, Greek: ή Έλληνική (γλώσσα), the Greek

language.

Έλληνίς (fem.), Greek; see ελλην.

'Ελληνιστής, a Hellenist, Grecian Jew, a Greek-speaking Jew, that is one who can speak Greek only and not Hebrew (or Aramaic).

Έλληνιστί, in the Greek language.

έλλογάω (έλλογέω), I put down (set) to some one's account, reckon, impute.

² Ελμαδάμ (Hebr.), Elmadam, father of Kosam, son of Er. ελπίζω (ελπίζω), I hope, hope for: the substantive following εν, εἰς, ἐπί with dat. or acc., is the ground of the hope, that which makes hope possible.

έλπίς (oftener probably έλπίς), hope.

'Ελύμας, Elymas, the name of the sorcerer at Paphos (the form of the name is doubtful: some MSS read Έτσιμας, Son of the Ready).

έλωί (Aramaic), my God (form of word is doubtful).

έμαυτοῦ, of myself.

eμβαίνω, I embark.

ἐμβάλλω, I cast in, throw in.

έμβάπτω, act. and mid. I dip in.

έμβατεύω, (I enter on, take possession of, hence) technical expression connected with the pagan Mysteries, I enter, set foot on (the inner shrine, after the first initiation). It indicates the final act in mystic ceremonial, the entrance on a new life in presence of the god.

ἐμβιβάζω, tr. I embark, put on board.

έμβλέπω, I look into (upon).

έμβριμάομαι, I groan (with the notion of coercion springing out of displeasure, anger, indignation, antagonism), I express indignant displeasure, with dat. of person with whom it is felt, Mt. ix 30, Mk. i 43, xiv 5: absol. John xi 33, 38.

G

ἐμέω, I vomit.

έμμαίνομαι, I am madly enraged with.

'Εμμανουήλ (Hebr.), Emmanuel, a Messianic title derived from Isa. vii 14 = God with us.

²Εμμαούς, Emmaus (Ammaus), a village not far from Jerusalem.

ἐμμένω, I remain (abide) in, Ac. xxviii 30: hence met. Heb. viii 9: with plain dative, I abide by, maintain, Ac. xiv 22, Gal. iii 10.

²Εμμώρ (Hebr.), Emmor, Hamor, a man whose sons sold a field at Shechem to Jacob.

ěμός, mine (predominates in John).

έμπ. see also ένπ.

ἐμπαιγμονή, mockery.

ἐμπαιγμός, mockery.

έμπαίζω, I mock.

έμπαίκτης, a mocker.

έμπί(μ)πλημι, έμπι(μ)πλάω, I fill up, fill.

ἐμπί(μ)πρημι, ἐμπρήθω, I burn, set on fire: but forms from -πρήθω = I cause to swell, hence pass. I suffer inflammation, Ac. xxviii 6 (v. l.).

έμπίπτω, I fall in, am cast in.

ěμπλέκω, I enfold, entangle.

έμπλοκή, braiding.

έμπορεύομοι, I travel as a merchant, engage in trade: c. acc. I traffic in, make gain or business of.

έμπορία, trading, trade, trafficking, business.

έμποριον, a place of traffic, mart, market, market-house. ἔμπορος, a merchant, trader.

έμπρήθω, see έμπί(μ)πρημι.

έμπροσθεν, in front, before the face: sometimes made a substantive by the addition of the article; usually c. gen. in front of, before the face of.

έμπτύω, I spit upon.

έμφανής, manifest, visible.

έμφανίζω, I make visible (manifest); hence, act. I report (inform) against, Ac. xxiv 1, xxv 2, 15; pass. (quasitechnical) I appear before.

```
εμφοβος, full of fear, terrified.
ἐμφυσάω, I breathe into, breathe upon.
έμφυτος, inborn, ingrown, congenital, natural.
έν, (a) of place, in; έν τοις, see δ: έν Χριστώ, of mystic
  indwelling; (b) = \epsilon is, into, e.g. Mt. x 16; (c) of
  time, in, during, at; (d) of instrument, (armed) with,
  Lk. xxii 49, 1 Cor. iv 21, &c.; (e) amounting to, Ac.
  vii 14 (cf. Mk. iv 8 bis); (f) consisting in, Eph. ii 15;
  (g) in the department of, cf. I Cor. vi 2; (h) in the
  judgement of, cf. 1 Cor. xiv 11; (i) Hebraistic use,
  Mt. x 32, Lk. xii 8. For èv & see os.
έναγκαλίζομαι, I take ( fold) in my arms.
eváluos (rather a poetical word), of creatures, living in
  the sea.
Evart, before, in the presence of.
evartion, before, in the presence of; in the eyes of: see also
  τοὐναντίον.
έναντίος, opposite, opposed, contrary: ἐξ ἐναντίας (adv.),
  opposite; & ¿¿ ¿vavrías, the adversary.
ěνάρχομαι, I begin (in).
ἔνατος, ninth.
erypaφω, I write (in), inscribe.
evδens, in need, needy.
ένδειγμα, (a thing proved, hence) a plain token (sign,
  proof).
ενδείκνυμι (in the middle voice ενδείκνυμαι only), I show
ένδειξις, a showing, proof, demonstration.
ενδεκα, eleven.
ένδέκατος. eleventh.
ἐνδέχομαι, ἐνδέχεται, impers., it is possible.
ένδημέω, I am in my δημος (parish), I am at home.
ἐνδιδύσκω, (somewhat rare) (of clothing, I put on
  another): mid. I put on (myself).
ĕνδικος, just.
ἐνδοξάζω (I make ἔνδοξος), I glorify, acknowledge the
  glory belonging to (cf. doga), recognize as glorious.
```

črδοξος, glorious.

₹νδυμα, a garment, dress.

ενδυναμόω, I fill with δύναμις (power) (almost = δυναμόω). ενδύνω, I enter into.

ενδυσις, putting on (of a garment).

ἐνδύω, Î put on, clothe (another): mid. I clothe (myself), dress: hence, metaphorically, of acquiring qualities; = ἐπενδύομαι, 2 Cor. v 3.

ἐνδώμησις, roofing, coping. (So probably, from δωμα

= roof, but most interpret building.)

èνέδρα (insidiae), ambuscade; hence plot, treachery, fraud. ἐνεδρεύω, I lie in wait (ambush) for, seek to entrap (hence I defraud, deceive).

ένειλέω, I wrap up, roll up in (something).

čνειμι, I am in (within): τὰ ἐνόντα, probably the contents (of the dish), or perhaps what you can, but the words are obscure and may be a mistranslation of an Aramaic original.

ένεκα, ένεκεν, είνεκεν, for the sake of, on account of: οδ (neut.) είνεκεν, on account of which, wherefore, Lk. iv 18; τίνος ένεκα, on account of what, wherefore, why, Ac. xix 32.

ἐνενήκοντα, ninety.

eveos (= ανεως), speechless, dumb, unable to speak.

eveργεια, working, action productive of εργον (concrete work), activity: in the N.T. confined to superhuman activity.

ένεργέω, (a) intr. I am at work, work; (b) tr. I work, the acc. expressing 'that which is worked', effect. In N.T. the word is generally connected with miraculous interpositions; (c) in the passive always with non-personal subject, as ἐνεργεῖν always with personal, I am made operative (effective), I am made to produce my appropriate result, I am set in operation, I am made to work. Mid. absent from N.T.

ἐνέργημα, a working.

everyns, effective, productive of due result.

ἐνευλογέω, I bless (of God) (ἐν is considered to have instrumental force).

ένέχω, (a) I have a grudge against, I am angry (with): in Mk. vi 19 the Sahidic translates 'I am angry with', the Vulgate 'insidior'; in Lk. xi 53 δεινῶς ἐνέχειν is translated by the Sahidic 'to provoke him', by the Vulgate 'grauiter insistere'; (b) pass. or mid. I am entangled, entangle myself (in 2 Thess. i 4 text doubtful).

ενθάδε, here, in this place.

ενθεν, hence, from this place.

eνθυμέομαι, I meditate upon, reflect upon.

ενθύμησις, inward thought, meditation; plur. thoughts.

ĕνι (èvi, Ionic form of èv), is in (among): οὐκ ενι, there is (or can be) no room for.

ἐνιαυτός, a year.

ἐνίστημ: only in the intr. tenses, I impend, am at hand, am present: perf. pepl. ἐνεστηκώς (ἐνεστώς) as adj. present.

ἐνισχύω, I strengthen within, I fill with strength.

eνκάθετος, a snare-setter, spy.

Errairia, festival of dedication of the Temple, to celebrate the re-dedication of the Temple by Judas Maccabeus in 164 B.C., held at Jerusalem about the middle of December.

ἐνκαινίζω, (I restore or carry out anew, then) I dedicate. ἐνκακέω, ἐκκακέω (from κακός in the sense of cowardly) (very rare outside the Bible), I lose heart.

ένκατοικέω, I am settled among, dwell among.

ένκαυχάομαι, I boast in (because of) something.

ἐνκεντρίζω, I graft.

ένκοπή, εκκοπή, obstacle, check, hindrance.

èνκόπτω, (I introduce an obstacle sharply in the way of a moving object, cf. Eng. colloquial 'I strike in') I block, check, hinder.

èνκρίνω, I judge (reckon) to belong to, I class with.

ěvkuos, pregnani.

ἐννέα, nine.

èννεύω, I make a sign to by nodding.

Errora (intelligence, thought), intention, purpose.

ξυνομος, (a) legal, statutory, duly constituted, Ac. xix 39;
 (b) under the law, obedient to the law, 1 Cor. ix 21.

εννυχα, in the night.

èvoικέω, I dwell in, am settled (stationary) in.

ένορκίζω (a strengthened ὁρκίζω), c. dupl. acc. I adjure some one by, I solemnly appeal to some one by.

ένότης, oneness, unity.

ἐνοχλέω, I disturb, torment (Heb. xii 15 is from the LXX, where ἐνοχλῆ appears to be a corruption for ἐν χολῆ, in gall).

Evoxos (obnoxius), involved in, hence liable, generally

with dat. (or gen.) of the punishment.

ένπεριπατέω, I walk among.

ένπνέω (lit. I breathe in), I breathe of, breathe.

ἔνταλμα, an injunction, ordinance.

ἐνταφιάζω, I embalm, prepare for burial.

evraφιασμός, embalming, preparation of corpse for burial.

èντέλλομαι, I give orders (injunctions, instructions, commands).

εντεῦθεν (hinc), hence, from this place; ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐντεῦθεν (hinc et illic), on this side and on that, cf. Rev. xxii 2.

ἔντευξις (lit. approaching the king, hence a technical term), a petition.

čντιμος, (held precious, hence) precious; honoured, honourable in rank, &c., Lk. xiv 8.

ἐντολή, an ordinance, injunction, command.

εντόπιος, belonging to the place, native, resident.

evros, within, inside (so also Lk. xvii 21); τὸ ἐντός, the inside.

evrpéπω, (a) I turn to confusion, put to shame, e.g. 1 Cor. iv 14, 2 Thess. iii 14, Tit. ii 8; (b) mid. c. acc., meaning I reverence, e.g. Mk. xii 6, Heb. xii 9.

ἐντρέφω, I nourish (sustain) on.

ĕντρομος, trembling.

έντροπή (from έντρέπω), shame.

ἐντρυφάω, I revel (in).

έντυγχάνω

έντυγχάνω, (a) I meet, encounter; hence, (b) I call (upon), I make a petition, I make suit, supplication, cf. evrevEis. ἐντυλίσσω, I wrap up, roll round, envelop. eντυπόω, I engrave. eνυβρίζω, I insult, outrage. eνυπνιάζομαι, I dream (see visions) in my sleep. èνύπνιον, a dream, vision. eνώπιον (vernacular, attested from saec. ii B. C.), before the face of, in the presence of; in the eyes of. 'Eνώς (Hebr.), Enos, son of Seth, and father of Cainam. ένωτίζομαι (from έν and ovs), I take into my ear, give ear to. 'Eνώχ, 'Ενώκ (Hebr.), Enoch, son of Jaret and father of Mathusala: Jude 14 refers to the apocryphal Book of Enoch. εξ, six. ¿ξαγγέλλω, I announce publicly, proclaim. έξαγοράζω, I buy out, buy away from, ransom: mid. I purchase out, buy, redeem. εξάνω, I lead out, sometimes to death, execution (duco). έξαιρέω, I take out, remove; sometimes (mid.) I choose, sometimes I rescue. ¿ξαίρω, I remove. έξαιτέομαι, I beg earnestly for: aor. = I have procured to be given up to me (Field). έξαίφνης (ἐξέφνης, colloquially), suddenly. έξακολουθέω, I follow closely, adhere to. έξακόσιοι, six hundred. έξαλείφω, I wipe away, obliterate. ¿ξάλλομαι, I leap up (for joy). έξανάστασις, rising up and out, resurrection. εξανατέλλω, I rise (spring) up out (of the ground). έξανίστημι, (a) in tr. tenses, I raise up, cause to grow; (b) in intr. tenses, I rise up. έξαπατάω, I deceive. ěξάπινα, suddenly. έξαπορέομαι, I am at my wits' end, I despair: c. gen.

about, 2 Cor. i 8.

ἐξαποστέλλω, I send away out, I send forth (a person qualified for a task).

έξαρτίζω, (a) I fit up, equip, furnish, supply, 2 Tim. iii 17;

(b) I accomplish, finish, Ac. xxi 5.

έξαστράπτω (corusco), I flash forth like lightning.

έξαυτης (= $\epsilon \xi$ αὐτης της ωρας), immediately.

¿ξενείρω, I raise up, arouse.

ἔξειμι (originally, I shall go out), I go out (away), depart.
ἐξέλκω (lit. I draw out of the right place, or I draw aside out of the right way), I entice.

ěξέραμα, vomit, purge.

έξερουνάω, I search diligently, I examine carefully (minutely).

έξέρχομαι, I go out.

ἔξεστιν, impers. it is permitted (allowed), sometimes followed by acc, et inf.: ἐξόν ἐστιν = ἔξεστιν, the ἔστιν being understood in Ac. ii 29, 2 Cor. xii 4.

εξετάζω (indicates precise and careful inquiry), I examine,

question, inquire at.

εξηγέομαι, (Î interpret) I relate, expound, explain; make declaration (John i 18).

έξήκοντα, sixty.

έξης (deinceps), next in order: ἡ έξης (sc. ἡμέρα), the next day, the following day: τῷ έξης (Lk. vii 11, v.l.), perhaps = τῷ έξης χρόνῳ, at the period immediately following.

εξηχέω, I sound out (forth) (referring either to the

clearness or to the loudness of the sound).

ë§is, condition, state, especially good condition of body or soul.

ἐξίστημι, ἐξιστάω, ἐξιστάνω (lit. I remove from a standing position), (a) in tr. tenses (including ἐξέστἄκα), I astonish, amaze; (b) in intr. tenses, I am astonished, amazed; I am out of my mind, I am mad, Mk. iii 21, 2 Cor. v 13.

έξισχύω, I have strength for (a difficult task).

έξοδος, (a) going out, departure from a place; (b) (excessus) death, Lk.ix 31, 2 Pet. i 15.

èξολεθρεύω, I destroy utterly, annihilate, exterminate.

ἐξομολογέω, (a) I consent fully, agree out and out, Lk. xxii 6; (b) I confess, admit, acknowledge (cf. the early Hellenistic sense of the middle, I acknowledge a debt); (c) in certain passages there is a difficulty as to the sense: in Mt. xi 25 (Lk. x 21) the Vulgate (with the Sahidic) renders by confiteor, but modern scholars prefer either I give thanks or I praise.

έξόν, see έξεστιν.

έξορκίζω, I exorcize, cast out by appeal to a god.

έξορκιστής, an exorcist, a caster out of evil spirits by the use of names or spells.

έξορύσσω, (a) I dig out: hence, I open up; (b) I gouge, Gal. iv 15.

έξουδενέω, another (inferior) spelling of έξουθενέω.

έξουδενόω (an inferior spelling is έξουθενόω) = έξουθενεω.

¿ξουθενέω, I set at nought, ignore, despise.

εξουσία, (a) power, authority, weight, especially moral authority, influence; in I Cor. xi 10 the authority which the wearing of the veil gives the woman, making her sacrosanct; c. gen. indicates over any one; (b) in a quasi-personal sense, derived from later Judaism, of a spiritual power, I Pet. iii 22, and hence of an earthly power (e. g. Lk. xii 11 and often, in combination with $d\rho \chi \dot{\eta}$).

έξουσιάζω, I exercise (wield) power (authority), c. gen.,

over: pass. 1 Cor. vi 12, I am ruled.

ξξοχή, projection, prominence: οί κατ' ἐξοχήν, the prominent persons, the chief men.

έξυπνίζω, I wake out of sleep. ἔξυπνος, awake out of sleep.

ἔξω, (a) adv. without; in ὁ ἔξω, &c. the adv. is equivalent to an adjective, τὰs ἔξω πόλεις, foreign cities, Ac. xxvi 11, ὁ ἔξω ἄνθρωπος, the outer (physical) nature, 2 Cor. iv 16, especially οἱ ἔξω, the outsiders, the non-Christians; (b) prep. c. gen. outside.

ξωθεν, (a) from outside, from without; (b) outside, equivalent to ξω, both as adv. and as prep. (Mk.)

vii 15, Rev. xi 2, xiv 20, &c.); $\tau \delta \tilde{\epsilon} \xi \omega \theta \epsilon \nu$, the outside, &c., $\delta \tilde{\epsilon} \xi \omega \theta \epsilon \nu = \delta \tilde{\epsilon} \xi \omega$.

έξωθέω, I push out, thrust out: εἰs αlγιαλὸν ἐξῶσαι, to drive the ship upon the beach, Ac. xxvii 39.

ἐξώτερος, outmost.

čolka, I am like, resemble.

έορτάζω, I take part in a festival, keep a feast (allegorically).

ξορτή, a festival, feast, periodically recurring: ποιείν ξορτήν, Ac. xviii 21 = ξορτάζειν.

ἐπαγγελία, a promise: see τέκνον.

čπαγγέλλομαι, (a) I promise; (b) I profess, I Tim. ii 10, vi 21.

ἐπάγγελμα, a promise.

ἐπάγω, I bring upon.

έπαγωνίζομαι, I contend for.

επαθροίζομαι, I crowd upon (some one), press around.

²Επαίνετος, Epaenetus, a Christian in Rome.

ἐπαινέω, I praise, commend.

έπαινος, praise.

ěπαίρω, I raise, lift up.

ἐπαισχύνομαι, I am ashamed of.

έπαιτέω, Î beg, am a beggar.

έπακολουθέω, I follow close after, I accompany, dog; I promote, I Tim. v 10; hence I endorse [Mk.] xvi 20.

ἐπακούω, I listen to, hear.

ἐπακροάομαι, I listen to, hearken to.

ἐπάν, when soever.

ἐπάναγκες, adv. used as adj. necessary, inevitable, obligatory.

ἐπανάγω, (a) nautical, *I put out* (from the shore), (lit. *I take up* a ship on to the high seas); (b) *I go up*, possibly *I go up again*, return.

ἐπαναμιμνήσκω, I remind, possibly I remind again.

ἐπαναπαύομαι, I rest upon.

ἐπανέρχομαι, I return.

ἐπανίστημι, intr. tenses, I rise against.

ἐπανόρθωσις

ἐπανόρθωσις, setting straight (right) again. επάνω, (a) adv. on the top, above; (b) prep. on the top of, above, over, on: met. of rule, over, Lk. xix 17, &c.; above, more than, Mk, xiv 5, 1 Cor, xv 6. ἐπάρατος, accursed, cursed. ἐπαρκέω, I do service, render help. ἐπαρχεία, the official equivalent of Lat. prouincia, sphere of duty, province. επάρχειος (a v. l. in Ac. xxv I), belonging to the province: τη έπαρχείω (understand έξουσία), the power over the province, the province. επαυλις, a farm, estate. ἐπαύριον, to-morrow. Ἐπαφράς (the pet form of Ἐπαφρόδιτος), Epaphras, Epaphroditus, a Colossian Christian, in captivity with Paul in Rome. ἐπαφρίζω, I foam out (a metaphor from the seaweed and refuse borne on the crest of waves). 'Επαφρόδιτος, see 'Επαφράς. ἐπεγείρω, I arouse, stimulate. ἐπεί, (a) after, Lk. vii I (v. l.), Ac. xiii 46 (v. l.); (b) for, since; (c) otherwise, Rom. xi 6. 22, 1 Cor. v 10, &c. eneιδή, (a) when, Lk. vii I; (b) since. έπειδήπερ, since. ἐπείδον, I looked upon, regarded. έπειμι, in the participle ἐπιοῦσα, coming on, next: $τ\hat{\eta}$ έπιούση (understand $\hat{\eta}$ μέρη), next day. ἐπεισαγωγή, bringing in, introduction, importation. ἐπεισέρχομαι, I come (in) upon. επειτα, then, thereafter, afterwards. ěπέκεινα, beyond. επεκτείνομαι, I strain after. έπενδύομαι, I put on (as a garment). ἐπενδύτης, a coal, outer wrap. ἐπέρχομαι, I come upon, sometimes with hostility. έπερώτημα = έρώτημα, a request. ἐπέχω, (a) tr. I hold forth; (b) intr. (νοῦν being understood) I mark, pay attention (heed), note, Ac. iii 5, 1 Tim. iv 16: I delay, Ac. xix 22.

επηρεάζω, I insult, treat wrong fully, molest.

ἐπί, (a) c. gen. locally, on, upon; and so met. of that on which anything rests, e.g. ϵn^2 $a \lambda \eta \theta \epsilon i a s$, in truth: of authority over, e.g. Mt. xxiv 45: concerning, Gal. iii 16: in presence of, e. g. Mt. xxviii 14: at, in, Mk. xii 26: in (at) the time (period) of, e.g. Mk. ii 26; (b) c. dat. on, upon: near, e.g. Mt. xxiv 33: on the basis (ground) of, e.g. Mt. iv 4: on account of, e.g. Lk. v 5, iφ' & (= επὶ τούτω, ο, τι), in view of the fact that: over (cf. under (a)), Lk. xii 44: against, Lk. xii 52: in addition to, e.g. 2 Cor. vii 13: in, at, επὶ τούτω, meantime, John iv 27: for, with a view to, cf. Ac. v 35; (c) c. acc. locally, on, upon, generally after verbs indicating motion, but afterwards more widely used, both lit. and met., ¿πὶ τὸ αὐτό, in the same place, together, in all, cf. Ac. i 15, ii 47; near, to, towards (after word expressing motion, and then more widely), both lit. and met.: against: in addition to (cf. under (b)), Phil. ii 27: of number or degree attained, as far as, e.g. ἐπὶ πλείον, εφ' οσον: of charge, rule, or power over: concerning, e. g. Lk, xxiii 28: on account of, with a view to, Mk. xv 24, John xix 24: of time, for, during, e.g. Lk. iv 25: of time, about, e.g. Lk. x 35.

ἐπιβαίνω, (a) I set foot on, I step on; (b) I mount

(a horse), board (a vessel).

έπιβάλλω, (a) I throw upon, cast over, 1 Cor. vii 35. Rev. xviii 19 (v.l.); (b) I place upon; (c) I lay, with την χείρα (τὰς χείρας), either with innocent, or with hostile, intent (= inicere manum [manus]); (d) intr. I strike upon, Mk. iv 37; (e) intr. τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μέρος, the share that falls to (belongs to) one, Lk. xv 12; (f) intr. ἐπιβάλλων ἔκλαιεν, he set to and wept, Mk. xiv 72.

èπιβαρέω, I put a burden on, burden.

ἐπιβιβάζω, I place upon (a horse, mule).

ἐπιβλέπω, I look with favour on.

ἐπίβλημα, something put on, a patch.

έπιβουλή

ἐπιβουλή, a plot.

ἐπιγαμβρεύω, I take to wife after.

ἐπίγειος, (a) on the earth, belonging to the earth (as opposed to the sky); (b) in a spiritual sense, belonging to the earthly sphere, earthly (as opposed to heavenly) (opp. ἐπουράνιος in both senses).

επιγίνομαι, I come on, supervene.

ἐπιγινώσκω, I come to know by directing my attention to (ἐπί) him or it, I perceive, discern, recognize: aor. I found out.

ἐπίγνωσις, knowledge of a particular point (directed towards a particular object); perception, discernment, recognition: intuition.

ἐπιγραφή, an inscription.

ἐπιγράφω, I write upon, inscribe.

έπιδείκνυμι, 1 show, display, point out, indicate; I prove, demonstrate, Ac. xviii 28, Heb. vi 17.

ἐπιδέχομαι, I welcome.

ἐπιδημέω, I am resident (temporarily, in a foreign city).
 ἐπιδιατάσσομαι, I make an additional testamentary disposition, I furnish with additions.

ἐπιδίδωμι, (a) tr. I hand in; (b) intr. I give way (to the wind), Ac. xxvii 15.

čπιδιορθόω, I put besides into a state of order, I put in order.

ἐπιδύω, I sink, set.

eπιείκεια, considerateness, forbearance, fairness.

επιεικής, forbearing, fair, reasonable.

επιζητέω, I seek after, search for, make inquiries about.

έπιθανάτιος, at the point of death, doomed to death.

ἐπίθεσις, laying on.

ἐπιθυμέω, Î desire, long; ἐπιθυμία ἐπιθυμεῖν, Hebraistic, to long eagerly, Lk. xxii 15.

ἐπιθυμητής, a longer after, luster after.

ἐπιθυμία, eager (passionate) desire, passion: see ἐπιθυμέω.

 $\epsilon \pi$ ικαθίζω, I sit.

ἐπικαλέω, (a) I call (name) by a supplementary (addi-

tional, alternative) name; (b) mid. I call upon, appeal to, address.

επικάλυμμα, a covering, pretext.

έπικαλύπτω, I put a cover on, cover up.

ἐπικατάρατος, on whom a curse has been invoked, accursed.

čπίκειμαι, (a) c. dat. or c. ἐπί et dat. I am placed upon, am laid upon, lie upon, am imposed; I press upon, Lk. v i; (b) absol. I press hard, Ac. xxvii 20; I am insistent, insist, Lk. xxiii 23.

επικέλλω, I beach, run aground, drive a ship on to.

² Επικούρειοs, an Epicurean, one who holds the tenets of Epicurus (341-270 B.C.).

ἐπικουρία, succour (against foes), help.

ἐπικρίνω, I give decision, decide.

ἐπιλαμβάνομαι, I lay hold of, take hold of, seize (sometimes with beneficent, sometimes with hostile, intent).

έπιλανθάνομαι, I forget. ἐπιλέγομαι, (a) mid. I choose for myself, Ac. xv 40;

(b) pass. I am named.ἐπιλείπω, I fail, leave behind.

ἐπιλείχω, I lick.

έπιλησμονή, forgetting, in James i 25 a Hebraistic gen. = that forgets.

ἐπίλοιπος, remaining, that is left over.

ἐπίλυσις, solution, explanation, interpretation.

ἐπιλύω, I explain.

ἐπιμαρτυρέω, I call to witness.

eπιμέλεια, care, attention.

έπιμελέομαι, I care for, attend to.

ἐπιμελῶς, carefully, attentively.

čπιμένω, (a) I remain, tarry; (b) c. dat. I remain in, persist in.

ἐπινεύω, I consent.

ἐπίνοια, thought.

ἐπιορκέω, ἐφιορκέω, I take an oath, swear.

ἐπίορκος, perjuring, a perjurer.

επιούσιος (from ή επιούσα [ήμερα]), belonging to the

```
ἐπιπίπτω, I fall upon; I press upon, Mk. iii 10.
ἐπιπλήσσω, I reprove.
ἐπιποθέω, I long for, strain after, desire greatly.
emimoθησις, eager longing (desire).
επιπόθητος (desiderabilis, desiderantissimus), longed for,
  missed.
eniποθία, longing, eager desire.
ἐπιπορεύομαι, I journey (to).
έπιράπτω, I sew (on).
ἐπιρίπτω, I throw (cast) (upon).
ἐπίσημος, notable, conspicuous.
ἐπισιτισμός, provision, nourishment, food.
έπισκέπτομαι, (a) I look out, Ac. vi 3; (b) I visit.
επισκευάζομαι, I equip (horses).
έπισκηνόω, I raise a tent (over).
ἐπισκιάζω, I overshadow, envelop.
ἐπισκοπέω, I exercise oversight (care).
έπισκοπή, (a) visitation (of judgement), Lk. xix 44,
  1 Pet. ii 12; (b) oversight, supervision, overseership.
ἐπίσκοπος (used as an official title in civil life), overseer,
  supervisor, ruler, especially used with reference to
  the supervising function exercised by an elder or
  presbyter of a church or congregation, and therefore
  (at first) practically synonymous with πρεσβύτερος.
έπισπάω (lit. I draw over), mid. I undo the effects of
  circumcision on myself.
emigπείρω, I sow above (over), I resow.
ἐπίσταμαι, I know, understand.
emioτασις, caballing (conspiring) against.
emioτάτης, master, teacher (cf. Dalman, Words of Jesus,
  Eng. tr., p. 276).
έπιστέλλω, I enjoin, generally in writing, I write.
έπιστήμων, knowing by experience (personal acquaint-
  ance).
έπιστηρίζω, I prop up, uphold, support, confirm.
ἐπιστολή, a letter, dispatch.
ἐπιστομίζω, I muzzle, silence.
έπιστρέφω, (a) tr. I turn (back) to (towards); (b) intr.
```

I turn (back) (to [towards]); I come to myself, Lk. xxii 32. ἐπιστροφή, a turning (to God). ἐπισυνάγω, I collect, gather together. ἐπισυναγωγή, gathering (collecting) together, assembling. ἐπισυντρέχω, I run together to (towards). ἐπισφαλής, dangerous. ἐπισχύω, I persist, insist. έπισωρεύω, I heap up. ἐπιταγή, instruction, command, order, authority (often of a god). ἐπιτάσσω, I give order, command. επιτελέω, I complete, accomplish, perfect. ἐπιτήδειος, necessary. έπιτίθημι, I place upon, lay on: with δνομα, I add, give in addition. ἐπιτιμάω, (a) I rebuke, chide, censure; (b) c. iva, I warn. ἐπιτιμία, punishment. έπιτρέπω, I allow, permit. ἐπιτροπεύω, I act as ἐπίτροπος (procurator) over, v.l. Lk. iii 1. ἐπιτροπή, commission. ἐπίτροπος, (a) (procurator) a steward; (b) (tutor) a guardian (appointed for an 'infant' under 14 perhaps by the father or by a magistrate), Gal. iv 2. έπιτυγχάνω, I attain, obtain. ἐπιφαίνω, I appear (as of a light in the heavens [cf. Ac. xxvii 20 or from the heavens). έπιφάνεια, appearing, manifestation (of a conspicuous intervention from the sky on behalf of a worshipper). ἐπιφανής, manifest. ἐπιφαύσκω, I shine upon. ἐπιφέρω, I bring forward (against). έπιφωνέω, I call out, shout; c. dat. against, Ac. xxii 24. ἐπιφώσκω, of the next day, I draw on. έπιχειρέω, I take in hand, I attempt.

ἐπιχορηγέω, I supply, provide (perhaps lavishly).

èπιχέω, I pour on.

ξπιχορηγία

ἐπιχορηγία, supply, provision, equipment.

ἐπιχρίω, I besmear, anoint.

ἐποικοδομέω, I build upon (above) a foundation.

ἐπονομάζω, I name, impose a name on.

ἐποπτεύω, I am an eyewitness of, behold.

eπόπτης (originally of one initiated into the mysteries, but also found of a surveyor, supervisor), an eye-witness.

ἔπος, a word: ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν (a literary phrase), one might almost say, modifying a statement, Heb. vii 9.

ἐπουράνιος (opp. ἐπίγειος), heavenly, in heaven: ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις, in the heavenly sphere, the sphere of spiritual activities.

έπτά, seven: οἱ ἐπτά, the seven ('deacons' of Ac. vi 3-6). ἐπτάκις, seven times: ἐπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας, seven times in the day.

έπτακισχίλιοι, seven thousand.

έπταπλασίων, sevenfold.

*Eραστος, Erastus, steward of Corinth, a Christian.

έραυνάω (a form of έρευνάω not known before 1st cent.
A.D.), I search: = έξεραυνάω, 1 Pet. i 11.

έργαζομαι, (a) I am at work, I work; (b) tr. I produce by work, put in force, give operation to, realize, e.g. Mt. vii 23; c. cogn. acc. έργον, έργα, Mt. xxvi 10, &c.;

c. acc. βρῶσιν, I work for, John vi 27.

ἐργασία, working, activity, work, service, trade, business, gains of business: δὰs ἐργασίαν (da operam), take pains to, see to it that you, Lk. xii 58; performance, practice, Eph. iv 19.

eργάτης, a field-labourer; then, a labourer, workman in

general.

ἔργον, (a) work, labour (in the physical, originally in the agricultural, sphere); (b) moral action, deed, hence with adjectives or genitives defining its character.

έρεθίζω, Î stir up, 2 Cor. ix 2: I arouse to anger, provoke, Col. iii 21.

ερείδω, I strike; I run aground (of a ship).

έρεύγομαι, (lit. I belch forth, hence) I utter, declare.

ερημία, a desert place, a desert.

ξρημος (the Latin heremus may be due to false analogy with heres, hereticus, &c.), adj. desert; hence, ἡ ξρημος (sc. χώρα), the desert, to the E. and S. of Palestine: of a person, deserted, abandoned, desolate, Gal. iv 27.

έρημόω, (a) I make desolate, bring to desolation, destroy,

waste; (b) of a person, I strip, rob.

έρήμωσις, making into a desert, wasting, desolating, desolation.

ἐρίζω, I strive.

eριθεία, (the seeking of followers and adherents by means of gifts, the seeking of followers, hence) ambition, rivalry. Εριον, wool.

έρις, strife.

ἐρίφιον, a goat, or kid.

ἔριφος, a goat.

Έρμας, Hermas, a Roman Christian.

έρμηνεία, translation, interpretation.

έρμηνευτής, translator, interpreter.

έρμηνεύω, (a) I translate; (b) I interpret the meaning of, Lk. xxiv 27 (v.l.).

'Ερμῆs, (a) Hermes, the messenger and herald of the Greek gods, or rather the corresponding Lycaonian deity: to him also corresponded the Latin Mercurius, Ac. xiv 12; (b) Hermes, a.Roman Christian.

Έρμογένης, Hermogenes, a faithless Christian at Rome. έρπετόν, a creeping creature, reptile, especially a serpent.

eρυθρός, red.

ἔρχομαι, (a) I go: with acc. of extent, ὁδόν; (b) I come: εἰς ἐωντὸν ἐλθών, having come to himself, having come to his right mind, 'having reasoned with himself' (Sahidic), Lk. xv 17.

ἐρῶ, I shall say: c. acc. pers. ὑμᾶς εἴρηκα φίλους, I have called you friends, John xv 15, ἄρχοντα οὐκ ἐρεῖς κακῶς, thou shalt not speak evilly of a leader, Ac. xxiii 5, cf. Rom. iv 1 (v.l.); cf. εἶπον.

έρωτάω, (a) I ask (a question), I question; (b) (= alτέω)

I request, make a request to, I pray.

¿σθής, clothing.

εσθησις, a garment.

ἐσθίω, ἔσθω, tr. and intr. I eat. I am eating: I take a meal: aor, φαγείν, to eat, but in Rev. x 10 = καταφαγείν.

Eσλεί (Hebr.), Eslei, son of Naggai and father of Nahum.

έσοπτρον, a mirror, looking-glass (made of highly polished metal).

έσπέρα, evening.

έσπερινός, in the evening, belonging to the evening, evening.

Εσρώμ, Εσρών (Hebr.), Hesrom, Hesron, son of Phares, father of Aram (Arnei).

έσχατος (ultimus), last: έσχατον, neut. acc. as adv., at the last, finally; επ' εσχάτου, at the end; εως εσχάτου, till the end.

ἐσχάτως: ἐσχάτως ἔχειν, to be at the extremity, to be 'in extremis', to be at the last gasp.

εσω, (adv.) within, inside, with verbs either of rest or of motion: ὁ ἔσω ἄνθρωπος, that part of man which is spiritual; of ĕσω, those within (the church), members of the church, I Cor. V 12; (prep.) within, to within, inside. Mk. xv 16.

ἔσωθεν, (a) from within, from inside; (b) within, inside: το εσωθεν, the inner part, the inner element.

ἐσώτερος, inner: τὸ ἐσώτερον, the part that is within, c, gen.

εταίρος, companion, comrade.

έτερόγλωσσος, speaking another language.

έτεροδιδασκαλέω, I teach different things, that is, different from the true or necessary leaching.

έτεροζυγέω, I am yoked with one different from myself,

unequally yoked.

etepos (alter), (a) of two, another, a second: εν ετέρω (sc. ψαλμώ), Heb. v 6; ὁ ἔτερος, the other, the second, τη έτέρα (sc. ἡμέρα), on the second day, Ac. xx 15, xxvii 3; ετεροι, others, another group; (b) sometimes it does not differ from άλλος (alius), being used of more than two, other, different, cf. Lk. viii 6-8, 2 Cor. xi 4: in Gal. i 6 f. ετερος appears to mean another of the same kind, as contrasted with ελλος, another of a different kind.

έτέρως, differently.

čτι (adhuc), (a) of time, still, yet; even now: οὐκ ἔτι, no longer, and similarly with other negatives; (b) of degree, even; further, more, in addition.

έτοιμάζω, I make ready, prepare.

έτοιμασία, (in LXX, a stand, base, but also) readiness (of bearer of good tidings).

έτοιμος, ready, prepared: ἐν ἐτοίμφ ἔχοντες, being ready,

2 Cor. x 6, cf. ἐτοίμως.

έτοίμως, readily: έτοίμως έχειν, to be ready.

ἔτος, ἔτος, a year: κατ' ἔτος (καθ' ἔτος), annually; ἀπὸ οτ ἐξ ἐτῶν followed by a number (Fr. depuis, Germ. seil, English for), lit. from . . . years.

εθ (bene), adv. well: as interj. well done! bravo!

Eŭa, Eŭa (Hebr.), Eva, Eve, wife of Adam, the first man.

εὐαγγελίζω, but far oftener mid. εὐαγγελίζομαι, I bring good news, I preach good tidings, with or without an obj., expressing either the persons who receive the good news or the good news itself (the good news being sometimes expressed as a person, e.g. Ac. v 42).

εὐαγγέλιον, τό, the good news of the coming of the Messiah, the gospel: the gen. after it expresses sometimes the giver (God), sometimes the subject (the Messiah, &c.), sometimes the human transmitter (an

apostle).

εὐαγγελιστής, a missionary (an occurrence on a pagan inscription = priest of Εὐάγγελος, that is, of Έρμῆς, is

found).

εὐαρεστέω, I give pleasure to, I please (perhaps with the added idea of rendering good service to, cf. ἀρέσκω).

εὐάρεστος, well-pleasing (especially to God).

εὐαρέστως, in a well-pleasing way.

Εὔβουλος, Eubulus, a Christian with St. Paul in Rome.

εὖγε, interj. well done! bravo!

εὐγενής (generosus), (a) of noble birth, of high birth; (b) noble in nature, Ac. xvii 11.

εὐδία, fair weather, good weather.

εὐδοκέω, I am well-pleased, c. acc. expressing with, Mt. xii 18, &c.; I think it good, am resolved (a

characteristic word of Jewish Greek).

cὐδοκία, (a) good-will (good-pleasure), favour, feeling of complacency of God to man: ἄνθρωποι εὐδοκίας (Hebraistic), men with whom God is well-pleased, Lk. ii 14; (b) good-pleasure, satisfaction, happiness, delight of men, e. g. 2 Thess. i 11, though even in such passages there may be a latent reference to (divine) approval.

εὐεργεσία, good action, well-doing, benefiting, kind

service.

εὖεργετέω, I do good deeds, perform kind service, benefit. εὖεργέτης, Benefactor, an honorary title of kings and governors.

εὖθετος, fitted, suitable: absol. Heb. vi 7.

εὐθέως, immediately.

εὐθυδρομέω, I run a straight course.

εὐθυμέω, I keep up spiril, am of good courage.

εύθυμος, in good spirits.

εὐθύμως, with good courage.

εὐθύνω, (a) *I make straight* (of the direction, not the surface, of a road); (b) *I steer*, James iii 4.

εὐθύς, adj. (a) straight, of direction, as opposed to crooked (σκολώς); (b) met. upright.

εὐθύς, adv. immediately: characteristic of Mk.

εὐθύτης, straightness, uprightness.

εὐκοιρέω, I have a good (favourable) opportunity, I have leisure.

educação, a good opportunity, an opportunity.

εὔκαιρος, opportune, timely, suitable: in Mk. vi 21 perhaps = empty, holiday, festal.

edkaipus, opportunely, in season, conveniently.

ευκοπος, easy.

εὐλάβεια, caution, care; then anxiety, fear (in a good sense); then almost picty.

εὐλαβέομαι (cf. εὐλάβεια), I am anxious, περί, about.

εὐλαβής, (lit. handling well, hence) cautious, circumspect;

hence God-fearing, pious.

εὐλογέω, (lit. Î speak well of, opp. I abuse, curse) I bless;
εὐλογημένος, of a man, blessed (by God; contrast
εὐλογητός): εὐλογῶν (or ἐν εἰλογία) εὐλογῶ (Hebraistic),
I bless abundantly.

εὐλογητός (used only of God), blessed (as entitled to

receive blessing from man).

εὐλογία, blessing.

εὐμετάδοτος, willingly sharing, ready to impart.

Εὐνίκη, Eunice, mother of Timothy.

εὐνοέω, I have good-will.

εὖνοια, good-will.

εὐνουχίζω, I make into a eunuch, emasculate, castrate.

ciwoûχos, (a) a chamberlain, keeper of the bed-chamber of an Eastern potentate, eunuch, Ac. viii: hence, as such were castrated, (b) a eunuch, a castrated person.

Εὐοδία, Euodia, Evodia, or rather Euhodia, a Christian

woman of Philippi.

εὐοδόομαι, I have a happy (successful) journey: hence I prosper, with the acc. in 1 Cor. xvi 2 expressing the concrete sign of prosperity.

εὐπάρεδρος, promotive of fit waiting on.

εὐπειθής, compliant.

εὐπερίστατος, easily surrounding, easily encircling.

εὐποιία, good doing, doing of good.

εὐπορέομαι, I am prosperous.

εὐπορία, wealth, gain.

εὐπρέπεια (with a notion of stateliness or majesty), glory.

εὐπρόσδεκτος, well-received, acceptable, welcome.

εὐπροσωπέω, I look well, I make a fair show (a good outward appearance, and so win good opinion).

Εὐρακύλων

Εὐρακύλων, Euraquilo, an East-north-east wind. εύρίσκω (reperio), I find, especially after searching; but in Phil. iii o possibly I surprise. εὐρύχωρος, broad. εὐσέβεια, piety (towards God), godliness. εὐσεβέω, I am dutiful, pious: c. acc. pers. towards one who has the right to it, man or God. εὐσεβής, pious, God-fearing. εὐσεβῶς, piously. evonuos, with clear meaning. ευσπλαγχνος, tender-hearted. merciful. εὐσχημόνως, becomingly, decorously. εὐσχημοσύνη, comeliness. εὐσχήμων, (a) comely, seemly, decorous; (b) of honourable position (in society). εὐτόνως, vehemently, powerfully. εὐτραπελία. versatility (especially of speech); facetiousness, raillery. Ейтихоs, Eutychus, a young hearer of St. Paul at Troas. εὐφημία, good reputation. ευφημος, well reported of. εὐφορέω, I bear well, I bring a good harvest. εὐφραίνω, I cheer, make glad: generally mid. or pass. I am glad; I make merry, revel, feast. Εὐφράτης, the Euphrates, boundary river of the province Syria. εὐφροσύνη, gladness. εὐχαριστέω, I give thanks: pass. 3 sing. is received with thanks, 2 Cor. i 11. εύχαριστία, thankfulness, gratitude. εὐχάριστος, thankful. εὐχή (uotum), a prayer comprising a vow, as was usual; a prayer; a vow. εὖχομαι, I pray. εύχρηστος, useful, serviceable. εὐψυχέω, I am of good cheer. εὐωδία. a szveet smell. εὐώνυμος (lit. well-named, to avoid the evil omen

102

attaching to the left), on the left-hand side, left: έξ εὐωνύμων, on the left.

ἐφάλλομαι, I leap upon.

ἐφάπαξ (ἐφ' ἄπαξ), once, once for all.

'Εφέσιος, Ephesian, of Ephesus.

"Εφεσος, Ephesus, a coast city, capital of the Roman province Asia.

έφευρετής, a finder out, discoverer.

čφημερία, a class of priests who served for a stated number of days.

έφήμερος, for the day, for a day.

έφικνέομαι, I reach as far as.

ἐφίστημι: in intr. tenses and passive, I come upon (suddenly or unexpectedly) and stand by: met. I press forward, 2 Tim. iv 2.

έφνίδιος, a phonetic spelling of αἰφνίδιος.

Έφραϊμ, Ephraim, a city of uncertain situation.

ἐφφαθά (Aramaic, meaning) be opened up.

exθes, yesterday.

ἔχθρα, enmity, hostility.

έχθρός, an enemy.

čχιδνα, a serpent, snake: in Ac. xxviii 3 probably Coronella leopardinus, a constrictor snake like a viper without poison-fangs, which fixes its small

teeth into the skin, but is harmless.

ἔχω, (a) tr. I hold, have, possess; ἔσχον, generally, I got, received, acquired, ἔσχηκα, I possessed; ἔχω τι κατά (εἰs), I have a ground of complaint against; ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν, to have (a child) in the womb; with double acc., the second being in the pred. (with or without εἰs), to have so and so as ..., to regard so and so as (cf. Mk. xi 32); with obj. indicating time (cf. Fr. avoir) to be so and so days &c. old; (b) c. infin. I am able; (c) c. adv. equal to εἰμί with corresponding adjective; (d) intr. κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων, having a covering over the head, with head covered, I Cor. xi 4; (e) Mid. I am neighbouring, I am next to, e. g. Mk. i 38, τῆ ἐχομένη (sc. ἡμέρη), next day, Lk. xiii 33, cf. Ac. xiii 44 (v.l.), &c.

ξως, (a) conj. until: followed by the indic. where a definite time in the past is indicated; with or without οὖ or ὅτον, and followed by the subjunctive acrist with, or without, ἄν or ἐάν, indicating an indefinite time, until . . . shall have, e.g. ἔως ᾶν πάντα γένηται, until all shall have happened, Mt. v 18; (b) prep. as far as, up to, as much as, until, both in local and temporal connexions, both with nouns in gen. and with adverbs (or prepositions).

\mathbf{Z}

Ζαβουλών (Hebr.), Zebulon, one of the sons of Jacob, and founder of one of the twelve tribes.

Zακχαίος, Zacchaeus, a Jewish tax-gatherer.

Zapá (Hebr.), Zara, son of Judah and Thamar.

ζαφθανεί (Hebr. in contrast to the Aram. σαβαχθανεί), hast forsaken.

Zαχαρίας (Hebr.), Zechariah: (a) a priest referred to in 2 Chron. xxiv 20 as a son of Jehoiada, in most copies of Mt. xxiii 35, and some of Lk. xi 51, perhaps confused with Zechariah the prophet, who was son of Berechiah (Zech. i 1) (but see also Βαραχίας); (b) another priest, father of John Baptist.

ζάω, I live; έαυτῷ ζην, to be one's own master.

ζβέννυμι, a graphic variety of σβέννυμι.

Zeβeδαĵos, Zebedee, father of the disciples James and John.

ζεστός, boiling hot.

ζεῦγος, a yoke, team; hence a pair.

ζευκτηρία, a band, a fastening.

Zeús, Zeus, the Greek god of the sky in all its manifestations, corresponding to the Roman Jupiter and to the leading god of the native Lycaonians, &c.

Léw (lit. I boil, I am boiling), I burn (in spirit).

ζηλεύω, I am zealous.

ζήλος (masc. and neut.), (a) eagerness, zeal, enthusiasm;
 (b) jealousy, rivalry.

ζηλόω, (a) intr. I am jealous; (b) tr. I am jealous of, with acc. of a person; I am eager for, I am eager to possess, with acc. of a thing.

ζηλωτής, one who is eagerly devoted to a person or a

thing, a zealot.

ζημία, loss.

Σημιόω, I inflict loss (damage) upon, I fine, I punish, sometimes with the acc. of the penalty, even when the verb is passive.

Ζηνάς (pet form of Ζηνόδοτος or Ζηνόδωρος), Zenas,

a lawyer in Rome.

ζητέω (quaero), I seek, search for.

ζήτημα (quaestio), a question, subject of inquiry.

ζήτησις, questioning.

Lizarior (lolium); in plur. darnel.

Ζμύρνα, the correct spelling of Σμύρνα.

Zοροβάβελ (Hebr.), Zerubbabel (flourished 6th cent. B. c.), son of Salathiel, according to one of three traditions, all of which agree on Davidic descent, and father of Abiud and Resa.

ζόφος, darkness, murkiness.

δυγός, a yoke; hence met. (a Jewish idea) of a heavy burden, comparable to the heavy yokes resting on the bullocks' necks.

ζύμη, leaven, ferment, both lit. and met.

ζυμόω, I leaven.

ζωγρέω, I capture alive or I capture for life.

ζωή, life, both of physical (present) and of spiritual (particularly future) existence; sometimes, e.g. Mk. x 17, = Hebrew hayyīm (a plural form) = all the days you are alive (nearer to βίος than ζωή), of a place in the New Age.

ζώνη, a girdle, belt, waistband; because the purse was

kept there, also a purse.

ζώννυμ., I gird, I put on the girdle, especially as preparatory to active work; in John xxi 18 there is a double entendre, the second occurrence referring to binding by another.

ζωογονέω

ζωογονέω, I preserve alive (lit. bring to birth). ζώον, an animal. ζωοποιέω, I make that which was dead to live.

H

η, (a) or, both in rel. and interrog. clauses: in interrog. sentences we ought perhaps sometimes to accent η (cf. εἰ) and regard simply as an interrogative particle, not to be translated; (b) than, sometimes almost otiose after πρίν; ἀλλ' η (Lk. xii 51, 2 Cor. i 13) should be ἄλλ' η (i. e. ἄλλο η), nothing but; η γάρ in Lk. xviii 14 (v.l.) is corrupt.

ήγεμονεύω, I govern.

ήγεμονία, rule, authority.

ἡγεμών (praeses, a very wide word), a (Roman) governor. ἡγεομαι, (a) I lead: ὁ ἡγούμενος (as subst.), the leader; (b) (cf. duco) I think, I am of opinion.

ήδέως, gladly, pleasantly.

ที่อีก, already; now at length, now after all this waiting Rom. i 10.

ήδιστα, see ήδέως.

ήδονή, pleasure, a pleasure, especially sensuous pleasure. ήδύοσμον, mint, peppermint.

ήθος, a habit.

πω, I have come, but other tenses are translated as if the present meant I come.

'Ηλεί (ἡλεί) (Hebr., as contrasted with the Aram. ελωί), my God.

'Ηλεί (Hebr.), Heli, the father of Joseph, husband of Mary, according to Lk.

'HAcias ('HAcias) (Hebr.), Elias, Elijah, the prophet.

ήλικία, age, term of life; full age, ήλικίαν έχει, he has come to maturity, John ix 21, 23, cf. Eph. iv 13; stature, only in Lk. xix 3.

ήλίκος (quantus), rel. and interrog. of which size, of what size, e.g. in James iii 5 ήλίκον means how small, ήλίκην,

how much, just as quantus sometimes = quantulus. Context determines the sense in each case.

η̈λιος, the sun; μη βλέπων τον η̈λιον, equivalent to stoneblind, Ac. xiii 11.

ήλος, a nail.

ἡμέρα (dies), a day, the period from sunrise to sunset; (ἡ) ἡμέρα κρίσεως, ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη, ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου, the judgement day, coinciding with the end of the world, according to late Jewish belief; τῆ τρίτη ἡμέρα, &c., on the third day, after two days, so διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν, Mt. xxvi 61, &c.; νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, through night as well as day; νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας, by night as well as day, imply merely before dawn as well as during the day; (τὸ) καθ' ἡμέραν, day by day, each day; πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας (vernacular phrase), perpetually, Mt. xxviii 20.

ήμέτερος, *our*.

ήμιθανής, half-dead. .

ημισυς (dimidius), half; (τὸ) ημισυ, τὰ ημίσια (ημίσεια, elsewhere unparalleled; usual form ημίση), the half.

ἡμίωρον, half an hour, but see ωρα.

ήνίκα, when; ήνίκα αν, whensoever.

ἥπερ, an intensified ἥ, than.

ήπιος, gentle.

"Hρ (Hebr.), Er, son of Joshua and father of Elmadam.

ήρεμος, undisturbed.

'Ἡρώδης, Herod: three persons are indicated by this name, (a) 'Herod the King', 'Herod the Great', Herod I (73-4 B.C.), Mt. ii passim, Lk. i 5, Ac. xxiii 35; (b) 'Herod, the Tetrarch', son of (a), Herod Antipas, ruled 4 B.C.-A.D. 39; (c) 'Herod the King', Agrippa I, grandson of (a), brother of Herodias (10 B.C.-A.D. 44), ruled A.D. 37-44, Ac. xii passim.

Ηρωδιανοί, the Herodians, the partisans of Herod

(Antipas).

Ἡρφδιάς, Herodias (died after A.D. 40), daughter of Aristobulus and granddaughter of Herod I, wife, first, of her uncle Herod, second, of his half-brother, her uncle Herod Antipas.

'Ηρωδίων

'Ηρφδίων, Herodion, a Christian in Rome, a 'relative' of St. Paul.

'Hoatas (Hebr.), Esaias, Isaiah, the prophet.

'Hoaû (Hebr.), Esau, elder son of Isaac the patriarch, brother of Jacob.

ήσσάομαι, see ήττάομαι.

ήσσων (sometimes ήττων under the influence of ήττάομαι), less: worse.

ήσυχάζω, I am quiet, I keep quiet, I rest; I am silent.

ήσυχία, quietness; silence.

ήσύχιος, quiet.

ήτοι, or of course.

ήττόομαι, I am defeated, I am worsted, I am made inferior.

ήττημα, a defeat (failure).

ἡχέω, I make a sound, give forth a sound, sound (when struck).

ήχος, (a) a sound; (b) a rumour, Lk. iv 37.

Θ

Θαδδαῖος (Aram. = Theodotus or some similar name),
 Thaddaeus, one of the twelve disciples (v. l. Λεββαῖος).
 θάλασσα, (a) the sea, in contrast to the land (γῆ): τὸ πέλαγος
 τῆς θαλάσσης (tautol.), the depth of the sea, Mt. xviii 6;

(b) a particular sea or lake, e.g. the sea of Galilee (Tiberias), the Red Sea.

θάλπω, (properly I warm, then) I cherish.

Θάμαρ (Hebr.), *Thamar*, *Tamar*, mother of Phares and Zara by Judah, son of Jacob.

θαμβέω, pass. I am amazed (almost terrified).

θάμβος, astonishment, amazement (allied to terror or awe). θανάσιμος (mortifer), deadly.

θανατηφόρος, death-bringing, deadly.

θάνατος, death, physical or spiritual; θάνατοι appears to mean risks to life, 2 Cor. xi 23; δ δεύτερος θάνατος

(ὁ θάνατος ὁ δεύτερος), the death of the spiritual part in man, practically annihilation of personality.

θανατόω, I put to death.

θάπτω, I bury.

Oapá (Hebr.), Thara, Terah, the father of Abraham.

θαρρέω, I am courageous, I am of good cheer, a by-form of θαρσέω.

θαρσέω, only in the imperative, be of good cheer, a byform of θαρρέω.

θάρσος, courage.

θαῦμα, (a) concr., a marvel, a wonder; (b) absir., wonder.

θαυμάζω, (a) intr. I wonder; cognate acc. θαυμάζεω θαῦμα μέγα, Rev. xvii 6, to wonder very greatly; (b) tr. I wonder at, admire.

θαυμάσιος, wonderful.

θαυμαστός, to be wondered at, wonderful.

θεά, a goddess.

θεάομαι (specto), I behold.

θεατρίζω, I make a public show of, I expose to public shame. θέατρον, (a) a theatre, a semi-circular stone building, generally open to the sky; (b) a speciacle, I Cor. iv 9. θείον, brimstone, sulphur.

θείος, divine; τὸ θείον, the divine, the divine nature, Ac. xvii 29.

θειότης (divinitas), divinity.

θειώδης, of brimstone, sulphurous.

θέλημα, an act of will, will; plur. wishes, desires; τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, the will of God, sometimes as a will to be recognized, sometimes as a will to be obeyed.

θέλησις, willing, will.

θέλω, (a) intr. I will; οὐ θέλω, I refuse; θέλων ἐν, to fix one's will on, to stick resolutely to, Col. ii 18; followed by subj. with, or without, wa, I will that; (b) tr. I wish, desire.

θεμέλιος (properly an adj. belonging to the foundation, with λίθος understood), a foundation stone; plurneut. θεμέλια is used, Ac. xvi 26.

θεμελιόω, I found, lit. and met.

θεοδίδακτος, taught by the god.

θεομάχος, fighting against the god.

θεόπνευστος, inspired by the god, due to the inspiration

of the god. .

θεός, (a) a god or goddess, John x 34, 35, Ac. vii 40, xiv 11, xix 26, 37, 1 Cor. viii 5, Gal. iv 8; (b) the god. The word is an appellative. The Christian, like the Jew and many pagans, avoided naming his God, and referred to him as the god.

θεοσέβεια, reverence for the god.

θεοσεβής, devout, religious.

θεοστυγής, hating the god.

θεότης (deitas), deity, godhead.

Θεόφιλος, Theophilus, a friend of Luke of equestrian rank, to whom the Gospel and Acts are dedicated.

θεραπεία, care, attention (Lk. xii 42), especially medical attention (treatment) (Lk. ix 11); hence almost healing (Rev. xxii 2). In Lk. xii 42 may, however, be taken as abstr. for concr. (cf. seruitia), the slaves.

θεραπεύω, I care for, attend, serve, treat, especially of a physician; hence I heal, sometimes with ἀπό, of.

θεράπων, a servant, slave.

θερίζω, Ι reap.

θερισμός, reaping, harvest.

θεριστής, a reaper, harvester.

θερμαίνομαι, I warm myself.

θέρμη, heat.

θέρος, summer.

Θεσσαλονικεύς, a man of Thessalonica.

Θεσσαλονίκη, Thessalonica (modern Saloniki), an important city of the Roman province Macedonia.

Θευδάs, Theudas, a Jewish pretender of date about 4 B.C., otherwise unknown.

θεωρέω (specto), I behold, look at.

θεωρία (spectaculum), a sight.

θήκη, a scabbard, a sheath.

Orλάζω, (a) I give suck; (b) I suck.

θηλυς, female.

θήρα, hunting, entrapping.

θηρεύω, I hunt, I seek to catch or entrap.

θηριομαχέω, I fight with wild beasts (i. e. wild beasts in human form).

θηρίον, properly a wild beast, hence any animal.

θησαυρίζω, I store up, I treasure up, I save.

θησαυρός, a store-house for precious things; hence a treasure, a store.

θιγγάνω, I touch.

θλίβω, (a) I make narrow (strictly by pressure), Mt. vii 14; I press upon, Mk. iii 9; (b) I persecute, press hard. θλίψις, persecution, affliction, distress.

θνήσκω, I am dying: perf. τέθνηκα, I am dead; τεθνηκώς, dead.

θνητός, mortal.

θορυβάζω, I disturb greatly.

θορυβέω, I disturb greatly, I terrify, I strike with panic. θόρυβος, (a) din, hubbub, confused noise, Ac. xxi 34, cf. Mk. v 38; (b) riot, disturbance.

θραύω, I crush.

θρέμμα, (lit. a nursling, hence probably) plur. cattle (rather than household, slaves).

θρηνέω, I lament.

θρησκεία (underlying sense, reverence or worship of the gods), worship as expressed in ritual acts, religion.

θρήσκος (religiosus) (refers probably to a careful observance of religious restrictions), religious (probably in a limited sense), James i 26.

θριαμβεύω, (properly, I lead one as my prisoner in a triumphal procession, hence) I lead around, I make a show (spectacle) of.

θρίξ, a hair; plur. hair.

θροέω, I disturb, agitate.

θρόμβος, a clot.

θρόνος, a (king's) throne, seat.

Θυάτειρα, Thyalira, a city of the old district Lydia, in the Roman province Asia.

θυγάτηρ

θυγάτηρ, a daughter; hence (Hebraistic?), of any female descendant, however far removed, Lk. i 5, xiii 16; even of one unrelated, my young lady, Mk. v 34, &c.

θυγάτριον, a little (young) daughter. θύελλα (procella), a storm, tempest.

θύϊνος, of the sandarach (so-called citron) tree.

θυμίαμα, incense.

θυμιατήριον, (ordinarily censer, but) either the altar of incense (Exod. xxx I-10), or the shovel, on which the high-priest poured the coals, when he entered the Holy of Holies on the Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi 12).

θυμιάω, I burn incense.

θυμομαχέω, (lit. I fight desperately, hence) I am furiously anery with.

θυμόομαι, I am full of angry passion.

θυμός, an outburst of passion, wrath.

θύρα, (a) a door; (b) met. an opportunity, Ac. xiv 27, I Cor. xvi q, &c.

θυρεός (scutum), the heavy oblong Roman shield.

θυρίς, a window-sill.

θυρωρός (ostiarius), door-keeper, porter.

θυσία, abstr. and concr., sacrifice; a sacrifice.

θυσιαστήριον, an altar (for sacrifice).

θύω, I sacrifice, generally an animal; hence I kill.

Θωμῶς, Thomas, also called Didymus, one of the Twelve. θώραξ, a breastplate, corslet, cuirass.

Ι

ιάειρος, Jaïrus, a Jewish ruler of the synagogue.

'laκάβ (Hebr.), Jacob, (a) the patriarch, son of Isaac; (b) father of Joseph, the husband of Mary, according to Mt. i 15, 16.

¹Ιάκωβος. Jacobus (Ital. Giacomo, Span. and Welsh Iago, Fr. Jacques), James, (a) the Small, son of Alphaeus, and one of the Twelve, Mt. x 3, xxvii 56, Mk. ii 13 (v. l.),

iii 18, xv 40, xvi 1, Lk. vi 15, xxiv 10, Ac. i 13; (b) brother of Jesus, Mt. xiii 55, Mk. vi 3, Ac. xii 17, xv 13, xxi 18, 1 Cor. xv 7, Gal. i 19, ii 9, 12, James i 1 (?), Jude 1; (c) father (?) of Jude, Lk. vi 16, Ac. i 13; (d) son of Zebedee, and brother of John, one of the Twelve, killed A. D. 44; (e) a late Egyptian (?) author, if not to be identified with (b), James i 1.

ἴαμα, a healing, a curing.

Ἰαμβρῆs, fambres, a sorcerer at the court of the Pharaoh (v. l. Maμβρῆs).

'lavraí (Hebr.), Jannai, an ancestor of Jesus, son of Joseph, and father of Melchi.

'lavrῆs, Jannes, a sorcerer at the court of the Pharaoh (v. l. 'lauvῆs).

iάομαι, *I heal*, generally of physical, sometimes of spiritual, disease.

'lάρετ (Hebr.), Jareth, son of Maleleel and father of Enoch.

lagis, healing.

ιασπις, jasper.

'láσωr, Jason, a Christian of Thessalonica, perhaps the same as the 'relative' of St. Paul in Rom. xvi 21.

ιατρός, a physician.

τδε, behold ! (originally imper. of είδον and accented ἰδέ).
τδιος (τδιος) (proprius), one's own, belonging to one, private, personal: of τδιοι, one's own people, one's own family, John i 11; ὁ τδιος, possibly his own (son), Ac. xx 28; τὰ τδια, one's own home, one's own property, John i 11, &c.; ἰδία, κατ' ἰδίαν (καθ' ἰδίαν) (possibly sc. ὁδόν), privately, apart, in private, by oneself, individually.

ίδιώτης, (privatus, unofficial, hence) an amateur, an un-

professional man, a layman.

ἐδού (originally the imper. of εἰδόμην and accented ἰδοῦ), interjection, behold! lo! Its excessive frequency is a Semitism.

'lδουμαία, *Idumaea*, *Edom*, a district of Arabia, immediately S. of Judaea.

ίδρώς, sweat, perspiration.

'leζάβελ (Zezabel, Old Latin and Armenian), Jezebel, name given to a false prophetess of Thyatira, possibly borrowed from the name of Ahab's wife, queen of Israel (I Kings xvi 31, &c.).

'Ιεράπολις, Hierapolis, a city of the Lycus valley in

Phrygia, near Laodicea and Colossae.

ieρατεία, the duty (office) of a priest.

ιεράτευμα, act or office of priesthood.

ιερατεύω, I serve as priest.

'leρειχώ ('leρειχώ), *fericho*, *Hiericus*, a city a little north of the Dead Sea.

'lepeμίας (Hebr.), Jeremiah, Old Testament prophet (wrote about 603-586 B. c.).

ieρeús, a priest, one who offers sacrifice to a god (in Jewish and pagan religions; of Christians only metaphorically).

ieρόθυτος, slain as sacred, slain in sacrifice.

ieρόν, a temple, either the whole building, or specifically the outer courts, open to worshippers: contrast ναός. ieροπρεπής, like those employed in sacred service.

iερός, sacred.

'ieροσόλυμα, the Greek form of the Hebrew name Jerusalem.

'leροσολυμείτης, an inhabitant of Jerusalem, see 'leρουσαλήμ.

ίεροσυλέω, I rob temples.

ieρόσυλος, a robber of temples, but possibly simply sacrilegious.

ιερουργέω, I sacrifice.

¹ Ιερουσαλήμ (Aramaic form), Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine: hence, Judaism, Gal. iv 25, and allegorically, Christendom, the Christian Church, Gal. iv 26, &c.

ἱερωσύνη (earlier ἱερεωσύνη, from ἱερεύς), the abstract notion of the priestly office.

'leoraí (Hebr.), Jesse, son of Obed (Iobed), and father of King David.

1εφθάε (Hebr.), Jephthah, one of the Judges of Israel.

'lexovias (Hebr.), Jechoniah, son of Josiah and father of Salathiel.

'Ingoûs, Jesus, the Greek form of Joshua, and the human name of our Saviour (see Χριστός). The name is generally contracted thus, IC, IHC, in MSS, as a sign of sanctity.

'Inoous, (a) according to certain MSS, one of the names of Barabbas, the robber, Mt. xxvii 16, 17; (b) Joshua, Moses' successor as leader of the children of Israel. Ac. vii 45, Heb. iv 8; (c) an ancestor of our Lord, Lk. iii 29; (d) Jesus, who was also called Justus, an early Christian, with St. Paul, Col. iv 11 (Philem. 23, if Amling's emendation 'Ingove be accepted'). In these cases the name is not contracted.

ikarós, (a) considerable, sufficient, of number, quantity. time: έξ ίκανῶν χρόνων (v. l. ίκανοῦ), already for a long time. Lk. xxiii 8 (cf. viii 27), ¿φ' iκανόν, for a sufficiently long time, Ac. XX II; ikavov earw, enough of this subject, Lk, xxii 38 (cf. 2 Cor. ii 6); τὸ ἰκανὸν ποιείν Tivi (satis facere alicui), to satisfy one, to give him no ground of complaint, Mk. XV 15, τὸ ἰκανὸν λαμβάνω (satis accipio), I get surety (security), Ac. xvii 9; (b) of persons, sufficiently strong (good, &c.), worthy, suitable, with various constructions.

iκανότης, sufficiency, ability, power.

iκανόω. I make sufficient, I make fit.

ίκετηρία (originally i. ράβδος, the olive branch held in the hand of the suppliant), supplication, entreaty.

iκμάς, moisture.

'Ικόνιον, Iconium, a Phrygian city of the Roman province Galatia (mod. Konia).

ilapós, cheerful.

ίλαρότης, cheerfulness.

ίλάσκομαι, (a) c. dat. I have mercy on, I show favour to; (b) tr. with obj. of sins, I forgive.

ίλασμός, a propitiation (of an angry god).

ίλαστήριον (original idea, propitiation of an angry god), (a) a sin offering, by which the wrath of the deity shall be appeased, a means of propitiation, Rom.iii 25; (b) the covering of the ark, which was sprinkled with the atoning blood on the Day of Atonement (Hebr. Kappóreth), Heb. ix 5.

τλεως, propitious, forgiving, Heb. viii 12: τλεώς σοι = τλεως είη σοι ὁ θεός, may the god be favourable to you, God be merciful to you, may God help you, God forbid!

Mt. xvi 22.

² Ιλλυρικόν, Illyricum, a Roman province, afterwards called Dalmatia, bounded by Pannonia on the N., Macedonia on the S., Moesia on the E., and the Adriatic Sea on the W.

ἐμάς, a thong, strap, (a) for binding a man who is to be flogged, Ac. xxii 25; (b) for fastening a sandal or shoe.

ίματίζω, I clothe, I provide clothing for. ίματιον, a long flowing outer garment.

ίματισμός, a collective word, raiment, clothing.

"va, (A) in statements: (a) indicating purpose, in order that; (b) indicating a command or wish, Mk. v 23, vi 25, x 35, 51, John xvii 24, 1 Cor. vii 29, 2 Cor. viii 7, Gal. ii 10, Eph. v 33; (c) indicating consequence, so that, e.g. Rom. xi 11; (d) a mere introduction to a noun clause, that, e.g. John xvii 3; (B) in interrogations: "va τί (ut quid), why? wherefore?"

'lóππη, Joppa, a coast town of Judaea, WNW. of Jeru-

salem.

loρδάτης (a long), Jordan, a great river flowing due S. and bounding Galilee, Samaria, and Judaea on the E. tos (cognate with Latin uirus), poison; hence rust, James v 3.

Ἰούδα, see Ἰούδας.

'Ιουδαία, Judaea, a Roman province, capital Jerusalem. 'Ιουδαίζω, I live as a Jew (in religion, ceremonially).

louδαϊκός, Jewish, Judaic.

loudaŭkŵs, in the manner of Jews (religiously, ceremonially).

'loubaios, Jewish.

'louδαϊσμός, the Jewish religion, Judaism.

'lou'δας (Hebr.), (a) Judah, son of Jacob, the tribe founded by him, and the country occupied by it, Mt. i 2, 3, ii 6, Lk. i 39 (but some think 'Iούδα the name of the city, modern Yutta), iii 33, Heb. vii 14, viii 8, Rev. v 5, vii 5; (b) Judas, Iscariot (son of Simon), the disciple who betrayed Jesus; (c) Jude, the brother of Jesus, Mt. xiii 55, Mk. vi 3, Jude 1 (?); (d) Jude, an ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 30; (e) Jude (son of James), the apostle, Lk. vi 16, John xiv 22, Ac. i 13; (f) Judas, a Galilean rebel about 4 B.C., Ac. v 37; (g) Judas, a resident of Damascus, Ac. ix 11; (h) Judas, surnamed Barsabbas, a leading Christian and 'prophet' sent by the Jerusalem church to Antioch, Ac. xv 22–34, perhaps identical with (g).

³Ιουλία, Julia, a Roman Christian, probably a slave or

freedwoman of the Imperial household.

'loύλιος, Julius, a Roman centurion on special service.

'louvíα, Junia, a Roman Christian.

'loῦστος, Justus, (a) a surname of Joseph Barsabbas, one of the two nominated to fill Judas' place as apostle, Ac. i 23; (b) Titius Justus, a Corinthian Christian, Ac. xviii γ; (c) surname of Jesus, a Christian with St. Paul in Rome.

ίππεύς, a horse-soldier, a mounted soldier, a cavalryman. ίππικός, adj. used as collective subst. cavalry.

ιππος, a horse.

lpis, a rainbow.

'Ισαάκ (Hebr.) (better 'Ισάκ), Isaac, the patriarch.

ἰσάγγελος, like the angels.

'Ισκαριώθ, Iscariot, the surname of Judas the Betrayer, which would seem to indicate the place from which he came (v. l. Σκαριώθ).

'Ισκαριώτης, the graceized form of 'Ισκαριώθ, Iscariot (v. l. in John vi 71, xii 4, xiv 22 ἀπὸ Καρυώτου, from

Karyotes).

ισος (ισος), equal, equivalent, identical: τὰ ισα, the equivalent, Lk. vi 34; ισα, adverbially, on an equality, Phil. ii 6 (if text be sound).

ισότης

lσότης, equality; equality of treatment, fairness. lσότιμος, equally privileged, equal.

ισόψυχος, likeminded.

'Ισραήλ ('Ιστραήλ) (Hebr.), Israel, surname of Jacob, then the Jewish people, the people of God.

'Ισραηλείτης ('Ιστραηλείτης), an Israelite, one of the

chosen people Israel, a Jew.

'Ισσαχάρ (Hebr.), Issachar, one of the sons of Jacob and

founder of a tribe of Israel.

ἱστάνω (form appearing first in 3rd cent. B. c.), ἴστημι, (a) tr. in tenses of the active mood (including new perf. -ίστακα), except 2 aor. and perf. (form ἔστηκα) and plup., I make to stand, I set up: I weigh (pay), Mt. xxvi 15; (b) intr. in 2 aor. and perf. (form ἔστηκα) and plup., also mid. and pass., I am set up, I am made to stand, I stand, I take an erect position, I stand firm: = ἀντιστῆναι, Eph. vi 13.

iστορέω, I visit, see (some person or object of importance) (rendered 'inspicio' in one inscription).

iσχυρόs, strong (originally and generally of physical strength); powerful.

ίσχύς, strength (absolutely).

loχύω, I have strength, I am strong, I am in full health and vigour (opp. κακῶς ἔχω) Mt.ix 12; and so I am able, sometimes followed by the inf. or εἰς c. acc. to indicate the purpose for which the strength is used, e. g. Mt. xxvi 40, v 13; c. acc. adverbially, qualifying the strength, τι ἰσχύει, has any validity (value), Gal. v 6, cf. Heb. ix 17, πάντα ἰσχύω, I have all strength (power), Phil. iv 13, πολὺ ἰσχύει, has great power, James v 16.

tows, perhaps (cf. Eng. likely).

Ίταλία, Italy.

'Ιταλικόs, Italic, the name of a cohort forming part of

the Syrian army.

²Ιτουραίοs, *Ituraean*, an adjective applied to a district (χώρα), also called Trachonitic, about 60 miles E. of the Sea of Galilee, and partly inhabited by the nomad tribe called Ituraeans (Ἰτουραίοι).

ιχθύδιον, a little fish.

iχθύς, a fish.

"xvos (uestigium), a track, footstep.

'lωάθαμ (Hebr.), Joatham, son of Ozias and father of Achaz.

Ιωάνα ('Ιωάννα) (Hebr.), Joanna, Johanna, wife of Chuza, Herod's steward.

Ιωανάν (Hebr.), Joanan, Johanan, one of the ancestors of

Jesus.

'Ιωάντης, 'Ιωάντης (Hebr.), Johannes, John: (a) the Baptizer, son of Zacharias and Elizabeth; (b) son of Zebedee and brother of James; (c) the writer of the Apocalypse, by very many identified with (b); (d) also called Mark, cousin of Barnabas, generally regarded as author of the second Gospel, Ac. xii, xiii, xv; (e) the father of Simon Peter and Andrew, John i, xxi; (f) (v. l. Ἰωνάθας, i. e. Jonathan, son of Annas, who succeeded Caiaphas) otherwise unknown, unless to be identified with Johanan ben Zacchai, president of the Great Synagogue after A. D. 70.

'lώβ (Hebr.), Job, the hero of the Old Testament book

of that name.

Ἰωβήδ (ロβήδ) (Hebr.), Jobed, Obed, son of Boaz and Ruth, father of Jesse, and grandfather of David.

'lωδά (Hebr.), Jodah, an ancestor of Jesus.

'ιωήλ (Hebr.), Joel, the Old Testament prophet.

'lωνάμ (Hebr.), Jonam, an ancestor of Jesus.

'lwras (Hebr.), Jonah, the Old Testament prophet.

'Ἰωράμ (Hebr.), Joram, son of Jehoshaphat and father of Ozias.

'lωρείμ (Hebr.), Jorim, an ancestor of Jesus.

'Ιωσαφάτ (Hebr.), Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, son of Asaph, father of Joram, an ancestor of Jesus.

'lworeias (Hebr.), Josiah, king of Judah, son of Amos and father of Jechoniah.

'lwoη̂s (Hebr.), Joses, son of Mary, sister of Mary, the mother of Jesus; see 'lwoη̂φ (d).

'lωσήφ (Hebr.), Joseph: (a) son of Jacob the patriarch, John

iv 5, Ac. vii 9, 13, 14, 18, Heb. xi 21, 22, Rev. vii 8; (b) husband of Mary; (c) of Arimathaea, rich member of the Sanhedrin, Mt. xxvii 57, 59, Mk. xv 43, 45, Lk. xxiii 50, John xix 38; (d) see 'lωση̂s, which is a by-form of 'Iωσήφ, and add Mt. xiii 55, xxvii 56; (e) an ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 24; (f) another ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 30; (g) also called Barsabbas and Justus, one of the two nominated to fill the place of the Betrayer Judas among the apostles, Ac. i 23; (h) another name of Barnabas of Cyprus, cousin of Mark, colleague of St. Paul.

'lωσήχ (Hebr.), Josech, an ancestor of Jesus.

tῶτα, yod, the Hebrew or rather Aramaic letter which was smallest of all.

K

κάγώ, contracted from καὶ έγώ, I also, I too.

καθά (i.e. καθ' å, according to which things), as.

καθαίρεσις (destructio), taking down, razing, destroying. καθαιρέω, (a) I take down, pull down; (b) I depose, Lk. i 52, cf. 2 Cor. x 4, c. gen. I diminish aught from, Ac. xix 27; (c) I destroy, Ac. xiii 19.

καθαίρω, I cleanse, purify.

καθάπερ (i. e. καθ ἄπερ, according to which things), even as.

καθάπτω, I lay hold of, I fasten on to, of a snake with short teeth harmless to the skin.

καθαρίζω (alternative spelling καθερίζω, perhaps = καθαιρίζω, but it occurs only in augmented and reduplicated forms and has been otherwise explained) (purgo), I make clean, literally, ceremonially, or spiritually, according to context, ἀπό c. gen. being sometimes added, of the dirt removed.

καθαρισμός, cleansing, purifying, purification, literal, ceremonial, or moral.

καθαρός (purus), clean, pure, unstained, either literally or ceremonially or spiritually; καθαρὸς ἀπό, unstained by.

καθαρότης, cleanness.

καθέδρα, a seat, chair.

καθέζομαι, I am sitting, I sit, I am seated.

καθεξής (deinceps), in order, in succession: ἐν τῷ καθεξής (sc. χρόνφ), in the time immediately after, just after, Lk. viii 1; οι καθεξής, those who followed, Ac. iii 24.

καθεύδω, I am sleeping (asleep), I sleep.

καθηγητής, a leader, a teacher.

καθήκω, impers. καθήκει, it is fitting: τὰ μὴ καθήκουτα (a technical phrase of the Stoic philosophy), what is unfitting.

κάθημαι, I am seated, I sit: καθήμενος, seated, sitting.

καθημερινός, daily.

καθίζω, (a) tr. I make to sit, I set; (b) intr. aor. I sat dozen.

καθίημι, I let down.

καθίστημι, καθιστάνω, in the tr. tenses (see ἴστημι), I set, establish, appoint, constitute, make; I conduct, Ac. xvii 15: καθίστατα, shows itself, acts its part, James iii 6.

καθό (i. e. καθ ö, according to which thing), as, according as.

καθόλου (i. e. καθ' ὅλου), at all.

καθοπλίζω, tr. I arm completely, I arm cap-à-pie.

καθοράω, I see clearly.

καθότι (i. e. καθ ő, τι [neut. of ὅστις], cf. καθό, καθά), (a) in proportion as, according as, Ac. ii 45, iv 35; (b) because, Lk. i 7, xix 9. Ac. ii 24, xvii 31.

καθώς, according to the manner in which, in the degree

that, as.

καθώσπερ, according to the very manner in which, even as. καί, and; sometimes modifying a following word, even.

Καϊάφας (Καϊαφᾶς) (Old Latin and Sahidic καίφας), Caiaphas, Jewish high priest.

Katy (Hebr.), Cain, son of Adam and Eve and brother of Abel.

Καϊνάμ (Καϊνάν) (Hebr.), Cainam, one of the ancestors of Jesus.

Kairós (recens), fresh, new.

καινότης, freshness, newness.

καίπερ, although.

καιρός, fitting season, season, opportunity, occasion, time: πρὸς καιρόν, for a time.

Kaîσaρ, Caesar, a surname of the gens Iulia, which became practically synonymous with the Emperor for the time being: in the Gospels it refers always to Tiberius (A. D. 14-37) except in Lk, ii 1 to Augustus (23 B. C.-A. D. 14); in Ac. xvii 7 to Claudius (A. D. 41-54), in Ac. xxv-xxviii, Phil. iv 22 to Nero (A. D. 54-68).

Καισάρεια, Caesarea, (a) Caesarea of Philip (Lk. iii 1), Mt. xvi 13, Mk. viii 27, otherwise called Caesarea Panias, a city in Phoenice at the foot of Mt. Hermon, by the source of the Jordan; (b) Caesarea of Strato (a king of Sidon) or of Palestine, on the coast of Palestine, about 60 miles NNW. of Jerusalem.

каіты, and yet.

καίτοιγε, and yet.

καίω, tr. I ignite, I light, I burn, lit. and met.

nakei (contraction of rai erei), and there, and yonder.

κάκειθεν (contraction of και ἐκειθεν), and thence, and from there.

κάκεινος (contraction of και ἐκείνος), and he, and that.

κακία, (a) evil (i. e. trouble, labour, misfortune), Mt. vi 34; (b) wickedness, Ac. viii 22; (c) vicious disposition, malice, spile.

κακοήθεια, evilmindedness, the tendency to put the worst construction on everything.

κακολογέω, I speak evil of (not so strong a word as βλασφημέω).

κακοπάθεια, experience of evil, suffering.

κακοπαθέω, I am ill-treated.

κακοποιέω, I do evil.

κακοποιός, an evil-doer: in 1 Pet. iv 15 probably = maleficus, a sorcerer, magician, or poisoner.

κακός, bad, evil, in the widest sense.

κακοῦργος (lit. an evil-worker), a criminal.

κακουχέω, I treat evilly.

κακόω, I treat badly.

κακῶς, badly, evilly: κακῶς ἔχω, see ἔχω.

какwois, ill-treating, ill treatment.

καλάμη, stubble.

κάλαμος, a reed; a reed-pen, 3 John 13.

καλέω, (a) I call, summon, invite; (b) I call, name: ἐπί, after, Lk. i 59.

καλλιέλαιος, a cultivated olive-tree.

κάλλιον, see καλώς.

καλοδιδάσκαλος, a teacher of that which is noble (honourable).

καλοποιέω, I do the noble (honourable) thing.

καλός (honestus), beautiful, as an outward sign of the inward good, noble, honourable character; good, worthy, honourable, noble, and seen to be so.

κάλυμμα, a covering, especially a covering of head and face, a veil.

καλύπτω, I veil, hide, conceal, envelop.

καλῶς, well, nobly, honourably; in a good place, James ii 3: compar. κάλλιον; καλῶς ποιήσεις, especially with aor. participle, is idiomatic for please, 3 John 6, cf. Ac. x 33, Phil. iv 14, 2 Pet. i 19.

κάμηλος, includes both camel and dromedary.

κάμινος, a furnace.

καμμύω, I close.

κάμνω, (a) I am weary, Heb. xii 3; (b) I am ill,
James v 15.

κάμπτω, I bend.

καν (= καὶ ἄν, καὶ ἥν), and if; even if.

Kava, Cana, a town in Galilee.

Kararaios, a Cananaean, a (former) adherent of the party of Zealots (= ζηλωτής).

Κανδάκη, the Candace, a dynastic name for queens of the Ethiopians in Abyssinia.

κονών (lit. a level, ruler), (a) rule, regulation, Gal. vi 16;
(b) a measured (defined) area, province.

καπηλεύω, I hawk, trade in, deal in for purposes of gain.

καπνός, smoke.

Καππαδοκία, Cappadocia, a large Roman province in the central eastern part of Asia Minor.

καρδία (Lat. cor, Hebr. lēb, lēbab), (A) lit. the heart, as an organ of the body; (B) mind covers the non-physical sense best: (a) personality, character, inner life (illa uis qua cogitationes flunt, Augustine, De nat. et orig. animae iv 6 § 7), e.g. 1 Cor. xiv 25, 1 Pet. i 22; (b) emotional state, e.g. Rom. ix 2; (c) mind, intellect, e.g. Rom. i 21; (d) will, volition, intention, e.g. Rom. ii 5.

καρδιογνώστης, a knower of the inner life (character).

καρπός (fructus), (a) fruit, generally vegetable, sometimes animal (e. g. Lk. i 42, Ac. ii 30); (b) met. fruit, deed, action, result, Mt. iii 8, Lk. iii 8, James iii 17 f., &c.; (c) profit, gain, Rom. i 13, &c.

Kάρπος, Carpus, a Christian of Troas.

καρποφορέω (fructifico), act. and mid. I bear fruit.

καρποφόρος, fruit-bearing.

καρτερέω, I persevere, endure.

κάρφος, a dry stalk; a chip of wood.

ката, (A) c. gen.: (a) against, Mt. xii 30; (b) down from, Mt. viii 32, κατά κεφαλης, down over the head, on the head, I Cor. xi 4; (c) throughout, Lk. iv 14, xxiii 5, Ac. ix 31, x 37, always with όλος; ή κατά βάθους πτωχεία, deep (abject) poverty, 2 Cor. viii 2; (d) in oaths, by, Mt. xxvi 63, Heb. vi 13, 16; (B) c. acc. (lit. down along): (a) over against, Ac. ii 10, xvi 7; (b) among, νόμος ὁ καθ' ὑμας, the law among you, your law, Ac. xviii 15, cf. xvii 28, xxvi 3, Eph. i 15, Col. iv 7, &c.; (c) with distributive force, (τὸ) καθ' ἡμέραν, daily, day by day, each day, κατά ξορτήν, at each feast, Mt. xxvii 15, Mk. xv 6, κατά έκατόν, by hundreds, Mk. vi 40, ungrammatically els κατὰ (καθ') els, Mk. xiv 19, [John] viii 9 (contrast Eph. v 33), τὸ δὲ καθ' εἶs (καθεῖs), singly, with reference to each individual, Rom. xii 5, &c.; (d) according to, by way of, Mt. ii 16, Kal book, &c.; in titles of Gospels, kará practically indicates the author; (e) various adverbial phrases: τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, as far as in me lies, with πρόθυμος, Rom. i 15, cf. τὸ κατὰ σάρκα, Rom. ix 5, &c.; κατ' (καθ') ἰδίαν (ίδίαν) (opp. δημοσία), privately, by oneself, individually, Mt. xiv 13, &c.; κατὰ μόνας, alone, Mk. iv 10, Lk. ix 18; κατὰ πρόσωπον, in a Hebraistic periphrasis, in the presence of, Lk. ii 31, Ac. iii 13, cf. xxv 16.

καταβαίνω, I go down, I come down, either from the sky

or from higher land.

καταβάλλω (cf. iacere), (a) mid. *I lay*, of a foundation, Heb. vi I (cf. καταβολή); (b) met. *I cast down*, 2 Cor. iv 9.

καταβαρέω, I burden, oppress.

καταβαρύνω, I weigh down, make heavy.

κατάβασις, descent.

καταβιβάζω, I bring down, I cause to go down.

καταβολή, (a) foundation, only in Mt. xiii 35 without κόσμου (add. v. l.); (b) depositing, sowing, deposit, σπέρματος, technically used of the act of conception, Heb. xi 11.

καταβραβεύω, of the umpire in a contest, *I decide* against, take part against, condemn (perhaps with the idea of assumption, officialism).

καταγγελεύς, a reporter, announcer, proclaimer, herald,

setter forth.

καταγγέλλω, Ι announce.

καταγελάω, I laugh at, ridicule.

καταγινώσκω, I condemn; κατεγνωσμένος, reprehensible, Gal. ii 11.

κατάγνυμι, I break.

καταγράφω, I write (down).

κατάγω, I lead down, I bring down, either from a high place on land to a lower (or actually to the seacoast), or from the high seas to land.

καταγωνίζομαι (debello), I subdue (in warfare).

καταδέω, I bind up.

κατάδηλος, quite clear.

катабіка́ $\mathbf{J}\omega$, I condemn.

καταδίκη

καταδίκη, sentence of condemnation, condemnation. καταδιώκω, I hunt down. καταδουλόω, I enslave. καταδυναστεύω, I overpower, quell; I treat harshly. κατάθεμα, an accursed thing. καταθεματίζω, I curse. καταισχύνω, I shame, disgrace, bring to shame, put to utter confusion. κατακαίω, I burn down. κατακαλύπτομαι. I veil myself, I cover my head. κατακαυχάομαι, I boast against. κατάκειμαι, I recline (at table); more often, I keep my bed, I am lying ill (in bed). κατακλάω, I break up. κατακλείω, I shut up. κατακληρονομέω, I give as an inheritance. κατακλίνω. I cause to recline at table; mid. (and pass.) I recline at table. κατακλύζω, I flood over, overwhelm. κατακλυσμός, a flood. κατακολουθέω, I follow after. κατακόπτω, I beat. κατακρημνίζω, I throw down a precipice. κατάκριμα, punishment following condemnation, penal servitude. κατακρίνω, I condemn. κατάκρισις, condemnation. κατακύπτω, I stoop down, I look down. κατακυριεύω, I exercise lordship over, I overpower. καταλαλέω, I speak evil of. καταλαλιά, evil-speaking, backbiting, delraction. κατάλαλος, speaking against; a backbiter. καταλαμβάνω, (A) act. (a) I seize tight hold of, arrest, catch, capture, appropriate, Mk. ix 18, [John] viii 3, 4, Rom, ix 30, 1 Cor. ix 24, Phil. iii 12, 13; (b) I overtake, John i 5, vi 17 (v. l.), xii 35, I Thess. v 4; (B) mid. aor. I perceived, comprehended. καταλέγω, I enter in a list, register.

καταλείπω, I leave behind; I desert, abandon.

καταλιθάζω, I stone down, stone to death, overwhelm with stones.

καταλλαγή, reconciliation.

καταλλάσσω, I reconcile.

κατάλοιπος, left behind; οι κατάλοιποι (reliqui), the rest, the remainder.

κατάλυμα, an inn, lodging.

καταλώω (lit. I loosen thoroughly), (a) tr. I break up, overthrow, destroy, both lit. and met., δ καταλύων, you would-be destroyer (of), Mt. xxvii 40; (b) I unyoke, unharness a carriage horse or pack animal; hence I put up, I lodge, I find a lodging, Lk. ix 12, xix 7.

καταμανθάνω, I understand, take in a fact about.

καταμαρτυρέω, I give evidence against.

καταμένω, I wail, Ac. i 13; I stay, πρός, with, 1 Cor. xvi 6.

καταναλίσκω, I consume utterly.

καταναρκάω, (properly a medical term, *I stupefy*; hence) *I burden*, encumber.

κατανεύω, I nod, make a sign.

κατανοέω, I understand, take in a fact about, take knowledge of, take notice of, perceive; I detect, Lk. xx 23; I master, Ac. vii 31.

καταντάω. (a) I come down, either from high land to lower (or actually to the sea-coast), or from the high seas to the coast; hence met. I reach (my destination), Ac. xxvi 7, Eph. iv 13, Phil. iii 11; (b) of property, I come down (descend) by inheritance to an heir, 1 Cor. x 11, xiv 36.

κατάνυξις, deep sleep, torpor, insensibility.

κατανύσσομαι, met. I am pierced, stung.

καταξιόω, I deem (count) worthy.

καταπατέω, lit. and met. I trample down.

κατάπαυσις (in O.T. of the rest attained by the settlement in Canaan), resting, rest.

καταπαύω, (a) tr. I cause to rest, bring to rest; c. gen. I cause to refrain. Ac. xiv 18; (b) intr. I rest, Heb. iv 4, 10.

καταπέτασμα

καταπέτασμα (lit. that which is spread out downwards, that which hangs down), curtain, of that which separated the Holy of Holies from the outer parts of the temple at Jerusalem, also of an outer curtain at the entrance to the Holy Place in the same temple; the latter is strictly denoted by κάλυμμα; yet Heb. ix 3 speaks of the former as τὸ δεύτερον καταπέτασμα.

καταπίνω, (a) (originally of liquids, extended to solids)

I drink up, swallow, gulp down; I gobble; (b) pass.

lit. and met. I drown, am drowning.

καταπίπτω, I fall down.

καταπλέω, I sail down (from the high seas to the shore). καταπονέω, I illtreat; pass. I am getting the worse.

καταποντίζομαι, I am submerged, I drown.

κατάρα, cursing; a curse.

καταράομαι, Î curse; κατηραμένοι, having become the subjects of a curse, Mt. xxv 41.

καταργέω, (a) I make idle (inactive), I make of no effect, I annul, abolish, bring to naught; (b) with ἀπό, I discharge, sever, separate from.

καταριθμέω, I number.

καταρτίζω, (a) I fit (join) together, Mk. i 19, Mt iv 21; met. I compact together, 1 Cor. i 10; (b) act. and mid. I prepare, I perfect, for his (its) full destination or use, I bring into its proper condition (whether for the first time, or after a lapse).

κατάρτισις, restoration.

καταρτισμός, bringing to a condition of fitness, perfecting. κατασείω, I shake (the hand) up and down, I wave; intr. I beckon for silence.

κατασκάπτω, I dig down.

κατασκευάζω, I build, construct, prepare, make.

κατασκηνόω, I encamp, take up my quarters, tabernacle, dwell.

κατασκήνωσις, a dwelling.

κατασκιάζω, Ι overshadow.

ката σ ко π е ω , I spy out.

ката́ σ котоs, a spy.

κατασοφίζομαι, I circumvent by trickery.

καταστέλλω, I quieten.

κατάστημα (a man's outward bearing, including gait, posture, expression of countenance, dress, &c., involving the idea of calmness and composure), demeanour, deportment.

καταστολή, garb, clothing.

καταστρέφω, I overturn.

καταστρηνιάω, I exercise my youthful vigour against.

καταστροφή, destruction, material or spiritual.

καταστρώννυμι, I scatter on the ground.

κατασύρω, Î drag (down).

κατασφάζω, I slaughter.

κατασφραγίζω, I seal and thus close.

κατάσχεσις, abstr., (permanent) possession.

κατατίθημι, (a) (depono) I lay down, deposit; (b) mid. χάριν, χάριτα, I lay down or deposit a favour, with the view of receiving one in return, I seek favour.

κατατομή, a word-play with περιτομή, a cutting up, spoiling.

κατατρέχω, I run down.

καταφέρω, (a) I bring down, ψήφον, the pebble into the urn, i.e. I give my vote; αιτίωμα, I bring a charge against; (b) I oppress; καταφερόμενος, being gradually oppressed, becoming oppressed, Ac. xx 9, κατενεχθείς, being borne down, overcome, Ac. xx 9.

καταφεύγω (confugio), I flee for refuge (implying that the refuge is reached); aor. indicates moment of

arrival.

καταφθείρω, I destroy, 1 corrupt.

καταφιλέω, I kiss affectionately.

катафроме́w, I despise, scorn, and show it by active insult.

καταφρονητής, a despiser.

καταχέω, I pour (down) over.

καταχθόνιος, under the earth, subterranean.

καταχράομαι (abutor), I use to the full, I use up. καταψύχω, I cool, I refresh.

κατείδωλος, full of images of gods.

κατέναντι, adv. and prep. c. gen. opposite, in front (of). κατενώπιον, prep. before the face of.

катевоиотавы, I have (exercise) power (authority) over.

катеруацона, I work out; I produce, accomplish.

κατέρχομαι, *I come down* from sky to earth, or from high land to lower land (or to the coast), or from the high seas to the shore: pcpl. qualitative in James iii 15.

κατεσθίω, κατέσθω (comedo, deuoro), I eat up, I eat till it is finished (cf. καταπίνω): so aor. καταφαγείν.

κατευθύνω, (a) Î make straight, 1 Thess. iii 11; (b) met.
I put in the right way, I direct.

κατευλογέω, I bless.

κατεφίστημι, aor. intr. I set upon.

κατέχω, (a) I hold fast, bind, arrest; (b) I take possession of, lay hold of, Lk. xiv 9; (c) I hold back, detain, restrain, Lk. iv 42, Rom. i 18, 2 Thess. ii 6, 7, Philem. 13; (d) I hold a ship (sc. την ναῦν), keep its head, Ac. xxvii 40.

κατηγορέω (accuso), I accuse, charge; I prosecute.

κατηγορία, a charge, an accusation.

κατήγορος, a prosecutor, an accuser.

κατήγωρ (an abbreviated vulgar form of κατήγορος), an accuser.

κατήφεια, a downcast countenance as a sign of sorrow, gloominess, gloom, dejection.

κατηχέω, I instruct orally.

катьбораь, I am rusted.

κατισχύω, (a) I have strength against, I prevail against, Mt. xvi 18; (b) I prevail, Lk. xxiii 23; (c) I have strength, I am able, c. infin., Lk. xxi 36.

κατοικέω, I dwell in (implying a more permanent settlement than παροικέω), I settle in, I am established in

(permanently).

κατοίκησις, dwelling, abode.

κατοικητήριον, a habitation, dwelling-place.

катыкіа, dwelling, habitation.

*κατοικίζω, I take up a dwelling, but probably κατώκισεν is an itacistic error for κατώκησεν (from κατοικέω), as κατοικίζω is properly transitive.

κατοπτρίζομαι, mid. for act., I mirror, reflect: elsewhere

mid. = I gaze upon myself in a mirror.

κάτω, (a) down, below, also downwards; (b) compar.
κατωτέρω, lower, under, less, of a length of a time,
Mt. ii 16.

κατώτερος, compar. adj. *lower*, Hebraistic, with ref. to Sheol.

Καῦδα, Cauda (mod. Gaudho), an island twenty-three miles south of the Western end of Crete (v. l. Κλαῦδα, see my apparatus).

καθμα, burning heat, heat.

καυματίζω, tr. I burn, I scorch.

καῦσις, burning.

καυσόω, tr. I burn (perhaps by internal heat).

καυστηριάζω, I cauterize, I burn with a hot iron: hence met. I sear.

καύσων, the East wind of Palestine, the Simoom, which blows from February to June.

καυχάομαι, I boast; I glory (exult) proudly.

καύχημα, a boasting, a ground of boasting (glorying, exultation).

καύχησις, boasting; glorying, exultation.

Καφαρναούμ, Capharnahum (the form Capernaum appears to be a conscious alteration made in Syria not earlier than the fourth century), perhaps modern Tell Hum.

κέδρος, a cedar: in John xviii 1 τῶν Κέδρων is probably due to a popular misunderstanding of the original name τοῦ Κέδρών (Kidron, 1 Kings ii 37, &c.), especially as cedars grew in the vicinity.

κείμαι, a perf. used instead of the perf. pass. of τίθημι, I have been placed (put, laid), hence, I lie: the former sense explains the construction with είs and acc.

κειρία, a kind of girdle made of cords: a bandage.

κείρω, I shear, I cut the hair of; mid. I cut my own hair, I have my hair cut.

Keis (Hebr.), Kish, father of Saul, king of Israel.

κέλευσμα, a word of command, a call.

κελεύω, I command, I order.

κενοδοξία (cenodoxia), vainglory.

κενόδοξος, vainglorious.

κενός, (a) empty; (b) met. empty (in moral content), vain, ineffective, foolish, worthless; εis κενόν, in vain, to no purpose; (c) false, unreal, pretentious, hollow, Eph. v 6, Col. ii 8, James ii 20.

κενοφωνία, a worthless utterance.

κενόω, (a) I empty, Phil. ii 7; (b) I deprive of content; make unreal.

κέντρον, a goad.

κεντυρίων (Lat., = Gk. έκατοντάρχης), a centurion, an officer commanding about a hundred infantry in the Roman army.

Κενχρεαί, Cenchreae, the harbour town of Corinth on the Saronic Gulf.

Kerûs, falsely.

κεραία (variation κερέα), a little hook, an apostrophe on letters of the alphabet, distinguishing them from other like letters, or a separation stroke between letters.

κεραμεύς, a potter.

κεραμικός, of clay, made by a potter.

κεράμιον, an earthenware pitcher.

κέραμος, a tile; οι κέραμοι, practically the roof.

κεράννυμι, I mix.

κέρας, (a) a horn; (b) as a symbol of strength, κέρας σωτηρίας, a powerful support of salvation, Lk. i 69; (c) a dwarfed column set upon or at the corner of an altar, with ritual significance, Rev. ix 13.

κεράτιον, a husk (pod) of the carob (siliqua graeca).

κερδαίνω, I gain: ὕβριν καὶ ζημίαν, I gain injury and loss, i.e. I gain by shunning injury and loss, I do not suffer (I am spared) injury and loss, Ac. xxvii 21.

κέρδος, gain.

κερέα, see κεραία.

кериа, a small coin: plur. small change.

κερματιστής, properly a changer of large into smaller coins, a money-changer.

κεφάλαιον, (a) the chief matter, the main point, Heb. viii 1; (b) a sum of money, Ac. xxii 28.

κεφαλαιόω, see κεφαλιόω.

κεφαλή, (a) head, κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων, see κατά; (b) met. κεφαλη γωνίας, a corner stone, uniting two walls, Mk. xii 10 and parallels; head, ruler, lord, 1 Cor. xi 3. &c.

κεφαλιόω, I wound in the head.

κεφαλίς, (lit. little head, then the knob at the end of the wooden core of a roll of papyrus, then) a roll.

κημόω (from κημος, a muzzle), I muzzle.

κήνσος (Latin census), poll-tax.

κήπος, a garden.

κηπουρός, keeper of a garden.

κηρίον, a honeycomb.

κήρυγμα, a proclamation.

κήρυξ, a herald, proclaimer.

κηρύσσω, I proclaim, herald, preach.

куто, a sea monster, a huge sea fish.

Κηφάς, Cephas (Aram. for rock), the new name given to Simon, the disciple.

κιβωτόs, (properly a wooden box, hence) the Ark, in which Noah sailed.

κιθάρα, *α harp*.

κιθαρίζω, intr. and tr., I play on the harp, I harp, with acc. of the tune.

κιθαρωδός, a harpist.

Kilikia, Cilicia, a Roman province between the Taurus range of mountains and the coast in the SE. corner of Asia Minor, linked up with the province of Syria.

κινδυνεύω, I am in danger, sometimes c. infin. of ... κίνδυνος, danger, peril, risk.

κινέω, tr. I move; I stir, excite.

KIVEW, II. 1 move, 1 stir, bxill

κίνησις, moving, stirring.

κιννάμωμον (a Semitic word), cinnamon.

khábos, a branch of a tree.

κλαίω, I weep; c. acc. or ἐπί c. acc. I weep for, mourn. κλάσις, breaking.

κλάσμα, a fragment.

Κλαῦδα, see Καῦδα.

κλαυδία, Claudia, a Christian woman in Rome; if historical, probably a freedwoman of the imperial household.

Κλαύδιος, (a) Claudius, the fourth of the Roman Emperors, Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, who ruled A.D. 41-54; (b) Claudius Lysias, a tribune at Ierusalem.

κλαυθμός, weeping.

κλάω, I break.

κλείς. a kev.

κλείω, I shut.

κλέμμα, a theft.

κλεόπας, Cleopas, one of the two companions of the risen Jesus from Jerusalem to Emmaus.

khėos, glory, fame.

κλέπτης, a thief.

κλέπτω, I steal; ὁ κλέπτων, the stealer, Eph. iv 28.

κλήμα, a branch.

Κλήμης (Latin, = Clemens), Clement, a fellow-worker of St. Paul in Rome.

κληρονομέω, I inherit, I obtain (possess) by inheritance.

κληρονομία, an inheritance, an heritage, regularly the gift of God to His chosen people, in O.T. the Promised Land, in N.T. a possession viewed in one sense as present, in another as future.

κληρονόμος, an heir, an inheritor: cf. κληρονομία.

κλήρος, (a) a lot; (b) a portion assigned, Ac. i 17, viii 21, xxvi 18, Col. i 12; hence, a portion of the people of God assigned to one's care, a congregation, 1 Pet. v 3.

κληρόω, lit. I choose by lot, I appoint by lot; hence I assign; mid. I assign to myself, choose; pass. I am assigned, I am chosen as God's portion (κλήρος), Eph. i 11.

- κλήσις, a calling, invitation, summons of God to the religious life; sometimes, e. g. Phil. iii 14, 2 Thess. i 11, Heb. iii 1, it may include a reference to the final issue of this invitation.
- κλητός, called, invited, summoned by God to the religious life.

κλίβανος, an oven, a furnace.

κλίμα, a small geographical division, district, or *territory*, a portion of a χώρα (which see).

κλινάριον, a couch or litter of a sick person.

κλίνη, a couch, a bed, alike a mere mat (e.g. Mt. ix 2, 6), and a more elaborate structure (e.g. Mk. iv 21); possibly a bier in Rev. ii 22.

κλινίδιον, a couch or litter of a sick person.

- κλίνω, (A) tr. (a) I rest, recline (even in John xix 30); I bend, incline; (b) (inclino) I cause to give ground, I make to yield, Heb. xi 34; (B) intr. of the day, declines, approaches its end, Lk. ix 12, xxiv 29.
- κλισία, properly a dining couch; hence a group of diners.

κλοπή, thieving, theft.

κλύδων, rough water, roughness of water; κ. θαλάσσης a rough sea, James i 6.

κλυδωνίζω, I toss as in a storm at sea.

- Κλωπôs, Clopas, husband of one Mary, who stood by the cross.
- κνήθω, I rub, tickle: κνηθόμενοι την ἀκοήν, with ears itching with eagerness to hear pleasant things, 2 Tim. iv 3.
- Kribos, Cnidus, a town on the coast of Caria (SW. Asia Minor) near the island of Cos.
- κοδράττης (Latin, = quadrans), a quadrans, the smallest Roman copper coin, a quarter of an as, the sixteenth part of a sestertius.
- κοιλία, belly, abdomen, a general term covering any organ in the abdomen, e.g. stomach, womb: ἐκ κοιλίας μητρός, from birth.
- кондиона, I fall asleep, I am asleep, sometimes of the sleep of death (e.g. Mt. xxvii 52).

κοίμησις, sleeping, followed by constituent gen. τοῦ ὖπνου, which is slumber.

kowós, (a) common, shared; (b) Hebraistic use (in contrast to ayios), profane; dirly, unclean, unwashed. Mk. vii 2, Ac. x 14, 28, xi 8, Rom. xiv 14, Heb. x 20. Rev. xxi 27.

κοινόω (cf. κοινός), (a) I make unclean, I pollute; (b) mid.

I regard (treat) as unclean, Ac. x 15, xi 9.

κοινωνέω, (a) I share, communicate, contribute, impart, Rom. xii 13, Gal. vi 6; (b) I share in, I have a share

of, I have fellowship with, c. gen. or dat.

κοινωνία, (lit. partnership) (a) contributory help, Ac. ii 42, Rom. xv 26, 2 Cor. viii 4, ix 13, Heb. xiii 16; (b) sharing in, Phil. i 5, iii 10, Philem. 6, cf. (c); (c) spiritual fellowship, a fellowship in the spirit, I Cor. i 9, x 16, 2 Cor. vi 14, xiii 13, Gal. ii 9, Phil. ii 1, 1 John i 3, 6, 7 (frequently outside N.T., of the marriage relationship).

KOLVWYLKÓS, willing to share.

κοινωνός, a sharer; a partner.

κοίτη, (a) a bed, Lk. xi 7; (b) a marriage bed, Heb, xiii 4; κοίτην έχειν έκ, to conceive seed from, Rom. ix 10 : κοίται plur. repeated (immoral) sexual intercourse, Rom. xiii

κοιτών (cubiculum), bed-chamber: ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιτῶνος

(cubicularius), chamberlain.

RÓRRIVOS, crimson, dyed with Kermes (coccum), the female coccus of the Kermes oak.

monkos, a grain.

κολάζω, I punish; mid. I cause to be punished.

κολακεία (adulatio), flattery, with a view to advantage or gain.

κόλασις, punishing, punishment, perhaps with the idea of deprivation, 1 John iv 18.

κολαφίζω, I strike with the fist; hence, I maltreat violently.

κολλάω (lit. I glue): hence, mid. and pass. I join myself closely, I cleave, I adhere (to), I keep company (with), of friendly intercourse; of inanimate objects, Lk, x 11.

κολλούριον, eye-salve.

κολλυβιστής (from κόλλυβος, a commission paid on exchange), a money-changer, who changed heathen into Jewish money, for payment into the Temple treasury.

κολλύριον, correct spelling of κολλούριον.

κολοβόω (lit. I maim, mutilate), I cut short, shorten, abbreviate.

Κολοσσαί, Colossae, a town of the Roman province Asia, in the Lycus valley, near Laodicea and Hierapolis.

κόλπος, (a) sing. and plur. bosom; (sinus) the overhanging fold of the garment used as a pocket, Lk. vi 38; (b) a bay, gulf, Ac. xxvii 39.

κολυμβάω, (properly I dive; hence) I swim.

κολυμβήθρα (lit. a diving or swimming place), a pool.

κολωνία (Latin, = colonia), a colony, a city settlement of Roman (soldier) citizens; a garrison city.

κομόω, I wear the hair long, I allow the hair to grow long.

κόμη, hair, long hair.

κομίζω, (a) act. I convey, bring, Lk. vii 37; (b) mid. I receive back, I receive what has belonged to myself but has been lost, or else promised but kept back, or I get what has come to be my own by earning, I recover.

коµфо̂s (colloquial), nicely, finely, bravely.

κονιάω, I whitewash.

κονιορτός, dust.

κοπάζω, I cease, drop.

κοπετός (planetus), beating of the breast or head in lamentation, lamentation.

κοπή (caedes), slaughter.

κοπιάω, (a) I grow weary, Mt. xi 28, John iv 6, Rev. ii 3; (b) I toil, work with effort (of bodily and mental labour alike).

κόπος, (a) trouble; κόπους (κόπου) τινι παρέχειν, to give

trouble to one, to annoy one; (b) toil, labour, laborious toil, involving weariness and fatigue.

κοπρία, manure.

κόπριον, manure.

κόπτω, (a) I cut, I cut off, Mt. xxi 8, Mk. xi 8; (b) mid. (plango) I beat my breast or head in lamentation, I lament, mourn, sometimes with acc. (ἐπὶ c. acc.) of person whose loss is mourned.

κόραξ, a raven.

κοράσιον (colloquial), a little girl, a young girl; a girl.

κορβάν (Aramaic), a gift.

κορβανας, the temple treasure.

Kopé (Hebr.), Korah (Num. xvi 1 ff.).

κορέννυμι, I fill, sate, glut, feed full.

Kopίνθιος, Corinthian, of Corinth.

Κόρινθος, Corinth, in NE. Peloponnese, the capital of the Roman province Achaia.

Koprήλιos, Cornelius, a centurion of the Roman army, stationed at Caesarea (b).

κόρος (Hebr.), a (dry) measure, equivalent to ten Attic μέδιμνοι οτ 120 gallons.

κοσμέω, I put into order; I decorate, deck, adorn.

κοσμικόs, earthly, worldly (belonging to the present, earthly world as opposed to the heavenly and future). κόσμιος, orderly, virtuous.

κοσμίως, in an orderly, virtuous manner; modestly.

κοσμοκράτωρ, ruler of this world, that is, of the world as asserting its independence of God; used of the angelic or demonic powers controlling the sublunary

world, cf. άρχή, έξουσία, στοιχείον.

κόσμος (mundus), (a) the universe, the world, the sumtotal of created things; (b) a Jewish conception; the word has acquired a bad sense in Isaiah (e. g. xiii 11), the sum of the fierce surrounding heathen nations, the powers of the heathen world, at once destructive and corruptive. Hence, the world as apart from God its Creator, the world as self-sufficient, consequently running counter to its Creator, and thus evil

in its tendency, cf. John, I John (e.g. ii 15), James (e.g. iv 4), 2 Pet. ii 20; (c) sometimes seems not different from, the inhabited world; (d) adornment, I Pet. iii 3.

Κούαρτος, Quartus, a Christian, brother of Erastus the Corinthian. Cf. άδελφός.

κούμ (κοῦμι) (Aramaic), arise.

κουστωδία (Latin, = custodia), concr., a guard.

κουφίζω, I lighten.

κόφινος (cophinus), a stiff wicker basket.

κράβαττος (grabattus), a bed, mattress, mat of a poor man. (Spelling κράβακτος in Egyptian documents.) κράζω, I cry aloud, shriek.

κραιπάλη (crapula), surfeiting.

κρανίον, the skull.

κράσπεδον, the fringe, the edge.

кратаю́оµан, I become strong.

κραταιός, strong, powerful.

κρατέω, I lay hold of, take possession of, obtain, c. gen. and (much oftener) c. acc.

κράτιστος (egregius), most excellent, an official epithet, used in addressing a Roman of high rank, and in the second century one of equestrian (as distinguished from senatorial) rank.

κράτος, Divine might, rule, power, except in Heb. ii 14.

κραυγάζω, I cry aloud, shout.

κραυγή, (a) a shout, ry, clamour; (b) outcry, clamouring against another, Eph. iv 31.

κρέας (caro), flesh: plur. (carnes) pieces of flesh, kinds of flesh.

κρείσσων (also κρείττων), better.

креничичи (pendo), I hang, I suspend; mid. (pendeo) I am hanging, I hang.

κρεπάλη (a variety of κραιπάλη).

κρημνός, a crag, precipice.

Końs, a Cretan, an inhabitant of Crete.

Κρήσκης (Latin, = Crescens), Crescens, a Christian, coadjutor of St. Paul,

Κρήτη

Κρήτη. Crete: see Κυρήνη.

κριθή, barley.

κρίθινος, made of barley.

κρίμα, (a) a judgement, a verdict; sometimes implying an adverse verdict, a condemnation; (b) a case at law, a lawsuit, 1 Cor. vi 7.

κρίνον, a lily growing wild, variously identified with the

red anemone, the white lily, the sword lily.

κρίνω, (a) I judge, whether in a law-court or privately: sometimes with cognate nouns κρίμα, κρίματι, κρίσιν, emphasizing the notion of the verb; (b) I decide, I think (it) good, c. infin. Ac. iii 13, xv 19, &c. (cf. Ac. xxvii 1).

κρίσις, judging, judgement; generally divine judgement:

accusation, Jude 9.

Κρίσπος, Crispus, ruler of the synagogue at Corinth, converted and baptized by St. Paul.

κριτήριον, (a) a law-court, James ii 6; (b) a law-case before an arbiter.

κριτής, a judge.

κριτικός, able to judge.

κρούω (pulso), I beat a door with a stick, to gain admittance.

κρύπτη (κρυπτή), a hidden place, cf. κρυπτός.

κρυπτός, hidden, secret: τὰ κρυπτά, as subst. the hidden (secret) things (parts), the inward nature (character); έν [τῷ κρυπτῶ, in the secret place, in the hidden sphere, inwardly.

κρύπτω, I hide, conceal.

κρυσταλλίζω, I am clear as crystal.

κρύσταλλος, crystal.

κρυφαίος, hidden, secret: ἐν τῷ κρυφαίῳ = ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ.

κρυφή, in secret, secretly.

ктаорац, (a) I acquire, win, get, purchase, buy; (b) I

possess, I Thess. iv 4.

кті̂риа, a piece of landed property, a field, Ac. v 1; plur. possessions, property, possibly landed property, property in land in Mk. x 22, Mt. xix 22, as it is in Ac. ii 45.

κτῆνος, a beast of burden (generally, a horse or mule), either for riding or for carrying loads on its back, or for yoking to a cart or carriage.

κτήτωρ, a possessor, owner.

κτίζω, I create, found, make, always of God.

κτίσις (often of the founding of a city), (a) abstr., creation; (b) concr., creation, creature, institution. Always of Divine work.

ктібра, a created thing, a creature, of God.

κτίστης (often of the founder of a city), creator, God.

κυβεία, (lit. playing with dice, gaming, hence) trickery, sleight.

κυβέρτησις (lit. steering, piloting), governing, government, supposed to refer to such duty as was, later at least, performed by any presbyter or by that presbyter who was ἐπίσκοπος.

κυβερνήτης, a steersman, a pilot.

κυκλεύω, I encircle, invest, enclose.

κυκλόθεν, in a circle round, round about.

κύκλος, a circle: dat. κύκλφ as adv., in a circle, round about.

κυκλόω, I encircle, invest, surround.

κυλισμός, rolling, wallowing.

κυλίω, tr. I roll: mid. intr. I roll.

κυλλός (debilis), maimed.

κῦμα, a wave.

κύμβαλον, a cymbal.

κύμινον (a Semitic word), cummin, a plant used as a spice.

κυνάριον, a house dog, possibly with a touch of contempt. Κύπριος, Cypriole, belonging to Cyprus.

Kύπρος, Cyprus.

ки́ π т ω , I stoop.

Κυρηναίος, belonging to Cyrene.

Κυρήνη, Cyrene, a district W. of Egypt on the Mediterranean coast, forming with Crete a Roman province.

Kupήνιος, Publius Sulpicius Quirinius (ob. A.D. 21),

who conducted two censuses of the province Syria. one in 8, 7, or 6 B. C., Lk. ii 2, as plenipotentiary of the Emperor, and another as legatus pro praetore in A. D. 7, Ac. v 37.

κυρία, a lady: voc. my lady, an address of courtesy.

κυριακός (dominicus), of the Lord (κύριος), special to the Lord: δείπνον, supper (dinner) for church members. combined with the Eucharist: ἡμέρα, Sunday (cf. Fr. dimanche, Span, domingo, Ital. domenica). constitutional law means imperial.

κυριεύω, I rule; c. gen. I rule over, lord it over, master. κύριος (dominus), (a) an owner of property, particularly of slaves (δοῦλοι), a lord, master (cf. 1 Pet. iii 6): plur. ol κύριοι (domini), master and mistress, Mt. xv 27 (?), Lk. xix 33, Ac. xvi 16, 19, and perhaps elsewhere; (b) weaker sense, in the vocative, as a polite address. κύριε, sir !, κύριοι, gentlemen, sirs, Ac. xvi 30, cf. κυρία; (c) of Divine beings, κύριος, Lord, without article, generally refers to God, whereas δ κύριος, the Lord, generally refers to Jesus, the Messiah (cf. Ac. ii 34). In this sense the word connotes that these Divine Beings are absolute rulers (kings) of the whole world. and that we are their slaves (subjects). As the term was also applied to oriental sovereigns and to the Roman Emperors (particularly frequently in Nero's case) in the same sense, it focussed the deadly rivalry between the two powers (cf. Ac. xxv 26).

κυριότης, (a) abstr., lordship, 2 Pet. ii 10; (b) concr., divine or angelic lordship, domination, dignity, Eph. i 21, Col. i 16, Jude 8, usually with reference to

a celestial hierarchy. κυρόω, I ratify, confirm.

κύων, a dog: universally despised in the East, and thus the name is applied contemptuously to persons, Phil. iii 2, Rev. xxii 15 (cf. Mt. xv 26).

κῶλον (membrum), a limb: plur. (membra) bodies.

κωλύω, I prevent, debar, hinder: c. infin. from doing so and so.

κώμη (uicus), a village.

κωμόπολις, a city which in constitution has only the status of a village.

κῶμος (comissatio), a revel, a revelling, such as took place at the gathering of the grapes.

κώνωψ, a gnat, mosquito, referred to proverbially as something small.

κως, Cos, an island in the Aegean Sea, SW. of Asia Minor.

Κωσάμ (Hebr.), Cosam, son of Elmadam and father of Addei.

κωφός, dumb.

Λ

λαγχάνω, (a) I obtain (receive) by lot, my lot (turn) is; (b) I cast lots, John xix 24.

Adžapos ('Electropos in old Western documents), Lazarus, Eliezer, (a) the beggar, Lk. xvi 20 ff.; (b) the brother of Martha and Mary, of Bethany, John xi, xii.

λάθρα (λάθρα), secretly.

λαίλαψ, a sudden storm, a squall.

λακτίζω, I kick.

λαλέω, (I talk, chatter in classical Greek, but in N.T. a more dignified word) I speak; I say.

λαλιά, (in classical Greek babble, chattering) speech, talk; manner of speech.

λαμά (Hebr.), why.

λαμβάνω, (a) I receive, get: πρόσωπον λαμβάνειν τινός (Hebraistic), lit. to receive the face of, to accept the person of, i.e. to favour specially; (b) I take: συμβούλιον λαβείν, to deliberate, Mt. xii 14; (c) = παραλαμβάνω, John i 12.

Λάμεχ (Hebr.), Lamech, son of Methuselah and father of Noah.

λαμπάς, a lamp, a lantern.

λαμπρός, shining, glossy, bright.

λαμπρότης, brightness.

λαμπρῶς

λαμπρώς, sumptuously.

λάμπω, I shine.

λανθάνω, I am hidden (concealed), I tie hid, I escape notice, sometimes with acc. of person from whom concealment takes place, Ac. xxvi 26, 2 Pet. iii 8: with participles (classical constr.), I do so and so unconsciously, unknown to myself, I shut my eyes to so and so, Heb. xiii 2.

λαξευτός, hewn out of the rock.

Λαοδίκεια, Laodicea, a city in the Lycos valley in the Roman province Asia, near Colossae and Hierapolis.

Λαοδικεύς, a Laodicean, an inhabitant of Laodicea.

λαός, (a) a people, characteristically of God's chosen people, first the Jews, then the Christians; (b) sometimes, but rarely, the people, the crowd, e.g. Lk. ix 13, xx 6.

λάρυγξ, the throat.

Λασέα, another spelling of Λοσαία, Lasaea, a city in Crete, about the middle of the S. coast.

λάσκω, I burst asunder with a loud noise.

λατομέω, I hew (of stone).

λατρεία, service rendered to God, perhaps simply worship.

λατρεύω, I serve, especially God, perhaps simply I worship.

λάχανον, a vegetable.

Λεββαῖος, Lebbaeus, a pet-name, a v. l. for Thaddaeus, one of the twelve disciples of Jesus. The full form of the name is not known.

λεγιών (Latin, = legio), properly a division of the Roman army, numbering about 6,000 infantry with additional cavalry (cf. Mt. xxvi 53): hence, a very

large number.

λέγω (denoting speech in progress), (a) I say, speak; I mean; I mention, tell; (b) I call, name, especially in the pass., e. g. Mt. i 16, John i 38, but also act., e. g. Mk. x 18; (c) I tell, I command, e. g. Mt. v 34, 39, Rom. ii 22.

λειμμα, a remnant, a remainder.

λείος, smooth.

λείπω (earlier, I leave behind, abandon), (a) I am wanting; τὰ λείποντα, what is defective, Tit. i 5; (b) mid. e.g. c. gen. I come behind (in a race), I am left behind in, I fall short of (some standard), I am wanting in.

λειτουργέω, I act in the public service, I render service, I minister, in the widest sense, Rom. xv 27, of some special public religious service, Ac. xiii 2: but also of the service of priests and levites, Heb. x 11.

λειτουργία, public service in the widest sense, 2 Cor. ix 12, Phil. ii 30: service as of priest or levite ritual, Lk. i 23,

Phil. ii 17, Heb. viii 6, ix 21.

λειτουργικός, given to serving (ministration), ministering. λειτουργός, minister, servant, of an official character; of priests and levites, Heb. viii 2.

λεμά (Aramaic), why.

λεντίον (Latin, = linteum), a towel.

λεπίς, a scale, a scaly substance thrown off from the body,

λέπρα, leprosy.

λεπρός, a leprous person, a leper.

λεπτόν, a small piece of money, probably the smallest piece of money = ½ quadrans (κοδράντης, which see).

Aeueί, Λευείς (Hebr.), Levi, (a) an ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 24; (b) another ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 29; (c) third son of Jacob, the patriarch, and founder of a tribe named after him, Heb. vii 5, 9, Rev. vii 7; (d) son of Alphaeus, and called also Matthew, a revenue officer and one of the twelve disciples of Jesus.

λευείτης, a levite, properly a man of the tribe of Levi; hence, a priest's assistant, an under priest, as the members of that tribe were charged with this duty.

λευειτικός, belonging to the tribe of Levi, levitical.

λευκαίνω, I whiten.

λευκοβύσσινος, of white fine linen (but see βύσσος).

λευκός, white.

λέων, a lion: ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς Ἰούδα applied to Jesus, Rev.

λήθη

v 5 (after Gen. xlix 9): in 2 Tim. iv 17 used proverbially for very great danger.

λήθη, forgetfulness.

λημψις, receiving.

ληνός, a winepress: hence met. Rev. xiv 19, xix 15.

λήρος, folly, nonsense, idle talk.
ληστής, a robber, brigand, bandit.

hiar, very; very much, exceedingly.

λίβανος (Semitic word), frankincense, incense.

λιβανωτός, a censer.

Aιβερτῖνος (Latin, = libertinus), a freedman, one of the class of manumitted slaves. A synagogue at Jerusalem appears to have been reserved for them.

Λιβύη, Libya, Africa (in the modern sense).

λιθάζω, I stone.

λίθινος, made of s.one.

λιθοβολέω, I stone, I cast stones (at).

λίθος, a stone: met. of Jesus as the chief stone in a building, &c., Ac. iv 11, &c.

λιθόστρωτος, paved with stone.

λικμάω, I crush to powder.

λιμήν, a harbour, port.

λίμμα, an itacistic spelling of λείμμα.

λίμνη, a lake.

λιμός, a famine.

λίνον, flax; linen.

Alvos, Linus, a Christian in Rome.

λιπαρός, (lit. fat) rich, sumptuous.

λίτρα (libra), a Roman pound, of about twelve ounces, 327½ grammes.

λίψ (Africus), the south-west wind, and thus the quarter from which it comes.

λογεία, λογία (from λογεύω, 'I collect'), a collection, collecting (of money), particularly of an irregular local contribution for religious purposes.

λογίζομαι (properly of an accountant, book-keeper, I count, reckon up), (a) I reckon, count, put down to one's account, τι or τωί τι, Rom. iv 6, 1 Cor. xiii 5,

2 Cor. v 19, 2 Tim. iv 16; also with eis τι = as something, as of some value, e.g. Ac. xix 27, Rom. iv 3, Gal. iii 6; (b) I number, class amongst, [Mk.] xv 28, Lk. xxii 37; (c) I reckon up accounts, I weigh arguments, I deliberate, Mk. xi 31 (v.l.); (d) hence I consider, weigh, John xi 50, 2 Cor. x 11, Phil. iv 8, Heb. xi 19; (e) I think, I judge, often; (f) I decide, determine, 2 Cor. x 2. λογικός, (a) reasonable, rational, Rom. xii 1; (b) meta-

λογικός, (a) reasonable, rational, Rom. xii 1; (b) metaphorical, as contrasted with literal, 1 Pet. ii 2 (so

perhaps also in Rom. xii 1).

λόγιον, plur. oracles, divine responses or utterances (it can include the entire O. T. scriptures); in Rom. iii 2 mainly of the promises in the Old Testament; in Heb. v 12 probably of Jesus' teaching.

λόγιος, eloquent.

λογισμός, reasoning, thinking.

λογομαχέω, I battle with (for) words.

λογομαχία, a battling with (for) words, a battle of words.

λόγος (speech in progress) (sermo, uerbum, ratio),
(a) a word, an utterance, speech, discourse, saying, frequently of God through his messengers; the gen. expresses either this origin or the subject of the word; διὰ λόγου, by spoken word, by word of mouth; δ λόγος, the Gospel news, e.g. Lk. i 2, Ac. xiv 25; (b) the personalized Word or Divine utterance, a conception of Palestinian or Alexandrian theology, referred by the Fourth Evangelist to Jesus the Messiah, John i 1, 14; (c) an account, Ac. xx 24, i Pet. iv 5; hence (d) reason, a reason, i Pet. iii 15: κατὰ λόγου, rightly, deservedly, Ac. xviii 14; (e) analogy, ἐπέχεω λόγου τωος, to correspond to, be analogous to, be instead of something, Phil. ii 16.

λόγχη, a long lance.

λοιδορέω, I revile a person to his face, I abuse insultingly.

λοιδορία, reviling, abuse.

λοίδορος, a railer, reviler, abuser.

λοιμός (pestis), (a) a pestilence; (b) a pestilent fellow,

Ac. xxiv 5.

λοιπός (reliquus), (a) left, left behind, οἱ λοιποἱ, the remainder, the rest, the others; (b) adverbial phrases, acc. neut., λοιπόν, τὸ λοιπόν, for the rest, now, already; temporal gen., τοῦ λοιποῦ (sc. χρόνου), henceforth.

Λουκᾶς, Lucas, Luke, an abbreviated pet-form either of Λουκανός, as the Old Latin Bible gave in the title of the Third Gospel, or of Λούκιος, as some moderns have thought, Christian physician and writer of the

Third Gospel and Acts.

Aούκιος, Lucius, (a) of Cyrene, an early Christian, in the church of Antioch, Ac. xiii τ, by some identified with the evangelist Luke; (b) a Christian with Paul at Corinth, by some identified with (a), Rom. xvi 21.

λουτρόν, a bath (of the water, not the vessel), water for

washing, washing.

λούω (literally or merely ceremonially), I wash, bathe (the body): mid. of washing, bathing one's self.

Λύδδα, Lydda, Diospolis, Lod (modern Ludd), a city on the way to Joppa within a day's journey of Jerusalem.

Audia, Lydia, a lady resident of Philippi, native of Thyatira in Lydia (Asia Minor), and engaged in the

clothing trade.

Aukaovia, Lycaonia, the country of the Lykaones, a district of Asia Minor, comprised within the Roman province Galatia and including the cities Derbe and Lystra.

Λυκαονιστί, in the Lycaonian language.

Αυκία, Lycia, a small Roman province on the south coast of Asia Minor.

λύκος, a wolf, or perhaps a jackal: often applied to persons of wolfish proclivities.

λυμαίνομαι, I ravage, harry, devastate.

λυπέω, I pain, grieve, vex.

λύπη, pain, grief.

Augarias, Lysanias, tetrarch of Abilene.

Aυσίαs, Claudius Lysias, a Roman tribune of the soldiers in Jerusalem.

húois, dissolution, release.

λυσιτελέω, impers. 3 sing. it is advantageous to, it profits.

Λύστρα, Lystra, a Lycaonian city in the southern part

of the Roman province Galatia.

λύτρον, the purchasing money for manumitting slaves, a ransom, the price of ransoming; especially the sacrifice by which expiation is effected, an offering of expiation.

λυτρόω (originally, I deliver captives from robbers or enemies in war by payment, I manumit or liberate a slave from slavery), I ransom, liberate, deliver.

λύτρωσις (in O. T. ransoming from imprisonment for debt, or from slavery, release from national misfortune, &c.), liberation, deliverance, release (cf. λυτρόω).

λυτρωτής, a ransomer, a liberator.

λυχνία, a lampstand.

λύχνος, a lamp.

λύω (soluo), (a) I unloose, loose, loosen, untie, release, Mk. i 7, &c.: thus I break (in a phrase where the time order of the two processes is inverted), Rev. v 2; (b) met. I break, destroy, set at naught, contravene; sometimes merely, I declare a law to be not binding, John v 18; I break up a meeting, Ac. xiii 43; I annul, I John iv 3 (v. l.).

Awis, Lois, grandmother of Timothy.

Λώτ (Λώθ) (Hebr.), Lot, nephew of Abraham.

M

Madθ (Hebr.), Maath, Mahath, an ancestor of Jesus.
Mayaδάν, Magadan. The reading and the site are uncertain. Two views are held with regard to the latter, (a) that it was in the Decapolis near Gerasa;
(b) that it was at Meğdel on the western bank of the Sea of Galilee.

Μαγδαληνός

Maγδαληνός, a Magdalene, of Magdala, a place identical with modern Meğdel, near Tiberias: see Μαγαδάν (b).

Mαγεδών, Magedon, the second part of the name, Αρ Μαγεδών (Har Magedon), perhaps Megiddo.

μαγεύω, I practise sorcery or magic.

μαγία, sorcery, magic.

μάγος, a sorcerer, a magician, a wizard.

Mayώy (Hebr.), Magog, sometimes as name of a people, sometimes as name of a country in O.T. (Gen. x 2, Ezek. xxxviii 2, xxxix 6), probably the Scythians; hence, used in apocalyptic literature.

Mαδιάμ (Hebr.), Madiam, Midian, generally taken to mean or to include the peninsula of Sinai.

μαθητεύω, I make disciples, I make into disciples: followed by dat. of instrument, Mt. xiii 52.

μαθητής, a learner, disciple, pupil.

μαθήτρια, a woman disciple.

Maθθαĵos, Matthaeus, Matthew, a revenue officer, then one of the twelve disciples of Jesus.

Maθθάν (Hebr.), Matthan, son of Eleazar and father of Jacob, an ancestor of Jesus.

Μαθθάτ (Ματθάτ) (Hebr.), Matthat, son of Levi and father of Jorem, an ancestor of Jesus.

Maddias, Matthias, elected one of the Twelve in room of the deceased Judas.

Maθουσάλα (Hebr.), Methuselah, son of Enoch and father of Lamech.

μαίνομαι (furo), I am raving mad, I speak as a madman. μακαρίζω, I deem (declare) happy.

μακάριος, happy, to be envied.

μακαρισμός, felicitation, regarding as happy or enviable.

Mακεδονία (Hebr.), Macedonia, a Roman province north of Achaia (Greece).

Maκεδών, a Macedonian, an inhabitant of the Roman province Macedonia.

μάκελλον (Latin, = macellum), meat-market.

μακράν (procul), adv. sometimes used adjectivally, at a distance, far away.

μακρόθεν, from a (long) distance, often in the tautological expression ἀπὸ μακρόθεν = μακρόθεν, ἀπὸ μακράν (cf. Lk. xviii 13).

μακροθυμέω, I defer my anger, I am long-suffering,

i.e. the opposite of short- or quick-tempered.

μακροθυμία, long-suffering.

μακροθύμως, with long-suffering, patiently.

μακρός, (a) long: acc. neut. plur. as adv. long, Mk. xii 40, Lk. xx 47; (b) distant.

μακροχρόνιος, long-limed, long-lived.

μαλακία (malacia), weakness, illness.

μαλακός (mollis), (a) soft, (τὰ) μαλακά, as substantive, soft material; (b) of persons, soft, voluptuous, effeminate (really = cinaedus, pathicus).

Μαλελεήλ (Hebr.), Maleleel, Malelehel, one of the an-

cestors of Jesus.

μάλιστα (superlative, see μάλλον), most of all, especially. μάλλον (comparative, see μάλιστα), more, rather.

Maλχos (Aram. Malchu), Malchus, a slave of the highpriest at Jerusalem.

μάμμη, a grandmother.

μαμωνας (Aramaic, with cognate words in Hebrew and Punic), riches, money, possessions, property.

Maraήr (grecized form of Aramaic Menahem), Manaen,

probably a member of Herod Antipas' court.

Maraσση̂s (Hebr.), Manasseh, (a) son of Joseph, founder of a tribe of Israel, Rev. vii 6; (b) son of Hezekiah

and father of Amon (Amos).

μανθάνω, I learn; with adjectives or nouns, I learn to be so and so, I Tim. v 13; with acc. of person who is the object of knowledge, Eph. iv 20; aor. sometimes to ascertain, Ac. xxiii 27, Gal. iii 2.

μανία (furor), raving madness.

μάννα (Hebrew), manna, the supernatural food eaten by the Israelites in the desert: of spiritual food, Rev. ii 17.

μαντεύομαι, I practise soothsaying, suggesting the fraud

involved in the practice.

μαραίνω: pass. I die, I wither (like the grass).

μαρὰν ἀθά (Aramaic), either Our Lord hath come, or Our Lord cometh (will come, is at hand).

μαργαρίτης (margarita), a pearl.

Maρθα, Martha, sister of Mary and Lazarus of Bethany. Maρία, Maριάμ (the former is the grecized form), Mary, Miriam, (a) the mother of Jesus; (b) of Magdala, which epithet is always attached (except John xx 11, 16 where it is unnecessary; (c) sister of Martha and Lazarus, Lk. x 39, 42, John xi, xii 3; (d) mother of James and Joseph (or Joses), Mt. xxvii 56, Mk. xv 40, and presumably in Mk. xv 47, xvi 1, Lk. xxiv 10; wife of Clopas, John xix 25. Also referred to in Mt. xxvii 61, xxviii 1; (e) mother of John Mark, Ac. xii 12; (f) a Christian in Rome, Rom. xvi 6.

Mâρκos, Marcus, Mark, who also had the Hebrew name John, son of Mary [(e) above], nephew of Barnabas, coadjutor of Barnabas, Saul (Paul), and Peter.

μάρμαρος (marmor), marble.

μαρτυρέω, I witness, I bear witness, I give evidence, I testify, c. dat. pers. or quality, in one's favour, in favour of; c. acc. cognate, μαρτυρίαν, ὁμολογίαν, practically otiose; in the passive, I am witnessed to, I am borne witness to, sometimes with nom. and dependent infin. (impersonal, 3 John 12), corresponding to the act.; Rev. i 2, xxii 16, 18, 20.

μαρτυρία, witness, evidence, testimony.

μαρτύριον, witness, evidence (of recovery, Mt. viii 4, Mk. i 44, Lk. v 14: so of other occurrences or thoughts): ἡ σκηνή τοῦ μαρτυρίου, the tent of the congregation, the tent of meeting of God with His people, because it contained the ark and the tablets of the testimony to the covenant between God and his people, cf. Exod. xxv 9, 10.

μαρτύρομαι, (properly, *I call (summon) to witness*, and then, absolutely) *I testify*, *I protest*, *I asseverate*; (obtestor) *I conjure*, solemnly charge, I Thess. ii 12,

Eph. iv 17.

μάρτυς, a witness, eye- or ear-witness. In Ac. xxii 20, Rev. ii 13 it approaches the ecclesiastical sense of martyr, i.e. one who gives public testimony to his faith before a tribunal, and suffers the penalty.

μασάομαι, I gnaw.

μασθός, see μαστός.

μαστιγόω (uerbero), I flog, scourge, the victim being strapped to a pole or frame, see μάστιξ.

μαστίζω, I flog, scourge, see μάστιξ.

μάστιξ (flagrum), (a) a scourge, lash, of leathern thongs with pieces of metal sewn up in them, Ac. xxii 24, Heb. xi 36; (b) met. severe pains (sufferings) sent by God.

μαστός, a breast, especially a nipple of a woman's breast.

ματαιολογία, vain speaking, foolish talking.

ματαιολόγος, speaking vain things.

ματαιόομαι, I am made vain, ineffective, godless.

μάταιος, vain, unreal, ineffectual, unproductive: practically godless.

ματαιότης, vanity, empliness, unreality, purposelessness, ineffectiveness, instability.

μάτην, in vain, in an unreal way.

Ματθάτ (Hebr.), Matthat, an ancestor of Jesus.

Ματταθά (Hebr.), Mattathah, an ancestor of Jesus.

Marraθίας (Hebr.), Mattathias, an ancestor of Jesus. μάχαιρα, a sword: met. of the spirit, Eph. vi 17.

μάχη, (earlier, a battle, conflict, perhaps in James iv 1; hence) in the sphere of words, &c., strife, contention, quarrel.

μάχομαι, I engage in battle, I fight: hence I strive,

John vi 52.

μεγαλείος: τὰ μεγαλεία (magnalia), the mighty deeds. μεγαλειότης, (divine) majesty or magnificence.

μεγαλοπρεπής, magnificent, superb, transcendent.

μεγαλώνω, (a) I enlarge, lengthen, Mt. xxiii 5; (b) I increase, magnify.

μεγάλως, greatly: compar. μείζον.

μεγαλωσύνη, (divine) majesty; in Heb. i 3, viii 1, a sort of substitute for the divine Name.

μέγας, large, great, in the widest sense: see μειζότερος, μείζων, μέγιστος.

μέγεθος, greatness.

μεγιστάν (megistan), a great one, a lord, a courtier, a satrap. (The word has an oriental flavour and belongs to late Greek.)

μέγιστος (elative superlative, practically obsolete and only literary), very great: see μέγας (positive), μείζων

(comparative and superlative).

μεθερμηνεύω, *I translate* (from one language into another).

μέθη, deep drinking, drunkenness.

μεθιστάνω, μεθίστημι, I cause to change its place, I move out of its place, I translate, transfer, remove.

μεθοδεία (from μέθοδος, a way of search after something, an inquiry; a method), scheming, craftiness.

μεθύσκομαι, I become intoxicated with wine, I become drunk.

μέθυσος (originally, tipsy), a drunkard.

μεθύω, I am intoxicated with wine, I am drunk.

μείζον, see μεγάλως.

μειζότερος, μείζων, (a) compar. greater (3 John 4); (b) superl. greatest, Mt. xiii 32, xxiii 11, 1 Cor. xiii 13, &c. μέλος, black: τὸ μέλον (atramentum), ink, 2 Cor. iii 3, 2 John 12, 3 John 13.

Meλeá (Hebr.), Meleah, one of the ancestors of Jesus. μέλει, impersonal, it is a care, it is an object of anxiety, c. dat. of the person: personal, διὸ μελήσω, wherefore I will take care, true text in 2 Pet. i 12 (Field).

μελετάω, I devise, plan; practise, exercise myself in. μέλι, honey.

μελίσσιος, belonging to bees, coming from bees.

Μελίτη (Μελιτήνη), Malta.

μέλλω, (a) c. infin. I am about to, I intend; (b) absol., in present participle, coming, future: so τὸ μέλλον, the future, εἰς τὸ μέλλον (sc. ἔτος), next year, Lk. xiii 9, τὰ

μέλλοντα, the things that are to be (come to pass). See μέλει.

μέλος (membrum, but wider in sense than κώλον), a bodily

organ, limb, member.

Medyei (Hebr.), Melchi, one of the ancestors of Jesus. Μελχισεδέκ (Hebr.), Melchisedek, king and priest of Salem (Gen. xiv 18-20).

μεμβράνα (Latin, = membrana), a parchment leaf,

perhaps for notes.

μέμφομαι, I blame.

μεμψίμοιρος, blaming one's lot or destiny, discontented. μέν, an untranslatable particle, generally answered by δέ (sometimes by ἀλλά, πλήν), each of the two introducing a clause intended to be contrasted with the other. The μέν is very often omitted as compared with classical Greek. Other uses are (a) μέν followed by rai (e. g. Lk. viii 5), where an additional detail is given, not explicitly contrasted with the earlier, (b) μέν followed by no contrasting particle in the following clause (e. g. πρώτον μέν, almost at the very first, Rom. i 8, 1 Cor. xi 18), and (c) μέν οὖν, for the most part in narrative passages, where the $\mu \acute{\epsilon} \nu$ brings the accompanying noun or pronoun into relief, without any contrast being expressed by a following δέ (e.g. Ac. i 6), (1) where what has preceded is summed up on the way to the relation of some new detail, or (2) where it acts as the introduction to a further occurrence: but see uer our for another use.

Merra (Hebr.), Menna, one of the ancestors of Iesus. μέν οὖν, μενοΰν, μέν οὖν γε, μενοῦνγε, especially in an answer, strengthening or correcting, nay more, nay

rather.

μενούν, μενούνγε, see μέν ούν.

μέντοι (originally a strengthened μέν), (a) indeed, really, James ii 8; (b) yet, however, nevertheless.

μένω, I remain, abide, wait; c. acc. I wait for, await. μερίζω, I divide into parts, I divide, I part, I share, I distribute; mid. I go shares, I share (with others:

in this case with Paul, Apollos, Cephas), I take part in a partitioning, I Cor. i 13; I distract, I Cor. vii 34. μέριμνα, care, worry, anxiety.

μεριμνάω, I am over-anxious; c. acc. I am anxious

about, I care for.

μερίς, (a) (a sense amply attested outside) a part, division of a country, Ac. xvi 12; (b) a share, portion.

μερισμός, (a) a distributing, a distribution, Heb. ii 4; (b) a parting, dividing, severance, separation,

μεριστής, a divider, partitioner, distributor.

μέρος, a part, portion: τὰ μέρη, territorially, the region; adv. phrases are ἀπὸ μέρους, ἐκ μέρους, in part, partly, ἀνὰ μέρος, κατὰ μέρος, part by part, each part separately, in detail; a party, Ac. xxiii 9.

μεσημβρία (lit. midday, hence, the position of the sun

at midday), the south.

μεσιτεύω, I mediate, interpose; but probably in Heb. vi

17 rather I am surety, I give bail.

μεσίτης, (a) a mediator, intermediary, 1 Tim. ii 5; (b) a go-between, arbiter, agent of something good, Gal. iii 19, 20, Heb. viii 6, ix 15, xii 24.

μεσονύκτιον, midnight, the middle of the period between

sunset and sunrise.

Meσοποταμία, Mesopotamia, the Country between the (two) Rivers, i. e. the Euphrates and the Tigris.

μέσος, middle, in the middle, sometimes followed by the genitive of the whole area referred to; adverbial (with or without gen.) are μέσον (acc. neut.), ἀνὰ μέσον (elliptical in 1 Cor. vi 5), κατὰ μέσον, ἐν [τῷ] μέσῷ, in the middle, before them all, ἐκ μέσον, from the midst.

μεσότοιχον, mid-wall.

μεσουράνημα, mid-heaven, the middle of heaven.

μεσόω, I am in the middle of my course.

Meoσίας (Hebrew), Messiah, the Anointed One, generally translated into Greek as Χριστός.

μεστός, full; met. (cf. πλήρης) almost tainted, diseased with, Mt. xxiii 28, Rom. i 29.

μεστόω, I fill.

цета, (a) c. gen. with, in company with: merely, in connexion with, Lk. i 58; (b) c. acc. (1) behind, beyond, after, of place; (2) after, of time, with nouns, neut. of adjectives, or to c. infin.

µета Ваі́гы, I change my place (abode), I leave, I depart,

I remove.

μεταβάλλω: mid. I change my mind.

μετάγω (usually transfer, transport, and met., to a better

mind), I turn about, I change the position of.

μεταδίδωμι (lit. I offer by way of change, I offer so that a change of owner is produced), I share; sometimes merely, I impart.

μετάθεσις, (a) change, transformation, Heb, vii 12, Xii 27;

(b) removal, Heb. xi 5.

μεταίρω, I change my position, remove.

μετακαλέω: mid. I summon to myself, I send for.

μετακινέω, tr. I move away, I dislodge.

μεταλαμβάνω, (a) c. gen. I take a share (part) of, I share in, I partake of; (b) c. acc. I take after (later) or I take instead, Ac. xxiv 25.

μετάλημψις, partaking of, sharing in.

μεταλλάσσω, I transform, alter.

μεταμέλομαι (lit. I change one care or interest for another), I change my mind (generally for a better).

μεταμορφόω, I change a form (involving a change of inmost nature; contrast the creatures described in Ovid's Metamorphoses); mid. c. acc. I assume something through a change, 2 Cor. iii 18.

μετανοέω, I change my mind, I change the inner man (particularly with reference to acceptance of the will of God by the vovs (mind) instead of rejection): with ἀπό or ἐκ, the giving up definitely of the courses denoted by the following words is indicated.

μετάνοια, a change of mind, a change in the inner man: ἀπό indicates what is given up in this change,

Heb. vi 1.

μεταξύ, (prep.) between: μεταξύ σοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ μόνου (Aramaic idiom), privately, Mt. xviii 15, μεταξύ άλλή-

μεταπέμπομαι

λων, in their mutual intercourse, Rom. ii 15; (adv.) with δ in the sense the next, the next after (because between the present and the one after that), Ac. xiii 42, ϵ ν τ $\hat{\varphi}$ μεταξύ (sc. χρόν φ), meantime, meanwhile, John iv 31.

μεταπέμπομαι, I send for, summon.

μεταστρέφω, I turn, change.

μετασχηματίζω, I change the outward appearance (the dress, the form of presentment) of something; I transfer by a fiction, adapt.

μετατίθημι, (a) I transfer, Ac. vii 16, Heb. xi 5; mid.
I go over to another party, I desert, Gal. i 6; (b)
I change, Heb. vii 12.

μετατρέπω, tr. I turn, change.

μετέπειτα, thereafter.

μετέχω, I have a share of, I participate in, I share.

μετεωρίζομαι, I am μετέωρος, i.e. suspended, anxious, Lk. xii 29.

μετοικεσία, transportation, deportation, followed by genitive of reference, Βαβυλώνος.

μετοικίζω, I transport.

μετοχή, sharing, partnership.

μέτοχος, a sharer, pariner; c. gen. in something.

μετρέω, I measure.

μετρητήs, a measure, about 39 39 litres or 8\frac{3}{4} gallons. μετριοπαθέω, I feel moderately, with particular reference to displeasure at men's sin.

μετρίως (modice), moderately: οὐ μετρίως, greatly, ex-

ceedingly.

μέτρον, a measure, whether lineal (e.g. Rev. xxi 15) or cubic (e.g. Lk. vi 38): ἐκ μέτρου (Aramaic idiom?), in scanty measure.

μέτωπον, forehead.

μέχρι, μέχρις, (conjunction) with or without οῦ, the ἄν (ἐἀν) being omitted in N.T. examples, with aor. subj., until... shall have ...: (preposition) as far as; until.

μή, negative particle, not, that . . . not (lest), &c., used

generally, instead of où the negative of fact (expressed by the indicative), where there is some indefiniteness about the action or occurrence referred to (expressed by other moods), either because it is in the future, or because it is in an interrogative clause (a feature of everyday language), or because it is in an indefinite relative, or a conditional, optative, or final clause, &c. Sometimes c. indic. to be translated by perhaps, Lk. xi 35, Col. ii 8 (cf. Heb. iii 12), Gal. iv 11 (but also with subjunctive as in classical Greek, Mt. xxv o. v.l.). οὐ μή, (a) c. indic. future or, far more often, with subjunctive aorist, in a statement, a very emphatic negative, assuredly not. It occurs for the most part in passages coming from the O.T. and sayings of Christ (both from Semitic originals), where words of decisive tone are especially in place. In this construction the prohibition refers to the future, 'do not' (in future), as contrasted with μη ποίει, meaning 'desist from'; the latter is sometimes durative: (b) c. subjunct, aor, in interrog, clause, not. Lk, xviii 7, John xviii 11. μή ποτε, see μήποτε; μή που, see μήπου.

μήγε, see εί δὲ μήγε under εί.

μηδαμώς, not at all.

μηδέ (neue, neque), generally after a preceding μή, nor . . . either.

μηδείς (also another Hellenistic orthography μηθείς, Ac. xxvii 33), (a) adj. no, in agreement with nouns; (b) each gender used as a noun, no person, nothing. Its use with respect to that of οὐδείς corresponds to that of μή with respect to that of οὐ.

μηδέποτε, not at any time.

μηδέπω, not yet.

Mỹdos, a Mede, a Median, from East of Assyria.

μηθείς, see μηδείς.

μηκέτι, no longer.

μῆκος, length.

μηκύνω, I lengthen.

```
μηλωτή, sheep's (sometimes pig's) hide, sheepskin.
μήν, noun, a (lunar) month.
μήν, adverb, expressing emphasis, mostly in the formu-
  lae of oaths, assuredly, in very truth.
μηνύω, (a) I reveal, make known: in a law-court, I lay
  information, I inform, John xi 57, Ac. xxiii 30; (b) I
  make known, I point out, Lk. xx 37, 1 Cor. x 28.
μήποτε (= μή ποτε), lest at any time, lest; then weakened,
  whether perhaps, whether at all; in a principal clause,
  perhaps.
μήπου (= μή που), lest anywhere.
μήπω, not yet.
μήπως (= μή πως), lest in any way.
unpos, thigh.
μήτε (= μή τε), nor: μήτε...μήτε, neither...nor, some-
   times also oftener than twice (e.g. James v 12).
μήτηρ, a mother: sometimes also of one who is as a
   mother, who takes the place of a mother, Mk. iii 34,
   35, &c., John xix 27, Rom. xvi 13, Gal. iv 26, 1 Tim.
   v 2, Rev. xvii 5.
μήτι (μή strengthened by the addition of the acc. neut.
   of \tau is (indefinite) as adv.), (a) with \epsilon i: thus \epsilon i \mu \eta \tau i =
   el μή, if not, unless, Lk, ix 12, el μήτι αν, unless in
   a given case, I Cor. vii 5; (b) in questions, expecting
   a negative answer, cf. Mt. vii 16, can it be that?
   suggesting impossibility.
μήτιγε, a modified μήτι, in elliptical construction, not to
   speak of.
μήτις = μήτις.
μήτρα, the womb.
μητραλώας, a matricide.
μιαίνω, met. I stain, pollute, defile.
μίασμα, a pollution, a defilement.
μιασμός, pollution, defilement.
μίγμα, a mixture.
 \muіучо\muі, I mix.
μικρόν, (neut. of adj. as) noun and adv. a little, both of
   space and of time as well as of size, degree: in
```

John xiv 19, &c., understand corte or corat after

μικρόν.

μικρός, (a) small: superl. μικρότερος, smallest, in Mk. xv 40 possibly junior; (b) of time, short; see μικρόν.

Μίλητος, Miletus, a city on the coast of the Roman

province Asia.

μίλιον (Latin, = milium, a false singular formed from milia [passuum], a thousand double paces), a Roman mile, measuring 1478-5 mètres.

μιμέομαι, I imitate.

μιμητής, an imitator.

μιμνήσκομαι, mid. and pass. (memoror), I remember: the passive forms sometimes have passive sense, from active μιμνήσκω (memoro), I call to mind, I recall, I mention, Ac. x 31, Rev. xvi 19.

μισέω, I hate.

μισθαποδοσία (lit. repayment of price or payment of price due), reward, Heb. x 35, xi 26: in the sense, due punishment, Heb. ii 2.

μισθαποδότης (see μισθαποδοσία), a rewarder.

μίσθιος (mercennarius), a paid worker, a hired servant, a hireling (contrasted with a slave).

μισθόομαι, I hire, engage.

μισθός (merces), (a) pay, wages, salary; (b) reward, recompense.

μίσθωμα, a rented apartment or flat.

μισθωτός, hired, engaged for wages.

Μιτυλήνη (earlier Μυτιλήνη, as in the best MSS of the Vulgate), Mitylene, the capital of the island of Lesbos in the northern Aegean sea.

Μιχαήλ, Michahel, Michael, an archangel.

μνα (a Semitic word), a mina, a Greek money unit

= 100 δραχμαί, or about £4.

Mνάσων, Mnason, an early Christian, native of Cyprus, resident at a place between Caesarea and Jerusalem. μνείο, remembrance, recollection, mention; commemoration, Rom. xii 13 (v.l.).

μνημα, a tomb, monument.

μνημείον, a tomb, monument. uvnun, memory, or mention. μνημονεύω, I remember; I hold in remembrance; I make mention of. Heb. xi 22. urnuóguvov, reminder, memorial; a remembrance offering, Ac. x 4. μνηστεύω, I betroth. μογιλάλος, (lit. speaking with difficulty, hence) dumb. μόγις, with difficulty; scarcely, hardly. μόδιος (Latin, = modius), a dry measure, the chief corn unit, nearly two English gallons. μοιχαλίς, (a) an adulteress (that is, a married woman who commits adultery), Rom. vii 3, 2 Pet. ii 14; (b) Hebraistically extended to those who worship any other than the true God (Yahweh). μοιχάομαι, I commit adultery, not only of a married woman but of a married man (see Mt. xix 9, v.l., Mk. x 11). μοιχεία, adultery. μοιχεύω, I commit adultery (of a man with a married woman, but also (Lk. xvi 18) of a married man). μοιχός, an adulterer, that is, a man who is guilty with a married woman. μόλις (uix), with difficulty, hardly. Mioλόχ (Hebr.), Moloch, a god worshipped by several Semitic peoples (name is properly appellation = king). μολύνω, I soil, stain, pollute, literally and morally. μολυσμός, staining, contamination, pollution. μομφή (lit. blame, fault-finding), a complaint, fault. μονή, (a) abstr., μονήν ποιείσθαι, to stay, to dwell. John xiv 23; (b) concr., lodging, dwelling-place, room. μονογενής, of children, only-born, only. μόνον, acc. sing. neut. of μόνος, used as adv., only. $\mu \acute{o} vos$, alone: $\kappa a r \grave{a} \mu \acute{o} vas = \kappa a r \grave{a} \acute{o} \acute{o} a v$, by himself. μονόφθαλμος, one-eyed, with one eye only. μονόω, I leave alone (solitary).

line. It suggests unchangeableness, as contrasted with $\sigma \chi \hat{\eta} \mu a$ (= figure, fashion). In Phil. ii 6 the reference is to the pre-incarnate Christ with divine attributes.

μορφόω, I form, shape (of the development of the embryo into the fully formed child).

μόρφωσις, a mere form, outline.

μοσχοποιέω, I make a model of a calf.

μόσχος, a calf.

μουσικός, a musician, but probably in some narrower sense in Rev. xviii 22.

μόχθος, struggle, hardship, involved in continued labour. μυελός, marrow.

μυέω, (I initiate into the Mysteries, hence) I habituate. μῦθος, an idle tale, fable, fanciful story.

μυκάομαι, I roar.

μυκτηρίζω (properly, I turn up the nose as a sign of contempt), I sneer at, disdain.

μυλικός, belonging to a mill.

μύλινος, a mill-stone.

μύλος, a mill.

Μύρα, Μύρρα, Myra, a port in Lycia, SW. Asia Minor. μυριάς, a group of ten thousand, a ten thousand.

μυρίζω, I anoint.

μυρίοι, ten thousand: also used for a very large number. μύρον (a Semitic word), anointing-oil; ointment.

Μύρρα, see Μύρα.

Musia, Mysia, a country in the NW. of the Roman

province Asia (and of Asia Minor).

μυστήριον, a secret, Mk. iv 11 and parallels: also (a) a symbol containing a secret meaning, Rev. xvii 5, cf. Eph. v 32; (b) the meaning of such a symbol, Rev. i 20, xvii 7; (c) as the counterpart of ἀποκάλυψις, a secret to be revealed, the secret purpose of God in His dealings with man, a Divine secret, especially the inclusion of the Gentiles as well as the Jews in the scope of the Messiah's beneficent reign; (d) the sum of the Christian faith, I Tim. iii 9, 16.

μνωπάζω

μυωπάζω, I half-close the eyes, I blink.

μώλωψ, a weal, left on the body by scourging.

μωμάομαι, I calumniate, slander.

μῶμος, a blemish (a 'Hebraic' sense peculiar to Biblical Greek; the classical sense is blame).

μωραίνω (from μωρόs) (infatuo): (a) I make foolish, I turn to foolishness; (b) I taint, and thus make useless, Mt. v 13, Lk. xiv 34.

μωρία, foolishness.

μωρολογία, foolish talking.

μωρός, (a) adj. foolish; (b) noun a fool.

Mωυσης, Moses (the form nearer Hebrew found in oldest Latin Bible and Vulgate), Moses, the lawgiver of the Hebrews, thus regarded as the author of the Pentateuch, where the laws are preserved (cf. 2 Cor. iii 15, &c.).

N

Ναασσών (Hebr.), Naasson, son of Aminadab and father of Salmon (Sala), and one of the ancestors of Jesus. Nayyaí (Hebr.), Naggai, one of the ancestors of Jesus.

Naζαρά (the Greek form, declined), Naζαρέτ (the native form, not declined), Nazareth, a city of Galilee, where Jesus lived before His ministry.

Najaphvós, of Nazareth, a Nazarene.

Naζωραίος, commonly interpreted to mean, of Nazareth, Nazarene, the ω being nearer to the Syriac form Natsoreth.

Naθáμ (Hebr.), Nathan, son of David, and an ancestor of Jesus.

Nαθαναήλ, Nathanael, Nathanahel, of Cana in Galilee, an early disciple.

ναί, yes, sometimes made a substantive by prefixing the article τό.

Naιμάν, Naaman, commander-in-chief of the army of a king of Syria in the ninth century B.c. (2 Kings v). Natu, Natu, Nain, a city SW. of the Sea of Galilee.

ναός, a temple, a shrine, that part of the temple where the god himself resides (contrast ἱερόν); so also figuratively.

Ναούμ (Hebr.), Naum, Nahum, an ancestor of Jesus.

νάρδος (Hebr., borrowed into Persian and Sanscrit), spikenard, a perfume made originally from the Nardostachys Jatamansi growing on the Himalayas.

Νάρκισσος, Narcissus, a resident in Rome in Nero's

time.

vauaγέω (naufrago), (a) I am shipperecked; so (b) figuratively, I come to ruin.

ναύκληρος, a captain (master) of a ship.

raûs (literary), a ship, a vessel, Ac. xxvii 41 only (an almost obsolete word, rare in the vernacular; see πλοίον).

ναύτης, a sailor.

Naχώρ (Hebr.), Nachor, one of the ancestors of Jesus. rearias (iuuenis), a young man, a man in his prime (used even of a man of 40).

νεανίσκος, a youth.

Νεάπολις, see νέος.

νεκρός, (a) adj. dead, lifeless; hence met.; (b) noun a dead body, a corpse, έκ [τῶν] νεκρῶν, from among the dead.

νεκρόω, lit. and met. I make (cause) to be dead; I make as dead.

νέκρωσις, (a) putting to death, 2 Cor. iv 10; (b) dead or lifeless condition, Rom. iv 19.

(νεομηνία, Ionic, probably not used by N.T. writers), νουμηνία (Attic), a new moon. (So numenia occurs in good Latin MSS.)

véos, (a) young; (b) new, fresh; Néa πόλις, Neapolis,

New City, the harbour town of Philippi.

νεότης, youth, youthfulness.

veóouros (lit. newly planted), newly converted to Christianity.

νεύω, I nod, make a sign.

νεφέλη, a cloud.

Νεφθαλείμ

Νεφθαλείμ. Naphthali, son of Jacob, founder of a tribe which occupied territory. νέφος, (lit. a cloud, hence) a dense crowd. νεφρός, a kidney (as a general emotional centre). νεωκόρος (lit. temple-sweeper), temple-warden; an honorary title. νεωτερικός, associated with youth (younger men), youthful. rn, with an acc. of adjuration, by. νήθω (a vulgar and late form of νέω, neo), I spin. νηπιάζω, I am childish (infantile). νήπιος (infans), an infant, a child. Νηρεί (Hebr.), Nerei, an ancestor of Jesus. Nηρεύς, Nereus, a Christian in Rome. rnoior, a little island, an islet. vĝoos, an island. νηστεία, fasting. νηστεύω, I fast. vnotis, fasting, without food. νηφάλιος, sober, not intoxicated (with wine). νήφω (lit. I am sober), I am calm (vigilant).

Niγep, Niger, another name of Symeon, a Christian at Antioch.

Νικάνωρ, Nicanor, one of the original seven 'deacons' in the church at Jerusalem.

νικάω, *I conquer* (transferred from battle to other conflicts).

νίκη, victory.

Νικόδημος, Nicodemus, a rich Jewish follower of Jesus, and member of the Sanhedrin.

Νικολαΐτης, a Nicolaitan, a follower of Nicolaus (a heretic at Ephesus).

Νικόλαος, Nicolaus, a Jewish proselyte of Antioch, one of the original seven 'deacons' in the church at Jerusalem.

Νικόπολις, *Nicopolis*, probably the city near Actium in Epirus, N. W. Greece.

νίκος (a later variety of νίκη, dating from about the middle of first century B. c.), victory.

Niveueitηs, a Ninevile, an inhabitant of Nineveh or Ninus, a city on the Tigris in Assyria,

νιπτήρ, a basin.

νίπτω, I wash; mid. I wash my own (hands, &c.). νοέω, I understand, conceive, apprehend; aor. possibly realize, John xii 40, Eph. iii 4.

νόημα, a thought; a design.

νόθος, a bastard, an illegitimate son.

νομή, (a) pasture; (b) έχειν νομήν, to spread, 2 Tim. ii 17.

vouiso, I think, suppose.

νομικός, (a) adj. connected with law, about law, Tit. iii 9; (b) noun a lawyer, one learned in the Law (i. e. in the Gospels), one learned in the Old Testament scriptures (like γραμματεύς), a scribe; a jurist, Tit. iii 13. νομίμως (legitime), in a legitimate way, according to law and regulation.

vouloua, a coin.

νομοδιδάσκαλος, (a) a teacher of the Law, one learned in the Law (i. e. the Old Testament), = γραμματεύς, νομικός; (b) a teacher of laws, probably with reference to heretics of ascetic tendency, I Tim. i 7.

rομοθεσία, legislation (at Sinai), enactment of the Law. rομοθετέω, (a) I ordain, lay down, give the sanction of law to, enact, Heb. viii 6; (b) I base legally, I regulate, I direct.

νομοθέτης, a legislator.

νόμος, (a) the Law, and so sometimes = the body of moral and ceremonial enactments forming the basis of Judaism; especially as set forth in the Old Testament; the Old Testament; but also ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται, Mt. vii 12, &c., as a description of the content of the Old Testament, though as strictly interpreted the phrase excludes the 'writings' (namely Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles); (b) a power to legislate, a sense of law, something with legislative authority, e. g. Rom. vii 23, viii 2, Gal. vi 2; (c) a law, an ordinance, Rom. vii 2, James i 25, ii 8.

νοσέω, I am diseased, hence of mental or spiritual disease.

νόσημα, a disease, a trouble.

vócos, a disease, a malady.

voord (syncopated from veorria), a nestling, a young bird in the nest.

νοσσίον, a nestling, a young bird in the nest; see νοσσιά.

voσσός, a nestling, a young bird, a young one.

νοσφίζω: mid. I separate for myself, I set apart for myself, I annex, appropriate for my own benefit, purloin, peculate.

voros, the south wind; hence the south.

vouθεσία, a warning, admonition.

νουθετέω, I admonish, warn.

νουμηνία, see νεομηνία.

rourexωs, reasonably, sensibly.

roûs (a non-Semitic Greek term, meaning in Plato reason, intuition, sometimes in the LXX taking the place of the commoner καρδία as a rendering of Hebrew lēb), the intellectual faculty of the natural man, applicable to God or Christ (Rom. xi 34, 1 Cor. ii 16), employed in practical judgement, capable of being good or evil, and of being regenerated, the mind, the reason, the reasoning faculty.

Νύμφα, Nympha, a woman's name, if we read Νύμφαν and αὐτῆs in Col. iv 15, as we probably should; otherwise, Νυμφαν will be the accusative of the masculine name Νυμφαs, a pet form of Νυμφόδωρος, Nymphas,

Nymphodorus.

νύμφη, νύνφη, (a) a bride; hence, in the symbolism of Rev., the New Jerusalem, the Lamb's Bride; (b) a daughter-in-law, Mt. x 35, Lk. xii 53.

νυμφίος, a bridegroom: name applied to the Messiah,

Mk. ii 19, 20 and parallels.

νυμφών, a wedding chamber; οἱ νίοὶ τοῦ νυμφῶνος (a Semitism), the wedding guests, the Messiah being spoken of as bridegroom, Mk. ii 19 and parallels, cf. νυμφίος. νῦν (nunc), now, at present, sometimes with article preceding, τὸ νῦν, τὰ νῦν, governed at times by prepositions, ἀπό, ἔως, ἄχρι.

rurí (originally a more emphatic rûr), now.

νύξ, (a) night: νυκτός, διὰ νυκτός, by night, sometime during the night, see also ἡμέρα; (b) met. I Thess. v 5, &c.

νύσσω, I prick.

νυστάζω, I sleep, slumber; met. 2 Pet. ii 3.

ruxθημερον, a night and a day (not necessarily more than the latter part of a night and the earlier part of the succeeding day).

Nŵe (Hebr.), Noah.

νωθρός, blunt, dull, hence spiritually; sluggish, remiss, slack.

vŵтos (dorsum), the back.

Ξ

ξενία (hospitium), a lodging, or rather, abstr., hospitality. ξενίζω, (a) I entertain a stranger; (b) I startle, bewilder, Ac. xvii 20, 1 Pet. iv 4, 12.

ξενοδοχέω, I receive (entertain) strangers.

\$\(\) \text{\$\texi\\$\$\}\exititint{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\}\$}}

ξέστης (Latin, = sextarius), properly a Roman dry measure, rather less than a pint: referred to rather as

a household utensil than as a measure.

ξηραίνω, I dry up; parch.

ξηρός, dry: ή ξηρά (arida), dry land, as opposed to sea, &c.; dried up, withered, parched; in generalizing neuter, Lk. xxiii 31.

ξύλινος

ξύλινος, made of wood.

ξύλον, wood, a piece of wood; hence, a club, a staff, Mk. xiv 43, 48 and parallels; the trunk of a tree, used to support the cross-bar of a cross in crucifixion, Ac. v 30, &c.; a tree, Lk. xxiii 31, ζωῆs, the fruit of which gives life, Rev. ii 7, xxii 2, 14, 19. ξυράομαι. I shave my head.

o

δ, ή, τό, originally a demonstrative pronoun, as in τοῦ γένος ἐσμέν, we are descended from Him, Ac. xvii 28, cf. ὁ μέν . . . ὁ δέ (ἄλλος δέ), the one . . . the other. But in the following phrases some word is understood, δ τινός. the son of so and so, cf. Mt. iv 21, h rivos, the daughter (wife) of so and so, ev rois rivos, in the house of so and so, Lk. ii 40; then, the definite article, by which the following word is defined more precisely or exactly than it would otherwise be (but it is often omitted, for example, after a preposition, even where a definite place is intended, cf. εν οίκω, in the house, Mk, ii I, εν αγορά, in the market-place, Lk, vii 32, έν συναγωγή, in church, John vi 50, xviii 20). It is thus found (a) with common nouns, e.g. & aypós, the field (aypós, a field), (in Tit. ii 13 the absence of τοῦ before σωτηρος shows that Christ Jesus is our great God and Saviour), and (b) sometimes also with proper nouns, where it was equivalent to pointing out a man, and was popular in origin; with the vocative, commonest where translated from Semitic; (c) with adjectives, e.g. 6 āλλos, the other (äλλos, an other), δ aὐτόs, the same (aὐτόs, he, self), ὁ πῶs, πῶs ὁ, the whole (πῶs, every); (d) with numerals, e. g. δ els, the one (els, one), δ πρώτος, the first, the former (πρώτος, first); (e) with participles, e. g. τοις καθημένοις, those seated, Mt. iv 16, cf. instances where a participle may be regarded as understood, e.g. Σαύλος ὁ καὶ Παύλος, Saul who

was also called Paul, Saul, otherwise Paul, Ac. xiii q; (f) with the infinitive, making it a substantive, and so capable of being governed by prepositions: see below also; (g) with adverbs, e.g. 70 πέραν, the other side (πέραν, beyond), τὸ νῦν, τὰ νῦν; (h) with interjections, e. g. τὸ ἀμήν, ἡ οὐαί; (i) with a clause or phrase, e.g. τὸ οὐ φονεύσεις, the command Thou shalt do no murder, Mt. xix 18. The genitive sing. neut. τοῦ with the infinitive is used in three special ways (like "va), (1) as in classical Greek, indicating purpose, final, telic, in order that: never in Paul; (2) indicating consequence, epexegetic, so that, so as to, with the result that, e. g. Rom. i 24, vii 3, viii 12, 1 Cor. x 13, Rev. xii 7; (3) introducing a noun clause, indicating content, in no way different from 76, Mt. xxi 32, Lk. xvii 1, Ac. x 25, James v 17.

δγδοήκοντα, eighty.

δγδοος, eighth.

ο̈γκος, (properly bulk, mass, hence) a burden.

όδε (hic), this here, this; also as pronoun.

όδεύω, I am on a journey.

όδηγέω, I lead, guide.

δδηγός, a guide.

όδοιπορέω, I am on a journey, I journey.

όδοιπορία, journeying, travelling, travel.

δδοποιέω, I journey (a Latinism (?), = iter facere: in careful Greek it would mean, I build (pave) a road).
δδός, (a) (uia) a road; (b) (iter) a journey; hence met. a way of life, a course of conduct, and η όδός, the way of life, Christianity, Ac. ix 2, &c.

δδούς, a tooth.

δδυνάομαι, I suffer acute pain, physical or mental.

δδύνη, acute mental pain.

δδυρμός, mourning, grieving.

'Ofeias (Hebr.), Ozeias, Uzziah, son of Joram and father of Joatham, and king of Judah from about 785 to 746 B.C., an ancestor of Jesus.

όζω, intr. I smell, am fetid.

δθεν (unde), (a) local, whence, from which place; (b) inferential, where fore.

δθότη (a word of Semitic origin), a sheet, made of fine linen.

δθόνιον, a bandage, a wrapping (see δθόνη).

olóa, (a) (scio), I know a fact; perhaps, I remember,
1 Cor. i 16, 2 Cor. xii 3; c. infin. I know how to;
(b) (noui), I know (am acquainted with) a person.

οἰκεῖος (from οἶκος, household, family), of one's family, intimate, I Tim. v 8; hence met.

οἰκέτεια (familia), household of slaves.

oinétys (famulus), a household slave, a slave.

οικέω, I dwell, lit. and met.; c. acc. I inhabit.

οίκημα, a prison (euphemism for δεσμωτήριον).

οἰκητήριον (habitaculum), a dwelling-place, lit. and met. οἰκία, a house (strictly the whole house, see οἰκος): of Heaven, John xiv 2; also met. properly, belongings, Mk. xii 40 and parallels; household, John iv 53; of the body, 2 Cor. v 1, 2.

oinianos, a member of one's household.

οἰκοδεσποτέω, I am (master or) mistress of a house.

οἰκοδεσπότης, a master of a house, a head of a house (possibly a play upon words with Βεεζεβούλ).

οἰκοδομέω, I build (a house); hence met.

oἰκοδομή, (a) abstract, building, the operation (process) of building, sometimes transitional, without being strictly concrete, I Cor. iii 9, 2 Cor. v I, Eph. ii 21, iv 12, 16, 29 (here perhaps = improvement); met. upbuilding, edification; (b) concrete, a building, Mk. xiii 1, 2, Mt. xxiv I.

οἰκοδόμος, a house-builder, a builder.

oἰκονομέω, I am a steward, I do the work of a steward.
oἰκονομία, household management, stewardship, the office
of a steward; hence met. of any position of trust or
the duties of that position, provision, arrangement,
dispensation (even God being sometimes regarded as
steward).

οἰκονόμος (dispensator), (a) a steward (commonly

a superior slave of tried character, who looked after the accounts of a household; hence met. I Cor. iv I, 2, Tit. i 7, I Pet. iv Io; (b) apparently, City Steward or Treasurer, Rom. xvi 23; (c) perhaps not to be separated from (a), (curator) a guardian, a legal guardian, Gal. iv 2. In any case he manages the property of the 'infant' till the age of 25, perhaps.

οδκος (strictly a set of rooms, see οἰκία), (a) a house, the material building; οἶκος τοῦ θεοῦ, the Temple at Jerusalem, Mk. ii 26, &c. (referred to in Mt. xxiii 38); hence met.; (b) a household, family; οἶκος Ἰσραήλ, Ἰακώβ, Δαυείδ (Hebraic, note the omission of the

article).

οἰκουμένη (properly present pcpl. pass. of οἰκέω, with $\gamma \hat{\eta}$ understood, the land that is being inhabited, the land in a state of habitation), the inhabited world, that is, the Roman world (orbis terrarum), for all outside it was regarded as of no account.

οἰκουργός, a house-worker, a housekeeper. v. l.

οικουρός, a keeper at home; a housekeeper.

οικτείρω (Attic οικτίρω), *I pity*.

olkτιρμός, pity, mercy: the frequency of the plural is due to Hebraic influence (the corresponding Hebrew word has the same meaning in the plural).

οἰκτίρμων, pitiful, merciful.

οίμαι, οίομαι, I think: c. infin. the underlying idea is that of purpose, Phil. i 17.

οίνοπότης, an excessive wine-drinker.

olvos, wine; met. Rev. (except vi 6, xviii 13), where almost otiose.

οἰνοφλυγία, sottishness, steeping of oneself in wine.

οΐομαι, see οίμαι.

olos (qualis), properly correlative to τοιοῦτος, the combined expression meaning of such a kind as, 1 Cor. xv 48; by itself, both rel. and indirect interrog., such as, of what kind (character): οὐχ οἶον δὲ ὅτι, Rom. ix 6, is equivalent to a strong negative, not of course (lit. it is not so that).

οκνέω, I shrink (from), I hesitate, I am afraid.

οκνηρός, timid; slothful: ἐμοὶ οὐκ ὀκνηρόν, a kind of epistolary formula, I do not hesitate.

οκταήμερος, eight days old.

οκτώ, eight.

δλεθρος, ruin, doom, destruction.

ολιγοπιστία, smallness of belief (faith).

ολιγόπιστος, of little faith (belief).

δλίγος (δλίγος), (a) especially in the plural, few; (b) in the singular, small; hence, of time, short, of degree, light, slight, little: πρὸς δλίγον, to a slight degree, i Tim. iv 8, for a short time, James iv 14; ἐν δλίγω, in brief compass, in brief, in few words, briefly (cf. 1 Pet. v 12), Eph. iii 3, Ac. xxvi 28 (perhaps = in very short time); δλίγον (acc. neut.), adverbially, of space, a little, Mk. i 19, Lk. v 3, of time, for a short (little) time, Mk. vi 31, 1 Pet. i 6 (but more probably, to a little amount), v 10, Rev. xvii 10.

όλιγόψυχος, pusillanimous, of small courage.

ολιγωρέω (contemno), I hold in low esteem, I make light of.

ολίγως, slightly, just.

ολοθρευτής, the destroying angel (cf. Num. xvi 41 ff.).

δλοθρεύω: ὁ ὀλοθρεύων, the Destroyer, the destroying angel (cf. Exod. xii 23, and ὀλοθρευτής).

όλοκαύτωμα, a burnt offering.

δλοκληρία, perfect (unimpaired) health.

όλόκληρος (properly a word of Greek ritual, of either victim for sacrifice or priest, free from bodily defect), complete (in every part), entire, whole.

ολολύζω (onomatopoeic), I howl.

δλος (totus), whole, all: δι' όλου, throughout, for its whole extent, quile, entirely, John xix 23.

όλοτελής, complete, rounded off.

'Ολυμπῶς (pet form of 'Ολυμπιόδωρος probably), Olympas, a Christian man in Rome.

δλυνθος, an unripe fig.

όλως (omnino), (a) entirely, altogether, at all; (b) actually, I Cor. v I; absolutely, I Cor. vi 7, xv 29.

öμβρος, a rain-storm.

δμείρομαι (perhaps a nursery word, derived from a word indicating 'remembrance'), I long for, c. gen.

όμιλέω, I consort with, associate with, commune with; particularly, I talk (converse) with, Ac. xx 11.

όμιλία, intercourse, companionship, conversation.

δμίχλη, a mist.

оща, *an eye*.

ομνυμι, ομνύω, I stwear, I take an oath: sometimes with cognate acc. or with dat.: with acc., or with κατά c. gen., of the power invoked or appealed to, by, James v 12, Heb. vi 13, 16.

όμοθυμαδόν, with one mind, with one accord.

δμοιάζω, I am like.

όμοιοπαθής, of like feelings, almost, of like nature.

őμοιος, like.

δμοιότης, resemblance: understand ήμῶν in Heb.iv 15, cf. vii 15.

όμοιόω, I make like, liken; I compare.

δμοίωμα (originally, a thing made like something else), likeness, or rather form. (In fact ὁμοίωμα (concrete) differs from ὁμοιότης (abstract) much as simulacrum differs from similitudo.)

δμοίως, in a similar way, similarly, in the same way.

όμοίωσις, making like; likeness (cf. Gen. i 26).

όμολογέω (originally, *I agree with the statement* of another), (a) *I promise*, Mt. xiv 7, Ac. vii 17; (b) *I confess* (confiteor); (c) *I publicly declare* (profiteor), cf. 1 John ii 23, iv 3, sometimes with the Aramaic and Syriac construction, èν c. dat. equivalent to an acc., Mt. x 32, Lk. xii 8, of confessing allegiance to Jesus before an earthly law-court: c. cognate acc. 1 Tim. vi 12; (d) a Hebraism, *I praise*, celebrate, Heb. xiii 15 (cf. εξομολογέσμα).

δμολογία, a confession (the act rather than the contents or substance) of faith in Christ: I Tim. vi 12 refers either to that at baptism or to that at ordination:

όμολογουμένως

I Tim. vi 13 is referred by Pelagius to John xviii 37. not inappropriately.

δμολογουμένως, admittedly,

δμότεχνος, of the same trade.

όμοῦ (simul), together.

ομόφοων, of one mind (intent, purpose).

ομως, nevertheless.

οναρ, a dream.

ονάριον, an ass (a conversational diminutive).

ονειδίζω, I reproach.

δνειδισμός, a reproaching, a reproach.

ονειδος, a reproach.

'Orngues (originally adj. useful, hence the play upon words in Philem. 10, 11, and very common as slave name), Onesimus, a slave of Philemon, a Christian of Colossae.

'Oνησίφορος, Onesiphorus, a Christian of the province of Asia. (An Onesiphorus, probably intended to be the same person, comes into the Acts of Paul).

ονικός, connected with an ass; μύλος ονικός, an upper millstone so heavy that it requires an ass to turn it (in contrast to the ordinary handmill).

δνίνημι, tr. I profit: pass. c. gen. I have joy of.

ονομα, (a) a name; but as, according to Hebrew notions, the name is something inseparable from the person to whom it belongs, something of his essence, and therefore in the case of the God specially sacred. it is often used Hebraistically in the sense of (b) person, personality, power, authority, character (cf. Ac. i 15, Rev. iii 4, xi 13); in some passages it is in consequence best left untranslated altogether: els 7ò ονομά τινος is a vernacular phrase, however (see [d]); (c) a title of rank (dignity), Eph. i 21, Phil. ii 9; (d) (nomen, ratio), account, reason, pretext, Mk. ix 41, I Pet. iv 16; similarly els ovoya, Mt. x 41, 42 = qua, as; (e) reputation, Rev. iii 1.

ονομάζω, I name, give a name to.

övos, an ass.

övtws, really, actually.

öşos (posca), vinegar of wine (Num. vi 3), vinegar, the drink of field-labourers and private soldiers.

δξύς, (a) sharp; (b) swift, express, Rom. iii 15.

οπή, a crevice (in a rock); a cave.

öπισθεν, adv. and prep., behind; in Rev. v 1 the reverse (outer) side of the papyrus roll, where the fibres are vertical, is referred to: this was seldom written on, and only from motives of economy.

όπίσω, adv. and prep., behind; after: εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω (Mk. xiii 16) = ὀπίσω (Mt. xxiv 18), cf. Lk. ix 62.

ὁπλίζω, tr. I arm; mid. I arm myself: especially of defensive armour (breastplate, shield, &c.).

öπλον; especially plur. ὅπλα (properly arma, also tela), defensive armour (Rom. xiii 12), but also offensive armour, weapons, arms (John xviii 3): sometimes met.

ὁποῖος (qualis), corresponding to τοιοῦτος (talis), rel. and indirect interrog., of which kind; of what kind, what sort of. This word was dying out in N.T. times.

δπότε (in classical Greek whenever), when, Lk. vi 3 (v. l. ὅτε).

öπου, where, also whither; ὅπου ἄν (ἐάν), wheresoever, also whithersoever.

διπτάνομαι, I appear, I am seen (by), I let myself be seen (by).

δπτασία, a vision; an appearance.

οπτός, broiled.

oπώρα, autumn; hence fruit.

οπως, with the subjunctive, with or without αν, in order that; that (especially after ἐρωτάω).

δραμα (literally, something seen), a sight, a vision.

όρασις, a sight, a vision: όράσει (specie), in appearance, Rev. iv 3.

δρατός, to be seen, visible.

δράω, I see; hence, like γεύω, widened in sense to mean, I experience (Lk. iii 6, &c.): ὅρα (ὅρατε) μή,

N

(uide, uidete ne), see that you do not . . ., beware of

doing so and so; beware lest.

δργή, anger, wrath, passion; the settled feeling of anger (cf. Eph. iv 31), particularly, τοῦ θεοῦ, of God, the hostility to sin: ἡ μέλλουσα (ἐρχομένη) ὀργή also refers to the divine wrath, and has a definite eschatological reference; occasionally also without epithet, of the divine wrath, e.g. Rom. iii 5, v 9, ix 22, xiii 5, I Thess. ii 16.

ἀργίζομαι, I am angry.

cργίλος (iracundus), irascible.

οργυιά, a fathom (six feet).

δρέγομαι, I hanker after, I seek (long) for, I am eager for, I aspire to.

δρεινός, δρινός; ή δρεινή (sc. γη), the mountain (mountainous) country (region), the highlands.

δρεξις, eagerness, strong desire.

δρθοποδέω, (strictly, I am an δρθόπους [a man with straight feet], and therefore πρός = with reference to; but it is possible that we ought to take it) I go straight, πρός, to.

δρθός, straight, erect (perhaps with reference to recovery of health, cf. 'non erigit aegros . . . Bacchus,' Lucan, B. C. iv 378), Ac. xiv 10; met. that goes in the right direction, Heb. xii 13.

ἐρθοτομέω, perhaps, I cut (or carve) according to rule (and thus, I define according to the norm of the Gospel); if the metaphor be from drawing furrows (understanding την $\gamma \hat{\eta} \nu$), then it may be, I cultivate, I am occupied with.

cρθρίζω, I rise early, I come in the morning.

ἐρθρινόs, belonging to the morning; hence, equivalent to adv., in the morning, early.

öρθρος, dawn, early morning, day-break.

cobûs, rightly.

όρίζω, (lit. I bound, fix a limit; hence) I fix, determine, define; I fix upon, appoint, designate.

όρινός, less correct spelling of όρεινός.

όριον; plur. όρια (fines), territory, district.

δρκίζω, with double acc., of the one adjured and of the one in the name of whom he is adjured, *I adjure*.

δρκος, an oath (see δμνύω).

δρκωμοσία, the swearing of an oath, the taking of an oath.

ὁρμάω, I rush.

δρμή, a sudden movement, an impulse, communicated by the hand, James iii 4; inclination, hostile intention, instigation.

ορμημα, a mighty impulse (impetus).

ορνεον (originally, a little bird), a bird.

öρνιξ (originally a Doric form, given by MSS NDW, and less common than σρνις), a bird.

boves, a bird.

δροθεσία (originally, a laying down [fixing] of a boundary), a boundary.

öpos, a mountain.

δρύσσω, I dig.

δρφανός, orphaned; an orphan; hence friendless, John xiv 18.

δρχέομαι, I dance.

os-n-o, definite relative pronoun, who, which; os αν (εάν) with subjunctive, whosoever; os is sometimes equal to the classical sorts, Mt. x 26, xxiv 2, Lk. xii 2, Ac. xix 35, &c.; it is frequently attracted into the case of its antecedent, the latter being sometimes omitted: sometimes the attraction is inverse, that is, the antecedent is attracted into the case of the relative, e.g. Mt. xxi 42, Lk. xii 48, Ac. x 36, 1 Cor. x 16; sometimes the demonstrative pronoun is pleonastically added in the relative clause, a colloquial Greek use, the frequency of which is probably suggested by Semitic usage, e.g. Mk. i 7, vii 25 (cf. xiii 19), Lk. iii 16, John i 27, Ac. xv 17, 1 Pet. ii 24 (v. l.), Rev. iii 8, vii 2, 9, xiii 8, 12, xx 8 (either a Hebrew or an Aramaic source is generally presumed); os uèv... os dé, the one ... the other, or one ...

another: ἀφ' οῦ, ἀφ' ħs, since (where ἡμέρας or ώρας can be supplied) 2 Pet, iii 4; 6 coru can introduce relative clauses containing interpretations, whatever be the gender and number of the antecedent, e.g. Mk. xii 42, XV 22; ἐν ῷ, in that, because, Rom. ii 1, viii 3, Heb. ii 18; wherefore, Heb. vi 17; as long as, while, Mk. ii 19. Lk. v 34, John v 7; until, Lk. xix 13 (= ες δ); εφ' ώ, see ἐπί; ἐφ' ὁ πάρει, to the task for which you have come /, Mt. xxvi 50 (a command, not a question); ãχρι, έως, μέχρις οδ (lit. up to the point at which), until; and we, or eliverer, or yapır, on account of which, wherefore; 6, as 'cognate' acc., Rom. vi 10. Gal. ii 20.

όσάκις, always with έάν and subjunctive, as often as, as many times as.

όσιος, (a) holy, pious (implying the right relation to God); rà oria, the pieties, the pious deeds, Ac. xiii 34: (b) (Hebrew Chāsīd means not only godly, pious, but also beloved of Yahweh), & bosos, the Holy One (i. e. the Messiah).

όσιότης, holiness, piety. ooiws, religiously, piously.

όσμή, odour; generally met. in connexion with εὐωδίας (from O.T.), originally of the sweet smelling odour of sacrifice, and then widely used.

οσος (originally correlative to τοσούτος, cf. Heb. x 25). (quantus) relative and indirect interrogative adj., as great as; how great: of time, as long as, Mk, ii 19: οσος ἐάν (ἄν) generalizes, (quantuscumque) how great soever, plur. as many soever as: οσοι = πάντες οι (quot, later Latin quanti), how many, as many as: ¿\(\phi\) ooov, as long as, e.g. Mt. ix 15; to the degree that, inasmuch as, e. g. Mt. xxv 40, Rom. xi 13: καθ δσον, in propertion as, Heb. iii 3, vii 20, ix 27: ooov ooov, a little (cf. English so so).

όστέον, a bone.

ooris (rare except in the nominative), either generic, who, as other like persons, which, as other like things, or essential, who, by his (her) very nature, which, by

its very nature. There is a tendency (seen in the Ionic dialect and also in colloquial Greek) to weaken $\delta\sigma\tau\iota$ s to the sense of δs , cf. Mt. xxvii $\delta 2$, Lk. ii 4, x 42, but examples are very rare: $\delta\sigma\tau\iota$ s $\delta\iota$ ($\epsilon\dot{\epsilon}\iota$) = $\epsilon\dot{\epsilon}\iota$ $\tau\iota$ s, with subjunctive, whosoever (it is doubtful whether the $\delta\iota$ should be omitted, cf. Mt. x 33, James ii 10): $\delta\iota$, $\tau\iota$, short for $\tau\iota$ $\delta\iota$, $\tau\iota$ (= $\tau\iota$ $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\upsilon$ $\tau\iota$, John xiv 22), why, Mk. ii 16 (v. l.), ix 11, 28 (v. l.), John viii 25 (but in this passage $\delta\tau\iota$ can be read, 'do you reproach me that . . .'): examples of $\tau\iota$ $\delta\iota$, $\tau\iota$ (or $\delta\tau\iota$) are Mk. ii 16 (v. l.), Lk. ii 49: $\delta\iota$ ι 0 ι 0 ι 0, until the time at which, until.

остранию, made of pottery, of earthenware.

οσφρησις, sense of smell.

όσφός, sing. and plur., the loins, the middle, mentioned in two connexions, first as the quarter from which comes the male seed (Hebraism Ac. ii 30, &c.), and second as the part of the body round which the girdle is placed, when the flowing robes are girt higher with a view to travel or work (cf. Lk. xii 35); hence also met., 1 Pet. i 13 (the negation of mental slackness is referred to).

δταν, whensoever, whenever, as often as, followed by the indic., in case of repeated events in the past (thus it is incorrectly used = when in Rev. viii 1, &c.), but also like εάν with pres. and fut. indic., usually with variations in the reading, Mk. xi 25, xiii 7, Lk. xi 2, xiii 28, John vii 27: followed by subjunctive, where frequency in the future is referred to, the subjunctive present being strictly equivalent to the Latin pres. subjunctive or fut. indicative (conative, continuous, or iterative), while the subjunctive aorist (punctiliar) corresponds to the fut. perf. indic. In Mk. xi 19 perhaps when.

öτε, when, at which time, used especially with all tenses of the indicative: only once with subjunctive, the time when, Lk. xiii 35 (v. l.).

öτι (a development of ö,τι, neuter of öστις, which see), most often, either because, for, or, after a verb or other

word of saying (perhaps under influence of Aramaic in Mk.) or thinking, that, introducing a noun clause: an ellipsis of δηλον in 1 Tim. vi 7, 1 John iii 20; so ώς ὅτι pleonastically, 2 Cor. v 19, xi 21, 2 Thess. ii 2, where the expressions are equivalent to be with the participle: on sometimes also introduces a piece of direct speech, e.g. John x 36, and so perhaps in Mk. ii 16, ix 11, 28, John viii 25 (see under δστις): δτι with infin., Ac. xxvii 10, is due to forgetfulness. A Hebraistic weakening of the force of causal on is seen in Mt. viii 27, Mk. i 27 (v. l.), iv 41, Lk. iv 36, viii 25, John ii 18 (xiv 22), Heb. ii 6, &c. : τί δ,τι (ὅτι), see δστις: οὐχ δτι = οὐ λέγω ὅτι, not that, John vi 46,vii 22, 2 Cor. i 24, Phil. iv 11, &c., with which compare ούχ οἷον ότι, it is not so that, it is by no means the case that. Rom. ix 6. In Mk. viii 24 ore is a mistranslation of an Aramaic word which should have been rendered ove.

ob, relative adverb, where; also whither.

ou, interjection, no / an accented form of ou.

οὐ, so before consonants: regularly οὖκ before smooth breathings and οὖχ before rough breathings, not, the proper negative for a denial of a fact, used generally with the indicative, as μή is with other moods, but sometimes with the participle, it being closely related to the indic. and coming also under the rule that οὖ negatives a single word rather than a clause: οὖ with future indic. in a question is equivalent to an imperative: for οὖχ ὅτι see ὅτι: οὖ . . . πῶs is Hebraistic = οὐδείς, Lk. i 37, &c.: for οὖ μή see under μή.

oùá (uah), an interjection expressing real or ironical

wonder.

οδαί (uae), adv., woe, c. dat. or acc., sometimes in Rev. made a noun ἡ οδαί (=? ἡ κρανγὴ οδαί); expresses rather a statement than a wish or imprecation, distress comes (will come) upon.

ούδαμώς, in no way, in no respect, not at all.

où dé, nor . . . either, nor . . . at all ; not even.

οὐδείς (οὐθείς), adj. and noun, no; no one (masc. fem.), nothing (neut.).

οὐδέποτε, not at any time, never.

οὐδέπω, not yet either, not yet, not as yet, never before.
οὐθείς, later form of οὐδείς, occurring first in 378 B.C. and with more or less frequency until its disappear-

ance before A. D. 200.

οὐκέτι, no longer, no more.

οὐκοῦν, (in a question) not really i

οὖν, adv. or conjunction, properly in causal connexion, therefore, but also freely of a mere temporal connexion, continuing a narrative, then, for example, in the combined expression μὲν οὖν (see under μέν); it sometimes indicates the return to the narrative after some digression, John iv 45, vi 24, I Cor. viii 4, xi 20: ἄρα οὖν is a strengthened οὖν.

οὖπω, not yet.

οὐρά, a tail.

οδράνιος, in heaven, belonging to heaven, heavenly, from heaven.

οὐρανόθεν, from heaven, from the sky.

oύρανός (caelum), the sky, the heaven: as later Jewish cosmology conceived of a series of heavens one above the other (sometimes three, sometimes seven), the plur. (caeli) is sometimes used, where we should use the singular, and numbers are even attached to individual strata (e.g. 2 Cor. xii 2). Heaven was conceived as the special realm and abode of the Deity, hence the word is constantly used in connexion with Him, and almost as equivalent to the divine name; cf. the practical equivalence of ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν, the kingdom (rule) from heaven, of divine origin, a phrase which may be in origin purely eschatological (so Mt.) with ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, God Himself being the ruler, Mt. xii 28, xix 24 (v. l.), xxi 31, 43, Mk., Lk., Paul.

Οὖρβανός, Urbanus, a Christian in Rome, fellow-worker of St. Paul.

Οὐρίας (Hebr.), *Uriah*, husband of Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon.

ous, an ear.

οὐσία, *property*.

οὖτε: οὖτε...οὖτε, neither...nor; οὐ...οὖτε...οὖτε, not...neither...nor; sometimes the other clause is positive, e.g. John iv 11, 3 John 10.

οδτος αυτη τοῦτο, demonstrative adj. and pron., this; he, her, it: αυτη (Hebraistic) = τοῦτο, Mt. xxi 42: τοῦτ ἔστιν (id est, Fr. ça veut dire, Germ. das heisst), which means, meaning, actually, in reality (cf. 1 Pet. iii 20): ἐκ τοῦτου, for this reason, John vi 66 (possibly, from that time onwards), xix 12, by this mark, by this means, 1 John iv 6; ἐν τοῦτφ, for this reason, John xvi 30, Ac. xxiv 16, by this mark, by this means, 1 John iii 19; ἐπὶ τοῦτφ, meantime, John iv 27; τοῦτου χάριν, on this account; κατὰ ταῦτα, in the same way, Lk. vi 23 v. l., xvii 30 v. l.: καὶ τοῦτο (idque), and that too; especially; καὶ ταῦτα, and indeed. A special sense = as it is called, Heb. ix 11.

οὖτως (sic), in this way (manner), thus, so, under these circumstances; used sometimes with εἶναι, γίνεσθαι, where a part of τοιοὖτος would be expected (cf. ἔχω), Mt. i 18, xix 10, &c.

οὐχί, a more emphatic form of οὐ (οἰκ, οὐχ), not; no, not so; also = nonne, in a question, expecting a positive

answer.

όφειλέτης, (a) a debtor, one who owes, one who is indebted; (b) one who has sinned against another (an Aramaism, see δφείλημα), a sinner, Lk. xiii 4.

οφειλή, a debt, what is owing (due): the mutual obliga-

tion of married life, r Cor. vii 3.

όφείλημα, (a) a debt; (b) in Aramaic the same word indicates a debt and a sin; hence a sin (probably as that for which we owe reparation to God or to another person).

όφείλω (debeo), I owe: c. infin. I ought.

ὄφελον (in origin an agrist of ὀφείλω, with augment dropped). I would that.

ὄφελος, advantage, gain.

όφθαλμοδουλεία, enslavement to the eye, the subjection

that waits upon a glance of a master's eye.

όφθαλμός, (a) an eye: (b) όφθαλμός πονηρός (a Semitic idiom), envy, ill will, Mt. xx 15, Mk. vii 22; (c) met. 'the mind's eye' (Shakespeare), Eph. i 18.

ödis, a serpent.

δφρύς, (properly the brow; hence) the brow, a ridge (of a mountain).

οχετός, a water-pipe, Mk. vii 19 (v. l.).

δχλέω, I trouble, torment, worry.

οχλοποιέω, I gather a crowd.

οχλος (turba, plebs), a crowd of men, a mob, a multitude: the plur. much affected by Matthew (Semitism?) does not differ in meaning from the singular (cf.

οχύρωμα, a bulwark, a bastion: hence, met.

δψάριον, (conversational diminutive of όψον, seasoning [especially fish] taken as a relish with bread: hence) a relish; then especially, a fish.

οψέ, late: sometimes c. gen. either late on or after.

οψία, of a period never earlier than sunset; early evening.

οψιμος, late in the year (opposite to πρόϊμος).

όψιος. late, Mk. xi 11 (v. l.).

öbus, (a) the face; (b) the features, the outward appear-

ance, John vii 24.

οψώνιον, especially plur. οψώνια, (rations: then) soldier's pay, Lk. iii 14, cf. 1 Cor. ix 7: pay, wages, salary, reward in general, Rom. vi 23, 2 Cor. xi 8; charges, 1 Cor. ix 7.

Π

παγιδεύω, I ensnare, I entrap.

παγίς, a snare (especially for catching birds: perhaps a net thrown over one): hence, met., of moral snares.

πάγος: see "Αρειος.

πάθημα, properly colourless, an experience: but most commonly, an evil experience, evil treatment, suffering, e. g. τὰ εἰς Χριστὸν παθήματα, the sufferings destined for Messiah, 1 Pet. i 11.

παθητός (passibilis), capable of suffering.

πάθος, (properly experience, feeling; hence) passion,

lustfulness, lust (as a state or condition).

παιδαγωγός (pedagogus), a boy-leader, a slave or freedman who attends and guards a boy to and from (sometimes also in) school, and looks after his moral character especially, a tutor.

παιδάριον (formerly a diminutive), either a boy or a

slave.

παιδεία, discipline.

παιδευτήs, one who disciplines, a trainer; almost a chastiser. Heb. xii 9.

παιδεύω, (a) I discipline, educate, train; (b) more severely, I chastise.

παιδία, a less correct spelling of παιδεία.

παιδιόθεν, from childhood, from early boyhood.

mailion, (a) a little boy, a child (from birth onwards); hence affectionately, of those grown up; (b) (compare the use of boy in parts of Africa) a slave, Lk. xi γ (according to an interpretation in Augustine).

παιδίσκη, a female slave, a maidservant, a maid.

παίζω, I play, I sport (includes singing and dancing).
παῖς, (a) a male child, a boy; (b) (cf. παιδίον) a male slave, a servant; thus a servant of God, especially as a title of the Messiah (from Isa, xli-liii) Ac. iv 27, 30; (c) a female child, a girl, Lk. viii 51, 54.

παίω, I strike.

πάλαι, long ago, almost weakened to already in Mk. xv44.

παλαιός, old; ὁ παλαιὸς ἄνθρωπος (perhaps Hebraism), one's former character (personality). The word and its derivatives bear a derogatory sense.

παλαιότης, oldness.

παλαιόω, I make old, I antiquate; I wear out; I treat as past, Heb. viii 13; pass. I fall to the past, Heb. viii 13.

πάλη, wrestling, a wrestling bout; hence a struggle,

a conflict.

- πάλιν (iterum, rursus), again, properly of a return over the same course in the reverse direction (rursus), but also used of a repetition of the same journey in the same direction (iterum); it may also be used of any number of times; in Mk. xv 13 perhaps an unsuitable mistranslation of an Aramaic word of much wider signification, further, thereupon; εἰς τὸ πάλιν = πάλιν, 2 Cor. xiii 2.
- παλιγγενεσία, (a) an eschatological term (used by Pythagoreans and Stoics, found in Josephus of the rebirth of the fatherland after the exile, and in Philo of the re-birth of the earth after the flood), in Mt. xix 28 for the current conception of the Messianic renewal of the world or of the people Israel, rebirth; (b) rebirth of the individual life following on or typified in baptism, Tit. iii 5.

Παμφυλία, Pamphylia, a Roman province on the south

coast of Asia Minor.

πανδοχείον, an inn, khan, hotel.

πανδοχεύς, an innkeeper, landlord, hotel-manager.

πανήγυρις, a festival assembly.

maroikei, with all (his) household.

πανοπλία, armour.

πανουργία, (a) cleverness, usually with the idea that it is evil; (b) cunning, craftiness, Lk. xx 23.

πανοῦργος, crafty (playfully used).

πανπληθεί, adv. lit. with the whole crowd, almost equivalent to a subject of the sentence.

πανταχή, everywhere.

πανταχοῦ, everywhere.

παντελής; els τὸ παντελές (omnino), utterly, at all, Lk. xiii 11; in Heb. vii 25 either entirely, or, more probably, for ever, finally.

панту, in every way.

πάντοθεν (undique), from all sides, from all quarters; on all sides.

παντοκράτωρ, ruler of all, ruler of the universe; the LXX introduced κύριος (θεὸς) παντοκράτωρ as a translation of Lord of Hosts.

πάντοτε, at all times, always.

πάντως, entirely; in any case; (after a negative) at all; assuredly, to be sure.

παρά, (a) c. acc. by, beside, near, without difference between 'where?' (properly παρὰ τίνι) and 'whither?': not with persons: (not in accordance with, opp. κατά) against, contrary to, Rom. i 26, xi 24, 2 Cor. viii 3 (over); differently from, Gal. i 8 (cf. 1 Cor. iii 11); more than, sometimes with comparative, Lk. xiii 2, 4, Rom. i 25, xii 3, xiv 5; less, 2 Cor. Xi 24; οὐ παρὰ τοῦτο κτλ., this is no reason that &c., I Cor. xii 15; (b) c. gen. from the side of, from, only with persons; οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ, his family, his relations, Mk. iii 21 (in papyri generally = his agents, his representatives), τὰ παρ' έαυτης, her money, her wealth, Mk, v 26, cf. Lk, x 7, Phil. iv 18; (c) c. dat. by, beside, answering the question 'where?', with the exception of John xix 25 only of persons, not of immediate proximity, but in the house of any one (apud, Fr. chez), Lk. xix 7, John i 39, Ac. x 6, among 2 people, Rev. ii 13; in the eyes of, e.g. παρά τῷ θεῷ, in the judgement of, Rom, xii 16, &c.

παραβαίνω, (2) I fall away, take a false step, Ac. i 25;

(b) I overstep, transgress.

παραβάλλω, I cross over, I strike across.

παράβασις, transgression; a transgression.

παραβάτης (lit. an overstepper), a transgressor, a lawbreaker.

παραβιάζομαι, I urge, press.

παραβολεύομαι, I expose myself (to danger).

παραβολή, a similitude, allegory, parable, emblematic allusion: in Heb. xi 10 èv = as.

παραγγελία, a command, an injunction; a precept, rule of living, I Thess. iv 2.

παραγγέλλω, I command, I charge; παραγγέλία παραγγέλλειν (Hebraism), to charge strictly, Ac. v 28.

παραγίνομαι, (a) I come on the scene, I appear, I come; (b) with words expressing destination. I present myself at, I arrive at, I reach.

παράγω, (a) I pass by, Mt. xx 30, Mk. xv 21. &c.: (b) I vanish, disappear, I Cor. vii 31, in which sense the passive is used, I John ii 8, 17 (the verb being originally transitive); (c) I depart, Mt. ix 9, 27 (the text is doubtful in both passages, and therefore this meaning is questionable); (d) almost, I walk, Mk. i 16, ii 14, XV 21 (?)

παραδειγματίζω, I put to open shame.

παράδεισος, a quarter of heaven conceived by the later Iews to be in or just above the 'third heaven', paradise (lit. an enclosed orchard or garden with fruit trees).

παραδέχομαι, I receive (welcome) favourably.

παραδίδωμι, I hand over, I pledge; I hand down, deliver; I betray.

παράδοξος, unexpected; hence wonderful.

παράδοσις, originally abstract, handing over, generally concrete, that which is handed down, a tradition (whether of written or of oral teaching).

παραζηλόω, I make jealous, I provoke to jealousy.

παραθαλάσσιος, by the sea (lake), on the coast.

παραθεωρέω, I look past, overlook, neglect.

παραθήκη (depositum), a deposit (properly of money or valuables deposited with a friend for safe-keeping, while the owner is abroad).

παραινέω, I admonish, advise.

παραιτέομαι, (a) I beg from another, Mk. xv 6 (v.l.), Heb. xii 19 (cf. (b)); (b) (deprecor), I beg off from, I seek to turn away (from myself) by entreaty; hence, I give an excuse, I excuse myself, I beg to be excused, Lk. xiv 18, 19, Heb. xii 25; I decline, refuse, object to, Ac. xxv 11, 1 Tim. iv 7, v 11, 2 Tim. ii 23, Tit. iii 10.

παρακαθέζομαι

παρακαθέζομαι, I sit beside.

παρακαλέω, (a) I ask, beseech; (b) I exhort; (c) Icomfort.

παρακαλύπτω, I conceal, veil.

παράκειμαι, I rest with.

- παράκλησις, an appeal, which according to circumstances may be either hortatory, exhortation, or consolatory, consolation; in Lk. ii 25 it seems to have a quasitechnical sense, with reference to the coming of the Messiah.
- παράκλητος (aduocatus), (originally passive in sense, one called in for support, one summoned as support, but this idea drops into the background: in the technical legal sense it never occurs, but in writings prior to the N.T. has the general sense, one who speaks in favour of another, an intercessor, helper: it tends thus to have an active sense, and was borrowed by Hebrew and Aramaic) helper; consoler (corresponding to the name Menahem given to the Messiah).

παρακοή, disobedience.

παρακολουθέω, I accompany, follow closely, both lit, and met., I investigate; I result [Mk.] xvi 17 (v. l).

- παρακούω, (a) I hear carelessly or incidentally, or I pretend not to hear, Mk. v 36; (b) I refuse to hear; I disobev.
- παρακύπτω, I stretch forward the head to catch a glimpse (especially through a window or door, sometimes inwards, oftener outwards: fig. it implies a rapid, hasty, and cursory glance), I look, peep, peer in (at); I look down.
- παραλαμβάνω, I take from, I receive from, or, I take to, I receive (apparently not used of money, see ἀπέχω); I take with me.

παραλέγομαι (lego), I coast along, sail along.

παράλιος, on the sea-coast, on the sea-board: ή παράλιος (sc. χώρα), the coast country.

παραλλαγή, a variation; hence, a periodic change of a heavenly body.

παραλογίζομαι, I deceive, beguile.

παραλυτικός, a paralytic, a more colloquial word than παραλελυμένος, the medical term (cf. Lk. v 24).

παραλύω: in the passive, παραλελυμένος, one who has become loosened (unstrung), one whose power of move-

ment has gone, paralysed, a paralytic.

παραμένω, I remain beside, I stand by; hence equivalent to, I serve (as a free man), cf. perhaps Phil. i 25, James i 25; I remain in office, Heb. vii 23; I persevere in the law, James i 25.

παραμυθέομαι, I encourage, comfort, console.

παραμυθία, encouragement, comfort, consolation.

παραμύθιον, consolation.

παρανομέω, I contravene a statute (law).

παρανομία, a breach of a statute (law).

παραπικραίνω, absol. I embitter, provoke, irritate.

παραπικρασμός, embitterment, provocation, irritation.

παραπίπτω, I fall back (into the unbelieving and godless ways of the old time).

παραπλέω, I sail past (without stopping there).

παραπλήσιον, in a manner like.

παραπλησίως, correspondingly, in like manner.

παραπορεύομαι, I go past, Mk. xi 20, xv 29 (= Mt. xxvii 39): I go, apparently a colloquial or incorrect use, Mk. ii 23 (v.l.), ix 30 (v.l.).

παράπτωμα (delictum), a falling away, a lapse, a slip,

a false step, a trespass.

παραρέω, (lit. I flow past, I glide past, hence) I am lost, I perish, or merely, I drift away (I fall away) from duty (or the way of salvation).

παράσημος, a figure-head.

παρασκευάζω, Ī prepare; mid. I prepare, make preparations, I Cor. xiv 8.

παρασκευή, the day of preparation, the day before the sabbath, Friday.

παρατείνω, I prolong.

παρατηρέω, act. and mid. (a) I watch carefully, keep my eye on (as a cat does a mouse); absol. I watch

παρατήρησις

my opportunity, Lk. xx 20; (b) I observe, keep, Gal. iv 10.

παρατήρησις, a watching for.

παρατίθημι, (a) (adpono) I set (especially a meal) before,
I serve; (b) (depono) act. and mid., I deposit with,
I entrust to.

πορατυγχώνω, I come by chance, I am by chance in a certain place.

παραυτίκα, adv. with force of adj., present, immediate. παραφέρω, I turn aside, I cause (suffer) to pass by, Mk. xiv 36, Lk. xxii 42; I carry away, remove, lit. or

met. παραφρονέω, I am out of my senses.

παραφρονία, madness.

παραχειμάζω (hiberno), I spend the winter, I winter.

παραχειμασία, spending the winter, wintering.

παραχρημα, immediately.

πάρδαλις, a leopard.

παρεδρεύω (adsideo), I have my seat beside, I attend. πάρειμι, I am present; I have come, arrived (hence with εἰs, πρόs).

παρεισάγω, I introduce from the side.

παρείσακτος, introduced (imported) from the side.

παρεισδύω, I creep in.

παρεισέρχομαι, I come in from the side.

παρεισφέρω, I bring in (import) from the side, I smuggle.

παρεκτός, (a) adv. used as adj., outside, without, left over; (b) prep., apart from.

παρεμβάλλω, I throw (raise) up beside.

παρεμβολή (castra), a camp, either a fixed camp (statiua castra), occupied possibly for centuries, a fort, castle, like that at Jerusalem, or a marchingcamp, according to context; hence, the army occupying such, Heb. xi 34.

παρενοχλέω, I trouble, or perhaps, I trouble further. παρεπίδημος, a stranger settled in a town or region for a time without making it his permanent residence,

a sojourner: so in a spiritual sense of those who are on the earth for a time, whose real home is heaven.

παρέρχομαι, tr. and intr. I pass by, I pass: sometimes practically, I pass out of sight, I disappear: c. acc. (cf. παραβαίνω) I transgress: intr. I approach, come up to, Lk. xii 37, xvii 7, [Ac.] xxiv 7.

πάρεσις (from παρίημι), overlooking, suspension, remission

of punishment for.

παρέχω, act. and mid. I offer, provide, confer, afford, give, bring, show, cause: κόπους (κόπον) τινὶ παρέχειν, to cause one trouble.

παρηγορία, a consolation.

παρθενία, maidenhood, virginity.

παρθένος, a maiden, a virgin; hence (Rev. xiv 4), extended to men who have not known women: in 1 Cor. vii 25–38, the word must have its usual sense, and refer to women living in merely spiritual wedlock with men. In Mt.i 23 παρθένος is an inaccurate translation (due to LXX) of a Heb. word in Isa. vii 14 meaning a female adolescent, a young woman of marriageable age, whether married or not, rightly translated by Theodotion and Aquila νεδνις.

Πάρθος, a Parthian, an inhabitant of the country beyond the Eastern boundary of the Roman Empire between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

παρίημι, (a) I let pass, neglect, omit, Lk. xi 42; (b)

I slacken, weary, Heb. xii 12.

παριστάνω, παρίστημι, (a) in the transitive tenses, I cause to come to and stand beside; I bring; I present, offer, commend; I introduce (one person to another); I prove by argument, Ac. xxiv 13; (b) in the intransitive tenses, I come up to and stand by, sometimes with the idea of thus providing support (cf. 2 Tim. iv 17).

Παρμενᾶς (a pet form of Παρμενίδης), Parmenas, one of the original seven 'deacons' at Jerusalem.

πάροδος, way-by, passage.

παροικέω, I sojourn (in), as a resident stranger.

παροικία

παροικία, a sojourn in a foreign city or land; so also in the spiritual sense (cf. παρεπίδημοs), τ Pet. i τ7.

πάροικος (adj. and noun) (= μέτοικος), a stranger, sojourner, in a land not his own, a non-citizen, with limited rights: so, metaphorically, of the Christian resident on the earth, whose real home is in heaven, Eph. ii 19, 1 Pet. ii 11.

παροιμία (from παρά and οἶμος, beside the common way), a veiled speech in which particularly high thoughts are concealed, a cryptic saying, an allegory; a proverb

(2 Pet. ii 22).

πάροινος, one given too much to wine, an excessive drinker.

παροίχομαι, I have passed.

παρομοιάζω, I resemble.

παρόμοιος, like, similar.

παραξύνω, I arouse to anger, I provoke.

παροξυσμός, (a) irritation of mind, sharp feeling, indignation; (b) spurring, incitement, Heb. x 24.

παροργίζω, I provoke to anger.

παροργισμός (generally act. provocation), the state of feeling provocation, wrath.

παροτρύνω, I urge on.

παρουσία (in ordinary Greek = presence; arrival; also, technical term with reference to the visit of a king or some other official, a royal visit), (a) presence, as opposed to 'absence', 1 Cor. xvi 17, 2 Cor. vii 6, 7 (cf. x 10), Phil. i 26, ii 12; (b) a technical eschatological term, representing a word used by Jesus Himself, the presence, coming, arrival, advent of the glorified Messiah, to be followed by a permanent residence with His people (so, in 2 Thess. ii 9, of that of the Lawless One).

παροψίς, a bowl, dish.

παρρησία, boldness, freedom, liberty, shown especially in speech; ἐν παρρησία, μετὰ παρρησίαs, quite openly (opposite to 'secretly').

παρρησιάζομαι, I speak boldly, I am bold of speech.

πâs, adj. in the sing, without the article, every, every kind of: in the sing, with the article preceding or following. the whole, all the; in the plur, without the article, all: in the plur, with the article following, all the: pronoun masc. every one, neut. everything; πάντες, all, everybody, πάντα, all things; οὐ πᾶs, &c., not all, i.e. only some, e.g. Mt. xix 11, John xiii 10, Rom. x 16, but also (like πα̂ς κτλ. . . . οὐ) Hebraistically, especially when words intervene between où and πas, &c. (translation Greek), = none, no, Mt. xxiv 22, Mk. xiii 20, Lk. i 37, Ac. xx 25, Rom. iii 20, Gal. ii 16, 2 Pet. i 20, I John ii 21, Rev. vii 16, xxi 27, $xxii 3: \pi \acute{a}\nu \tau \epsilon s \circ \acute{v} =$ οὐ πάντες, I Cor. xv 51: διὰ παντός ('semper', 'omne tempus', 'per omnia', Ambr. expos. ps. exviii 5 22, 6 30), continually, continuously, always: κατὰ πάντα, in everything, in every respect, Ac. iii 22, xvii 22, &c.

πάσχα (Hebrew, Aramaic), the feast of passover, the paschal meal, which took place on the night of full moon after the spring equinox, that is the night between 14th and 15th Nisan. On the afternoon of 14th Nisan before sunset the paschal lamb, also called τὸ πάσχα (so met., 1 Cor. v 7), was sacrificed.

πάσχω, I am acted upon in a certain way, I experience certain treatment, e.g. Mt. xvii 15 (v.l.): hence (by a development from the original use), I experience ill treatment, &c., I suffer, e.g. Mt. xvii 12.

Πάταρα, Palara, a town on the coast of the Roman

province Lycia.

πατάσσω, I strike (as, with a sword).

πατέω, tr. and intr. I tread; I trample upon.

πατήρ, (a) father in the strict sense, e.g. Mt. ii 22; (b) any male ancestor, e.g. Mt. iii 9; (c) The Father, used of God as the creator of all beings (cf. Eph. iii 14, 15), the fountain and origin of all life, and, among other beings, of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is in a special sense δ viδs, the Son, of the Father (cf. especially John). He is sometimes spoken of as the Heavenly Father, the Father in the

πέμπτος

πέμπτος, fifth.
πέμπω, I send.
πένης, poor.
πενθερά, a mother-in-law.
πενθερός, a father-in-law.
πενθέω, I mourn.
πένθος, mourning, sorrow.
πενιχρός, poor.
πεντάκις, five times.
πεντακισχίλιοι, five thousand.
πεντακόσιοι, five hundred.
πέντε, five.
πεντεκαιδέκατος, fifteenth.
πεντήκοντα, fifty.

πεντηκοστή (originally sc. ἡμέρα; lit. the fiftieth day from 14th Nisan, the date of the Passover Feast), Pentecost, a Feast of the Jews, Whitsuntide.

πεποίθησις, confidence, trust.

περαιτέρω (compar. of πέρα, beyond), further, beyond that.

πέραν (ultra), beyond, on the other side of, across; sometimes elliptically used, πέραν = (ἀπὸ) τῆς πέραν, Mk. iii 8 (Mt. iv 25), πέραν = τῆς πέραν, Mk. x I: τὸ πέραν, as substantive, the other side, the country beyond.

πέρας, (a) a boundary, limit; (b) an end, Heb. vi 16.

Πέργαμον (possibly the other form Πέργαμος, Pergamus, was intended), Pergamum, an important city of the Roman province Asia.

Πέργη, Perga, a city on the river Cestrus in the

Roman province Pamphylia.

περί, (a) c. gen., oftenest, concerning, about (in such phrases as 'to speak, know, care, &c., about'); at the beginning of a clause, with regard to, e.g. 1 Cor. vii 1: on account of (with κρίνεσθαι, ἐνκαλεῖν, ἐρωτᾶν, &c.), whence it often passes into the meaning for and becomes identical with ὑπέρ, e.g. Mt. xxvi 28, 1 Cor. i 13 (ὑπέρ is nearly always a textual variant in

such cases); so with verbs of feeling (= $\epsilon \pi i$ c. acc. or dat.), over: $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ ad $\tau o \hat{\nu}$, with him, Lk. ii 27, seems incorrect (= $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ ad $\tau o \hat{\nu}$, with him, Lk. ii 27, seems incorrect (= $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ ad $\tau o \hat{\nu}$, ad $\tau o \hat{\nu}$, evaluable (b) c. acc., local and temporal, about, of $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ ad $\tau o \nu$ Mk. iv 10, Lk. xxii 49, his disciples, but of $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ $\Pi a \hat{\nu} \lambda o \nu$, Ac. xiii 13, Paul and his company (according to the classical idiom): used to indicate the circumstances of the action or of the effort, e.g. with $\epsilon \pi \iota \theta \nu \mu \iota a \iota$, Mk. iv 19: Paul in his later epistles uses it = concerning, touching, e.g. Phil. ii 23.

περιάγω, (a) tr. (1) I carry about, (2) I go about; (b) intr.

I go about.

περιαιρέω, (a) I strip off, I strip from, I take away;
(b) I cast off, cut adrift, Ac. xxvii 40; in Ac. xxviii
13, if the text be right, the word must be rendered in the same way, I cast off, I cast loose.

περιάπτω, I light, ignite.

περιαστράπτω, I flash (gleam) around like lightning.

περιβάλλω, I cast around, Lk. xix 43 (v. l.); I wrap a garment about, I put on: hence mid. I put on to myself, I clothe myself, I dress.

περιβλέπομαι, I look round on, survey.

περιβόλαιον, a wrapper, mantle.

περιδέω, I bind (tie) around.

περιεργάζομαι, I am active around, I am a busybody.

περίεργος, (a) inquisitive, prying, a busybody; (b)

curious, magical, Ac. xix 19.

περιέρχομαι, intr. and tr., I go round, I move about. (περιερχόμενοι, strolling, Ac. xix 13); I make a circuit,

tack, Ac. xxviii 13 (v. l.).

περιέχω, (a) I contain (of a book containing subject matter): hence, impersonal, it stands (has its content) thus, I Pet. ii 6; (b) I encompass, surround; I get hold of, seize.

περιζώννυμι, I gird round: mid. I gird myself, generally

for active work or travel.

περίθεσις, a putting around (or on).

περιίστημι

περιίστημι: in intr. tenses, I surround; I stand clear of, 2 Tim. ii 16, Tit, iii 9.

περικάθαρμα, a rinsing of a dirty vessel.

περικαλύπτω, I veil round, I cover over; I conceal.

περίκειμαι, I am placed around something; I have had something placed around me, Ac. xxviii 20, Heb. v 2. περικεφαλαία. a helmet.

περικρατής, mastering, gaining control over.

περικρύπτω, I conceal, hide (by putting something around it).

περικυκλόω, I encircle, invest.

περιλάμπω, I shine around.

περιλείπω, I leave behind.

περίλυπος, deeply pained (grieved).

περιμένω, I await the happening of something.

πέριξ, round about, in the neighbourhood.

περιοικέω, I dwell around (near).

περίοικος, neighbouring; a neighbour.

περιούσιος, of (for) one's own (special, private) possession.

περιοχή, a clause, sentence, short passage.

περιπατέω, (a) I walk: hence, (b) Hebraistically, in an ethical sense, I conduct my life, I live.

περιπείρω, I pierce round about (on all sides).

περιπίπτω, I fall into, I fall in with, I meet with, I come upon accidentally, I chance upon, I light upon.

περιποιέομαι, I make my own, I acquire (get) for myself, I gain for myself; in Lk. xvii 33 perhaps, I preserve alive.

περιποίησις, acquiring, obtaining, possessing, possession, ownership.

περιραίνω, I sprinkle round about, I sprinkle over.

περιρήγνυμι, I rend all round, I tear off.

περισπάω, I distract, trouble greatly.

περισσεία, excrescence; superabundance, superfluity.

περίσσευμα, what is in excess; overflow, superabundance, superfluity.

περισσεύω, (a) intr. I exceed the ordinary (the necessary),
I abound, I overflow; I am left over; hence met.:

(b) tr. I cause to abound, Mt. xiii 12, Lk. xv 17,

2 Cor. iv 15 (?), ix 8, Eph. i 8, 1 Thess. iii 12.

περισσός, over and above, excessive, abundant, overflowing; superfluous. Practically a synonym for
πλείων (cf. Mt. v 37), especially in the comparative
περισσότερος: ἐκ περισσοῦ, superabundantly, exceedingly.

περισσοτέρως, more exceedingly, to a greater degree: see

περισσός.

περισσῶς, exceedingly, so perhaps Ac. xxvi 11; but usually more (cf. περισσός), with reference to what precedes.

περιστερά, a dove.

περιτέμνω (circumcido), I cut round the foreskin, I circumcise.

περιτίθημι, I place around; I put about (upon), I clothe

with.

περιτομή (circumcisio), circumcision (see περιτέμνω); οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς, the party of circumcision, the party advocating circumcision, the rigorist Christian Jews: sometimes met. (as in O.T.), of that chastening of the heart (mind) which leads to heartier service to God, e.g. Rom. ii 29.

περιτρέπω, I turn round, I turn, change.

περιτρέχω, I run round (around).

περιφέρω, I carry around (about); I swing round, Eph. iv 14.

περιφρονέω, I lightly esteem; I despise.

περίχωρος, neighbouring; ή περίχωρος (sc. γη̂), the neighbouring country, the neighbourhood, surroundings.

περίψημα, that which is scraped off round anything,

a scraping.

περπερεύομαι, I show myself off; I am boastful (a braggart).

Περσίς, Persis, name of a Christian lady in Rome.

πέρυσι, adverb, the previous year, last year.

πετεινός, flying: neut. πετεινόν, a bird.

πέτομαι

πέτομαι, I fly.

πέτρα, rock, solid rock, native rock, rising up through the earth, which trips up the traveller, Rom. ix 33, 1 Pet. ii 8; in Mt. xvi 18, of such faith as Peter has just shown; in 1 Cor. x 4, allegorically interpreted.

Πέτρος, Petros, Peter (a Greek name meaning 'rock', a translation of the Aramaic name Κηφάς, given to

Symeon (Simon) by our Lord).

πετρώδης, rocky.

πήγανον, rue, a plant used for flavouring, garnishing dishes, &c.

πηγή, a spring, a fountain: a well, John iv 6.

πήγνυμι, I fix, pitch; I erect.

πηδάλιον, a helm, rudder.

πηλίκος, how large, how great.

πηλός, mud; clay.

πήρα, a bag (to hold food, &c.), a wallet, a travelling bag, perhaps especially a collecting bag (such as beggar-priests of pagan cults carried).

πηχυς, the fore-arm; hence, a cubit, about a foot and a half: used as a measurement of time in Mt. vi 27

(Lk. xii 25), to indicate any extension.

πιάζω (a Doric form; contrast πιέζω), I take hold of, seize, apprehend, catch, arrest, grasp.

πιέζω, I press down.

πιθανολογία, persuasive speech.

πιθός, an inferior spelling of πειθός.

πικραίνω, I make bitter (tart, sour): mid. I am embittered, I show quick temper.

πικρία, bitterness, sourness; hence met., an embittered (resentful) spirit, which refuses reconciliation, Eph. iv 31.

πικρός, bitter, lit. and met.

πικρώς, bitterly.

πίμπλημι, I fill.

πίμπρημι, I cause to swell: passive, I become inflamed, I am swollen.

πινακίδιον, a little waxed tablet, on which to write with iron pen.

πίναξ, a flat dish.

πίνω. I drink.

πιότης, fatness.

πιπράσκω, I sell.

πίπτω, I fall.

πισιδία, Pisidia, a country of Asia Minor, being the south-western part of the Roman province Galatia.

Πισίδιος, Pisidian, or rather, near Pisidia; see 'Αντιόχεια.

πιστεύω, (a) I believe, with various constructions: c. dat, I believe a person, or a statement made by a person (to be true): εἰς (ἐπί) c. acc., ἐν (ἐπί) c. dat., I place (repose) my trust on either God or the Messiah, I rely on them, I commit my life to them, I believe in, I believe on, I cast myself upon them as stable and trustworthy, with energy of faith: ἐν is sometimes = in the sphere of, Mk. i 15 (cf. Rom. i 9, 2 Cor. viii 18, x 14, I Thess. iii 2, &c.); (b) c. acc. and dat., I entrust (so in passive construction, I Thess. ii 4, I Tim. i II).

πιστικός, probably = genuine, pure.

míoris, (a) faith, belief, trust, generally of the leaning of the entire human personality upon God or the Messiah in absolute trust and confidence in His power, wisdom, and goodness. The older meaning, intellectual conviction of certain truths, is often present. (In Eph. i 15 [shorter text] είs = among); (b) with the article, the faith (in Lk. xviii 8 perhaps the necessary faith or the faith that perseveres), the Christian faith, Ac. vi 7, xiii 8, xvi 5, xxiv 24, Gal. i 23, iii 23, vi 10, Eph. iv 13, Jude 3, 20, &c.; (c) as a psychological faculty, Heb. xi 1; (d) integrity, faithfulness. trustworthiness, loyally, Mt. xxiii 23, Rom. i 17 (?), Gal. v 22, 2 Tim. iv 7; (e) a guarantee, Ac. xvii 31.

πιστός, faithful, trusty, trustworthy, reliable: οι πιστοί,

the Christians.

πιστόω, I make sure, I convince, I give assurance to.

πλανόω, (a) I cause to wander: hence, in the moral sense, I cause to err; (b) pass. I wander; hence I err.

πλάνη, wandering from the way, and so metaphorically, error (perhaps sometimes actively, deceit).

πλανήτης, wandering (probably of shooting stars).

πλάνος, adj., misleading, deceiving: as subst. a deceiver. πλάξ, a tablet.

πλάσμα, a moulded thing; a created thing, a creature.

πλάσσω, I mould out of clay; I create.

πλαστός (finctus), made up, fictitious.

πλατεία (sc. όδόs), a public square (as in modern Greek, Lat. platea, cf. Fr. place, Germ. Platz, Span. plaza, Ital. piazza); generally taken as an open street, a street.

πλάτος, breadth.

πλατύνω, I broaden, I make broad: met., of the growth of tenderness and love, 2 Cor. vi 11, 13.

πλατύς, broad.

πλέγμα, plaiting, braiding, dressing the hair.

πλείστος, superlative of πολύς, very large: plur. very many (numerous); adv. τὸ πλείστου, at the most, I Cor. xiv 27.

πλείων, πλέων, comparative of πολύς, larger; more; a considerable number of. Ac. xxi 10, &c.; οἱ πλείονες, the majority, 1 Cor. xv 6: ἐπὶ πλείον, as adv., more, to a greater extent.

πλέκω, I plait.

πλεονάζω, (a) intr. I abound, I increase; (b) tr. I make to abound, I cause to increase, 1 Thess. iii 12.

πλεονεκτέω, I take advantage of, I overreach, I defraud (sometimes with reference to adultery and the injury thus done to the husband).

πλεονέκτης, a greedy, covelous, rapacious, acquisitive, self-aggrandizing person; a defrauder, one who tramples on the rights of others.

πλεονεξία, covetousness, greediness, rapacity, entire dis-

regard of the rights of others, a word active in meaning and wide in scope.

πλευρά, a side of a human being.

πλέω, I travel by sea, I sail, voyage.

πληγή, a blow, especially, caused by the lash, a stripe, a stroke.

πλήθος, a multitude, a crowd, a large number

πληθύνω, (a) tr. I multiply, I increase; (b) intr. I multiply, I go on increasing, Ac. vi 1.

πλήθω, see πίμπλημι.

πλήκτης, a striker; a pugnacious person.

πλημμύρα, a flooding, flood.

πλήν, (a) conjunction, (1) however, nevertheless, Mt. xxvi 39 (Lk. xxii 42), Mt. xi 22, 24, xxvi 64, &c.; (2) but, Lk. xii 31, xxiii 28; (3) πλην ότι, except that, save that, Ac. xx 23; (4) only, in any case, ending the discussion and calling special attention to the essential, especially in Paul, e.g. 1 Cor. xi 11, Eph. v 33; (b) preposition, except, apart from.

πλήρης (sometimes, from about the beginning of our era, indeclinable, and used for any case singular or plural, a usage perhaps derived from commercial life: e. g. Mk. iv 28 (?), John i 14, where πλήρης agrees with δόξαν, and there should be no parenthesis, Ac. vi

5 (v.l.)), full.

πληροφορέω (lit. I carry full), (a) I complete, carry out fully, 2 Tim. iv 5, 17, Lk. i 1 (?); (b) I fully convince, Rom. iv 21, xiv 5; perhaps I satisfy fully, Col. iv 12;

(c) I fully believe, Lk. i I (?).

πληροφορία, full assurance, conviction (confidence).
πληρόω, (a) I fill, I fill up, e. g. Lk. ii 40, iii 5, John xii
3; (b) much oftener, I fill up to the full, I fulfil, I give fullness (completion) to, I accomplish, carry out, of prophecies or other statements which are absolutely and completely confirmed by reality (actual occurrence), or of duties; I preach fully, Rom. xv 19, cf. Col. i 25; in Eph. i 23 the Messiah is being fulfilled (completed) by the Church.

πλήρωμα

πλήρωμα (indicates the result of the activity denoted by πληρόω), (a) a fill, fullness; full complement; supply, supplement, Mk. ii 21, Mt. ix 16; (b) fullness, filling, fulfilment, completion.

πλησίον, adv. (near, John iv 5), used as adj. and (especially with article δ) noun, neighbouring, neighbourly;

a neighbour.

πλησμονή, repletion, satiety.

πλήσσω, I strike.

πλοιάριον, (a little boat, hence) a boat.

πλοίον, a boat; hence a ship (the old word vaûs having become almost obsolete), Ac. xx 13, &c.

πλόος, a voyage.

πλούσιος, rich, wealthy: hence, met., of other than material wealth.

πλουσίως, richly; lavishly.

πλουτέω, I am rich (wealthy): with els and acc. the person on whom the wealth is lavished is indicated: with ey, I abound in, I Tim. vi 18.

πλουτίζω. I enrich.

πλοῦτος (masc. and neut.), wealth, material or spiritual. πλύνω, I wash.

πνεθμα (from πνέω, has as its earliest meanings breath and wind, and it is from the former that the characteristic use is derived), (a) wind, John iii 8, Heb. i 7; (b) breath, what distinguishes a living from a dead body, (anima) the life principle, Mt. xxvii 50, Lk. viii 55, xxiii 46, John vi 63, xix 30, Ac. vii 59, 2 Thess. ii 8, James ii 26, Rev. xi 11, xiii 15; (c) the breath was often in early times identified with the life or soul itself. Hebrew employed three words for the breathsoul, nephesh, ruach, neshāmāh, of which the first and second are the more important, indicating respectively the personal soul and the invading spirit. Nephesh, originally breath, (a) refers predominantly to the emotional life; (b) is a strong personal or reflexive pronoun; or (c) is equivalent to person. Ruach. originally wind, indicates also especially,

(a) supernatural influences acting on man from without; (b) the normal breath-soul, the principle of life (like nephesh) or of its energies, directly derived from the wind at the bidding of God; (c) the resultant psychical life, like nephesh, 'heart', the inner life in general. It is distinguished from nephesh by its association with Yahweh. Normal human nature was regarded as animated by the same divine ruach to which its highest inspiration is due. Greek O.T. nephesh is represented by ψυχή (which see) and ruach by πνεθμα (a purely Hebraistic usage of the word). In the N.T. πνεθμα (spiritus) refers nearly always to supernatural influences. Sometimes it is employed of the higher nature in man, e.g. Rom, i.g., and is hardly to be distinguished from the result of the influence of the divine πνεθμα. Sometimes, e.g. Rom. viii 16, 2 Cor. vii 1, it denotes a normal element in human nature. Christian is essentially the product of the divine πνεθμα, which is mediated to us by the Messiah. Parallel to the divine πνεθμα are the unclean, evil spirits, the spirits of demons, &c., which act in a corresponding way on the spirit of man. ayov, holy breath, spirit of holiness, adopted originally from Deutero-Isaiah lxiii 10 f., Ps. li 11, practically synonymous with πνεθμα θεοθ, &c., gradually tends to become personalised. The first step in the process is reached by affixing the definite article and making it τὸ Πυεθμα τὸ "Αγιον (τὸ "Αγιον Πυεθμα). Each operation of the Holy Spirit is most commonly represented as due to a holy spirit.

πνευματικός, having the characteristics of πνεύμα, spiritual, with general reference to the higher nature of man as directly in touch with and influenced by the divine, but sometimes (like πνεθμα) associated with the demonic world, τὰ πνευματικά της πονηρίας, the spiritual hosts of evil, Eph. vi 12: supernatural, 1 Cor. x 2.

πνευματικώς

πνευματικώς, spiritually, in a spiritual way; from a spiritual point of view.

πνέω, Ι blow: τη πνεούση (sc. αθρα, breeze).

πνίγω, I choke, throttle, strangle; hence I drown, Mk. v 13.

πνικτός, strangled (i.e. killed without letting out the

blood).

πνοή, (a) breath, Ac. xvii 25; (b) gust, breeze, wind, Ac. ii 2. (Cf. Augustine, De Natura et Origine Animae I 14 § 19).

ποδήρης (talaris) (properly an adjective in the expression χιτων ποδήρης), a tunic or robe reaching the feet.

πόθεν (unde), whence i from what place i also indirect interrogative: hence how? e.g. Mk. xii 37, John i 48.

ποία, a green herb: Moulton and Milligan, reading double γάρ in James iv 14 and dropping the interrogation point, would thus interpret the word (Expositor

VII 10, p. 566).

ποιέω (facio), (a) I make, manufacture, construct; (b) I do, act, cause; μετά τινος (Hebraistic idiom), on some one's behalf, Lk. i 72, Ac. xiv 27, &c.; with an object indicating time, I spend, e. g. James iv 13: όδὸν ποιεῖν, Mk. ii 23 (v.l.), which ought to mean to construct (pa've) a road, is incorrectly used for όδὸν ποιεῖσθαι (cf. μνείαν ποιεῖσθαι, Eph. i 16), to journey (cf. Lk. xiii 22): with καλῶς, see under καλῶς.

ποίημα (concrete), creation, workmanship, handiwork; plur. pieces of work.

ποίησις, doing.

ποιητής, (a) a 'maker', a poet, Ac. xvii 28 (the reference is to Epimenides' Minos); (b) a doer, a carrier out.

ποικίλος (uarius), manycoloured, particoloured; hence varied, various (plurality as well as difference seems sometimes to be suggested).

ποιμαίνω, I shepherd, I tend, I herd: hence I rule.

ποιμήν, a shepherd: hence met., of the feeder, protector, and ruler of a flock of men.

ποίμνη, a flock; herd (of goats perhaps, in I Cor. ix 7).

ποίμνιον, a little flock: hence, of men.

ποίος (qualis), properly direct interrogative, of what sort?, then often weakened to what? simply: also indir. interrog.: ποίας (local genitive, sc. δδοῦ), by what way.

πολεμέω, I war, carry on war.

πόλεμος, a war; also, a battle, Lk. xiv 31, &c.

πόλις (ciuitas), strictly a free city, city-state of the Greek (particularly the Athenian) type, comprising not only the city in the modern sense, but territory (often considerable) around it. The word is used rather of the citizens than of the locality (cf. the examples below). Its constitution commonly consisted of an ἐκκλησία (assembly of free citizens) and a βουλή (an advisory and deliberative council, in N.T. times a mere honorary corporation). Examples are:— Mt. viii 34, xii 25, Mk. i 33: ἡ ἀγία πόλις (cf. Ἱερο- in Ἱεροσόλυμα), the holy city, i. e. Jerusalem, as containing the temple of Yahweh.

πολιτάρχης, a politarch, a city-magistrate (a special, characteristically Macedonian, title of the chief magistrates (5 or 6 in number) of Thessalonica

and a few other cities).

πολιτεία (ciuitas), (a) commonwealth, polity; citizen body, Eph. ii 12; (b) (the Roman) citizenship, citizen-rights,

franchise, Ac. xxii 28.

πολίτευμα (properly, that which one does as citizen), the constitution; citizenship, franchise; the state, the community, the commonwealth. The word sometimes means a colony of foreigners, whose organization is a miniature copy of the πολιτεία at home, and this gives excellent sense in Phil. iii 20.

πολιτεύομαι (a characteristic Greek idea), I live the life of a citizen; I live as a member of a (citizen) body; I fulfil corporate duties: in Phil. i 27 some take

simply of manner of life.

πολίτης (ciuis), a citizen: a fellow-citizen, Lk. xix 14, Heb. viii 11. πολλάκις, often, frequently.

πολλαπλασίων (multiplex), manifold, many times over.

πολυλογία, much-speaking, loquaciousness, volubility.

πολυμερῶs, in many portions (one at one time, another at another, and so on).

πολυποίκιλος, much varied, very varied.

πολύς (compar. πλείων and superl. πλείστος, which see), a word indicating quantity and number, not size, sing. much, plur. many: οἱ πολλοί (plerique), the majority: πολλῷ (multo), before a comparative, much: πολλά, as adv., much (often in Mk., an exact translation of Aramaic), like the more regular πολύ: πολλοῦ (magni), for much, at a great price, Mt. xxvi 9: with sing. words indicating time, long is the most suitable English rendering: πολλάς (sc. πληγάς), Lk. xii 47. The καί following, Ac. xxv 7, is superfluous according to our idiom.

πολύσπλαγχνος, full of tender feeling (a Hebraistic idiom, the bowels [σπλάγχνα, which see] being regarded as the seat of compassion and pity, &c.).

πολυτελής, expensive, costly: hence precious, valuable, r Pet. iii 4.

πολύτιμος, costly, expensive: hence valuable, precious, I Pet. i 7.

πολυτρόπως, in many ways, under many aspects (with reference probably to different laws or injunctions). πόμα, drink.

πονηρία (malignitas), the active exercise of vicious propensity, malignity, wickedness: plur. iniquities, Mk. vii

22, Ac. iii 26.

πονηρός (malignus), evil, wicked, malicious, particularly as active: especially, δ πονηρός (even Mt. vi 13, [Lk.xi4], according to the almost unanimous opinion of the early Church), the evil one, i. e. Satan, the devil (a Hebraism); many passages like these, being in the oblique cases, are unfortunately ambiguous, but Mt. xiii 19, 1 John ii 13, 14, v 18 are absolutely certain examples of the masculine, and in many other

passages there is a strong probability: τὸ πουηρόν, the evil in the world, all that is wicked, e. g. Rom. xii 9. πόνος, labour, toil; trouble.

Ποντικός, belonging to Pontus (which see).

Πόντιος, Pontius, the second or gentile name of Pilate.

Понтов, Pontus, a Roman province in the north of Asia Minor, bordering on the Black Sea, governed along with Bithynia.

Πόπλιος, the Greek form of the Latin name *Publius* (originally the same in form as the Greek form); a governor of Malta.

πορεία, a journey.

πορεύομαι, *I travel*, *journey*: sometimes weakened to the sense, *I go*: *I depart* this life, *I die*, Lk. xiii 33 (?), xxii 22: Hebraistically, of manner of life, I Pet. iv 3, &c.

πορθέω, I devastate, lay waste: hence, I bring destruction upon, I destroy.

πορισμός (quaestus), a means of gain, a way of making a living, a livelihood, a living.

Поркьов, *Porcius*, the middle (gentile) name of the procurator Festus.

πορνεία, fornication, the practice of consorting with πόργαι οτ πόργοι, habitual immorality.

πορνεύω, I practise fornication, especially of men consorting with πόρναι.

πόρνη, a prostitute.

πόρνος, a male prostitute: the weaker sense, one who consorts with πόρναι, a fornicator, is generally adopted for N.T.

πόρρω (procul), far, at a distance.

πόρρωθεν, from a long distance, Heb. xi 13: hence (cf. εξωθεν), at a long distance, far away, Lk. xvii 12.

πορφύρα, a purple robe, purple; a red-coloured cloak, such as common soldiers wore, Mk. xv 17, 20.

πορφύρεος, dyed with purple, Rev. xviii 4, xviii 16: dyed scarlet, John xix 2, 5 (see πορφύρα).

πορφυρόπωλις, a woman dealer in purple-dyed garments.

2 I I

ποσάκις, how many times ≥, how often ≥

πόσις, drinking: hence, concrete, drink, as perhaps in

all N.T. passages (certainly in John vi 55).

πόσος (quantus), how great?, how large?: in plur. (quot, later quanti), how many?: πόσω (quanto), before compar. (cf. Mt. xii 12), by how much?, how much? ποταμός, a river.

ποταμοφόρητος, river-borne, carried off by a river.

ποταπός, (from what country ?, in what country born?, and then) of what sort?, how fashioned? (hence, practically, how great?, I John iii 1).

πότε, at what time?, when?: ἔως πότε, till what time?, till when?, how long? Also in indirect interrog. clauses.

ποτέ, indefinite temporal particle, at any time, ever, at some time; at one time, especially with past tenses: for μή ποτέ, see μήποτέ.

πότερον (utrum), whether.

ποτήριον (poculum), a wine cup.

ποτίζω (poto, potiono), I cause to drink, I make to drink, I give drink to.

Ποτίολοι, Puteoli (now Pozzuoli), the great harbour for traffic with Alexandria, &c., on the Bay of Naples.

πότος, a drinking bout.

ποῦ, where λ: also used (for the obsolete ποῦ) in the

sense, whither ?, to what place?

που, (a) anywhere, Ac. xxvii 29; somewhere, Heb. ii 6, &c.; (b) about, Rom. iv 19: for δή που and μή που, see also δήπου, μήπου.

Πούδης (Latin), Pudens, a Christian man in Rome.

πούς, a (human) foot.

πρᾶγμα, (a) a deed, action; (b) used more vaguely, a matter, an affair; πρᾶγμα ἔχειν πρός τινα, to have something against one, to have ground for a lawsuit against one (where πρᾶγμα = causa), I Cor. vi I: ἐν τῷ πράγματι, in the matter in hand (i.e. sins of the flesh), rather than generically, in business, I Thess. iv 6.

πραγματεία, business, business transaction.

πραγματεύομαι, I do business, I trade.

πραιτώριον (Latin praetorium, meaning originally, the quarters (residence) of the general), (a) the official residence of the procurator, which in Jerusalem was the palace of Herod on the west side of the city; (b) personally, the imperial guard, the praetorian guard, or perhaps, the law officers of the Crown, Phil. i 13.

πράκτωρ, (usually, a collector of revenue, but in Lk.) an

officer (usher) of the court.

πραξις, (a) abstr., conduct; function, Rom. xii 4; (b) con-

crete, in plur. doings, deeds.

πρασιά, a vegetable or flower bed: πρασιαὶ πρασιαί, colloquial type of phrase, like vegetable or flower beds, referring to the rectangular arrangement of the

groups.

πράσσω (ago, referring rather to the purpose, motive of an action than to the actual doing), (a) tr. I act, do; (b) tr. I exact, extort, Lk. iii 13, xix 23; (c) intr. I fare: εὖ πράξετε, you shall fare well, Ac. xw 29, τί πράσσω, how I fare, Eph. vi 21.

πραϋπάθεια, meekness (gentleness) of spirit.

πραύς, meek, genile.

πραύτης, meekness, gentleness.

πρέπω, I suit: generally impersonal, or with neuter pronoun as subject, πρέπει, πρέπου ἐστίν, it is becoming, it is fitting.

πρεσβεία, an embassy, delegation.

πρεσβεύω (especially, I am on embassy to the Emperor),
I am an ambassador.

πρεσβυτέριον, (a) amongst the Jews, a college of elders, who supervised the worship, &c., of the synagogue; hence, the Sanhedrin at Jerusalem; (b) the Christian analogue, a college of elders of a particular church.

πρεσβύτερος, (a) of age simply, the elder of two, Lk. xv 25; old, aged, Ac. ii 17, I Tim. v I; plur. our (their, &c.) ancestors, Mt. xv 2, Mk. vii 3, 5, Heb. xi 2; (b) a title of honour applied among the Jews to various classes of dignitary, because such offices were originally conferred on the old, e.g. a member of

πρεσβύτης

the Sanhedrin, Mt. xvi 21, &c., [τοῦ Ἰσραήλ], Ac. iv 8, τῶν Ἰσνδαίων, Ac. xxv 15, τοῦ λαοῦ, Mt. xxi 23, &c.: magistrates of a particular city, Lk. vii 3; (c) among the Christians, an elder of a congregation or church, Ac. xi 30, &c., τῆς ἐκκλησίας, Ac. xx 17, James v 14, one of whom was commonly appointed ἐπίσκοπος; hence the two words are practically identical in meaning, the former indicating status, the latter function; (d) an elder of the twenty-four in the heavenly assembly, Rev. iv 4, &c. [The title was applied in Egypt (a) to holders of a communal office in civil life, who were responsible for the peace of the village, and received a small salary, (b) to priests of pagan temples.]

πρεσβύτης, an old man.

πρεσβύτις, an old woman.

πρηνής (a medical term, denoting a disease, and corresponding to πίμπρημι, which see), swollen up, inflamed.

πρίζω, I saw, I saw through.

πρίν, used either with or without η (than) and with the infin. following (once with αν and subjunctive, Lk. ii 26, once with the optative, Ac. xxv 16), before.

Πρίσκα, Πρίσκιλλα, Prisca, Priscilla, the former being the more correct and formal name, the latter a diminutive and more familiar; a Roman lady, probably of good birth, wife of the Jewish Christian Aquila.

πρό, (a) of place, before, in front of; (b) of time, before, earlier than; found even with article and the infinitive = πρίν: πρὸ ἔξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα, six days before, &c., John xii 1, πρὸ ἐτῶν δεκατεσσάρων, fourteen years before, 2 Cor. xii 2.

προάγω, (a) tr. I lead forth, Ac. xvi 30; in the judicial sense, into court, Ac. xii 6, with ἐπί c. gen. of the person who is to try the case, Ac. xxv 26; (b) intr. and tr., I precede, I go before; so pres. pcpl. preceding, previous, Heb. vii 18; I lead forwards to a definite goal, I Tim. i 18; (c) intr., I go too far, 2 John q.

προαιρέσμαι, I choose deliberately. προαιτιάομαι, I make a prior accusation. προακούω. I hear beforehand. προαμαρτάνω, I sin previously. προαύλιον, a forecourt, a courtyard in the front part of a building. προβαίνω, I go forward, move forward, advance: met. I advance (in years), Lk. i 7, 18, ii 36. προβάλλω, (a) tr. I put forward; (b) I put forth shoots, I sprout, burst into leaf, Lk. xxi 30. προβατικός, connected with sheep: προβατική (sc. πύλη) the Sheep Gate of Jerusalem: if κολυμβήθρα be read, προβατική agrees with it. προβάτιον, lit. a little sheep; the diminutive is here used to express tender affection. πρόβατον, a sheep. προβιβάζω, I instruct. προβλέπομαι, I provide; I resolve on. προγίνομαι, I happen (come about) previously. προγινώσκω (properly, I get to know (I learn) beforehand), (a) I know previously; (b) I designate before (to a position or function), I Pet. i 20. πρόγνωσις, foreknowledge. πρόγονος, an ancestor. προγράφω, (a) I write previously (aforetime), Rom. xv 4, Jude 4; I write above (already), Eph. iii 3: (b) I evidently pourtray or I placard, advertise, Gal. iii 1. πρόδηλος, perfectly clear (evident). προδίδωμι, I give previously. προδότης, (a) a betrayer; (b) traitorous, treacherous, 2 Tim. iii 4. πρόδρομος, a forerunner. προείδον, see προοράω. προείπον, I said beforehand (previously). προελπίζω, I hope before another, I am the first to hope. προενάρχομαι, I begin earlier (previously). προεπαγγέλλομαι, I promise beforehand. προέρχομαι, (a) intr. I go in front (before): sometimes with acc. of distance covered, Ac. xii 10; (b) tr. I precede, Mk, vi 33, Lk. xxii 47.

προερῶ, only in perf. act. (and pass.), I have previously said: I have said above.

προετοιμάζω, I prepare beforehand.

προευαγγελίζομαι, I proclaim the good news beforehand. προέχω, I excel, surpass; pass, in Rom. iii q.

προηγέομαι, I lead in front, I give a lead to.

πρόθεσις, (a) οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως (Hebraistic), lit. the loaves of the laying out (before God), i. e. the loaves laid out, grecized in Heb.ix 2, ἡ πρόθεσις τῶν ἄρτων: (b) deliberate purpose (plan, scheme).

προθεσμία, a term (or age, date) previously indicated

(fixed, laid down).

προθυμία, eagerness, zeal, enthusiasm.

πρόθυμος, eager: in Rom. i 15 τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πρόθυμον may be = ἡ ἐμὴ προθυμία, my good will, but perhaps it is better to read πρόθυμος (sc. εἰμί) with some authorities.

προθύμως, eagerly.

πρόϊμος (not πρώϊμος, but from πρό), early in the year (understand ὑετός or some other word meaning rain): reference is to that beginning in October: opposed to ὄψιμος.

προίστημ: in intr. tenses, I take up a position (stand) in front: I take the lead, I rule; hence, c. gen. I lead, supervise, manage; also I practise, exercise a calling or profession.

προκαλέομαι, I call out, challenge.

προκαταγγέλλω, I announce beforehand.

προκαταρτίζω, I prepare (arrange) beforehand.

πρόκειμαι, I am set (placed, put) before, I am already there.

προκηρύσσω, I proclaim previously.

προκοπή, progress, advance.

προκόπτω (originally of the pioneer cutting his way through brushwood), I advance, progress, make progress.

πρόκριμα, prejudgement (favourable or unfavourable).

προκυρόω, I make valid beforehand.

προλαμβάνω, (a) I take before another (perhaps); I am in a hurry to take, I take eagerly, I seize, 1 Cor. xi 21; (b) προέλαβεν μυρίσαι, has by anticipation anointed (perhaps an Aramaism), Mk. xiv 8; (c) (deprehendo) I catch, capture, overtake (before he can escape).

προλέγω, I tell (say) beforehand.

προμαρτύρομαι, I call (God) beforehand to witness.

προμελετόω, I practise beforehand, I prepare, I get up. προμεριμνόω, I am anxious beforehand.

προνοέω, act. and mid., I take thought for beforehand, I provide for.

πρόνοια, forethought, foresight; πρόνοιαν ποιούμαι = προ-

προοράω, I see beforehand, I foresee, I see previously, Ac. xxi 29: mid. I pay regard to, set before me, Ac. ii 25. προορίζω, I foreordain (lit. I bound [limit] beforehand). προπάσχω, I suffer previously.

προπάτωρ, a forefather.

προπέμπω, (a) *I* send in front (forth, forward), set forward, start on their way (in Tit. iii 13, of being provided with necessaries for the journey); (b) (prosequor), *I* convoy, *I* escort on (his, &c.) way, as a mark of affection and respect, Ac. xv 3, xx 38, xxi 5, Rom. xv 24, 3 John 6.

προπετής (of thoughtless haste), impulsive, rash, reckless.

προπορεύομαι, I journey in front, I go before.

πρός, (a) c. gen., on the side of, in the interests of, for (literary), Ac. xxvii 34; (b) c. dat., close to, close by, near, at; (c) c. acc. (of persons, places, things), (1) to, with verbs of coming, sending, bringing, saying; (2) near, after the verb 'to be', &c. (instead of παρά τινι); (3) near, instead of παρά, Ac. v 10, into the house of, Ac. xi 3; (4) of time, near. Lk. xxiv 29: for (a time), and no longer, Lk. viii 13, John v 35, Heb. xii 10, &c.; (5) of hostile or friendly relations, with, μάχεσθαι, εἰρήνην ἔχειν, &c.; τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς; what have we to do with it? Mt. xxvii 4, John xxi 22; with reference to,

προσάββατον

of, Mk. xii 12, cf. x 5, Mt. xix 8, Lk. xii 41, xviii 1, xx 19, John xiii 28, &c.; (6) with dyadós, ἀφελιμος, δυνατός, &c., for, 2 Cor. x 4, Eph. iv 29, 1 Tim. iv 8, where it indicates also the destination, purpose, result, e. g. Lk. xiv 32, xix 42, John iv 35, xi 4 (cf. I John v 16, 17), Ac. iii 10; (7) in conformity with, according to, Lk. xii 47, 1 Cor. xii 7, 2 Cor. v 10; with respect to, Heb. i 7, 8; (8) in comparison with, Rom. viii 18.

προσάββατον, the day before the Sabbath, i. e. from 6 p.m. on Thursday to 6 p.m. on Friday.

προσαγορεύω, I designate as by addressing by a certain

title; I recognize as.

προσόγω, (a) (adduco), I lead to, I bring to; characteristically, I bring a subject into the presence of a king), I present to, I introduce, I Pet. iii 18; (b) intr. I approach, Ac. xxvii 27 (v. l.).

προσαγωγή, access, entrée, or perhaps a metaphor from the concrete sense landing-stage.

προσαιτέω, I beg, I am a beggar.

προσαίτης, a beggar.

προσαναβαίνω, I go up to, I come up to.

προσαναλίσκω, I spend in addition.

προσαναπληρόω, I fill up by adding, make up, supply.

προσανατίθεμαι, I turn (have recourse) to.

προσαπειλέομαι, I add a threat (or threats) to the warning.

προσαχέω (Doric form for προσηχέω), I sound near, Ac. xxvii 27 (v. l.).

προσδαπανάω, I spend in addition.

προσδέομαι, I need (have need of) something additional. προσδέχομαι, (a) I await, expect; (b) I receive, welcome (originally to my house), e.g. Lk. xv 2, Rom. xvi 2, Phil. ii 29; (c) I accept, Ac. xxiv 15.

προσδοκάω, I expect, wait for, await.

προσδοκία, expectation, waiting.

προσεάω, I permit to go straight onwards. προσεγγίζω, I come near to, I approach.

προσεργάζομαι, I produce in addition, I gain.

προσέρχομαι, I come up to, I come to; I come near (to),

I approach; I consent (to), I Tim. vi 3.

προσευχή, (a) prayer (to God); τοῦ θεοῦ, to God, Lk. vi 12; (b) a place for prayer, Ac. xvi 13 (used by Jews, perhaps where there was no synagogue).

προσεύχομαι, I pray; c. acc., I pray for: sometimes with Hebraistic tautology, προσευχή οι διὰ προσευχής is

added.

προσέχω, (a) (τὸν νοῦν was originally added, I direct the mind), I attend to, pay attention to, c. dat., Ac. viii 6, xvi 14, &c. cf. (c); (b) with ἐμαντῷ, or absolutely, I attend to myself, I pay attention for myself, Hebraistic for I am cautious, I beware, I take care for (of) myself, Lk. xvii 3, Ac. v 35, with ἀπό governing the thing of which one has to beware, Mt. vii 15, Lk. xii 1, &c.; so with μή, lest; (c) sc. ἐμαντόν, I attach myself to, I join, Ac. viii 10, 1 Tim. iv 1; I devote myself to (by way of enjoyment or of work), 1 Tim. i 4, iii 8, iv 13, Tit. i 14, Heb. vii 13.

προσηλόω, I nail to.

προσήλυτος (lit. that has come to), a proselyte, that is a non-Jew, who has been circumcised and has adopted the Jews' religion.

πρόσκαιρος, for an occasion, transitory.

προσκαλέομαι, I call to myself.

προσκορτερέω, (a) I continue all the time, I continue stedfast, I persist, either of remaining in a place, or of persisting in a certain course of action; (b) I attach myself assiduously to, Ac. viii 13, x 7; (c) with a lifeless subject, I continue near (at hand), Mk. iii 9. προσκαρτέρησις, constant attendance, persistence, per-

·poσκαρτέρησις, constant attendance, persistence, per severance, constancy.

προσκεφάλαιον, a pillow or a cushion.

προσκληρόω, *I allot (assign) to* (as disciples), Ac. xvii 4, where, if the passive has a middle force, we may translate, threw in their lot with.

προσκλίνω, mid. I attach myself to, follow.

πρόσκλισις, inclination; possibly, taking sides, party

spirit.

προσκολλάω (lit. I glue one thing to another), I join (unite) closely: fut. pass. probably as middle, I cleave

(to).

πρόσκομμα (lit. striking against, generally in the Hebraistic genitive, after λίθος, a stone or loose boulder in the way, against which the traveller may strike his foot), an obstacle, a cause of stumbling; stumbling: hence met. especially.

προσκοπή, causing of stumbling (met.).

προσκόπτω (offendo), I strike against; intr., Mt. vii 27, &c., also absol. I stumble, John xi 9, 10, Rom. xiv 21; I stumble at, I Pet. ii 8. Sometimes met. (cf. πρόσκομμα).

προσκυλίω, I roll to (up to).

προσκυνέω, I go down on my knees to; I do obeisance to; I worship.

προσκυνητής, a worshipper.

προσλαλέω, I speak to.

προσλαμβάνομαι, (a) I take to myself; (b) I take aside, Mk. viii 32, Mt. xvi 22, Ac. xvii 5, xviii 26; (c) I welcome, Ac. xxviii 2, Rom. xiv 1, &c.

πρόσλημψις, taking to one's self; assumption into God's

favour.

προσμένω, I remain: c. dat., I abide in, I remain in, I persist in.

προσορμίζομαι, I anchor at a place.

προσοφείλω, I owe besides (in addition).

προσοχθίζω, I entertain anger (disgust, abhorrence).

πρόσπεινος, either inclined to hunger or very hungry.

προσπήγνυμι, I fix to anything.

προσπίπτω, I fall upon; I fall at (beside).

προσποιέομαι, I pretend.

προσπορεύομαι, I come to.

προσρήγνυμι, I dash against.

προστάσοω, (a) I instruct, command; (b) I appoint, Ac. xvii 26.

προστάτις (a development of the political sense of προστάτης [patronus], a political sponsor of resident

aliens), protectress, patroness.

προστίθημι (addo), I place (put) to, I add: mid. c. infin. (perhaps a Hebraistic idiom), best translated by representing the verb in the infinitive by the indicative, and adding the word besides, &c., thus:—προσέθετο πέμψα, besides (in addition, further) he sent, Lk. xx II.

προστρεχω, I run (run up) to a person.

προσφάγιον, a relish, delicacy, or tit-bit eaten with bread (commonly it would be fish).

πρόσφατος (from πρός and the root of φόνος, therefore originally newly slaughtered, fresh-killed), now for the first time made, new.

προσφάτως, freshly, recently.

προσφέρω, (a) I bring to; (b) characteristically, I offer (of gifts, sacrifices, &c.).

προσφιλής, lovable, amiable.

προσφορά, an offering (especially to God).

προσφωνέω, c. acc. I call, I summon: c. dat. I call (out) to; I address, I give a speech to, Ac. xxii 2, cf. absol. Ac. xxi 40.

πρόσχυσις, pouring upon the altar (as was done in later times, not in that of Moses).

προσψαύω, I touch, handle.

προσωπολημπτέω (from προσωπολήμπτης, Hebraistic,

later than LXX), I favour specially.

προσωπολήμπτης (from πρόσωπον and λαμβάνειν, Hebraistic, later than LXX; see under the latter), a special favourer of one more than of another, a respecter of persons.

προσωπολημψία (a Hebraistic expression, later than

LXX), favouritism, partiality.

πρόσωπον, (a) the human face; often Hebraistically otiose, e. g. πρὸ προσώπου σου practically = πρὸ σοῦ, Mt. xi 10; πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον (Hebraistic), face to face; (b) hence applied to God, from His having

been originally conceived as in human form, presence (cf. Ac. v 41); (c) appearance, outward aspect (Mt. xvi 3), Lk. xii 56, &c.; surface, Lk. xxi 35; (d) for the practically synonymous Hebraistic expressions βλέπειν εἰς πρόσωπον, θαυμάζειν πρόσωπον, λαμβάνειν πρόσωπον, to show special favour to, see under λαμβάνω; (e) by Hebraistic pleonasm (cf. (a) above), πρὸ προσώπου τῆς εἰσόδου αὐτοῦ, before his entrance, Ac. xiii 24; (f) person in a rather loose sense as a possessor of dignity or honour; pride, James i 11.

προτείνω, I stretch forward, I put into a lense posture.

πρότερος (becoming replaced by πρῶτος), first of two, former, previous, earlier: acc. as adv. (τὸ) πρότερος, on the former of two occasions, e.g. Gal. iv 13; on a previous occasion; at first, formerly, previously, sometimes used practically as an adj., as the latter was dying out (see πρῶτος), I Tim. i 13.

προτίθεμαι, I set before myself, I purpose openly: but

perhaps, I offer, I provide.

προτρέπομαι, Î encourage. προτρέχω, I run forward.

προϋπάρχω, I am (previously), I have been already.

πρόφασις, ostensible reason for which a thing is done (that is, commonly, the false reason), pretence; excuse, pretext: προφάσει, under colour, under pretence.

προφέρω, I bring forth (out), produce.

προφητεία, the quality or action of a προφήτης, declaration of the will of God, whether with special reference to the future, in which case it may be translated prophecy, or not.

προφητεύω, I do the duty of a προφήτης, I declare the will of God, sometimes with regard to what is to happen in the future, in which case it may be ren-

dered, I prophesy.

προφήτης, (a) a man specially endowed to tell forth (declare) the will of God in speech, whether as touching the present or as regards the future, a prophet: the adoption of a literary form as seen in the prophetical

books of the O.T. is a later stage of a prophet's activity; (b) Epimenides (in Tit. i 12) is so styled, perhaps as related to the Cretans in the same way as the prophets of Israel were to Israel.

προφητικός, belonging to a προφήτης or to προφήται,

prophetic.

προφήτις, a prophetess.

προφθάνω, I anticipate, I forestall.

προχειρίζομαι, Ι appoint, elect (for an important duty).

προχειροτονέω, I appoint beforehand.

Πρόχορος, Prochorus, one of the seven original 'deacons' at Jerusalem.

πρύμνα, the stern of a ship.

πρωτ, early, in the morning (in John xx 1, even of the period before dawn).

πρωΐα, early morning.

πρώϊμος, see πρόϊμος.

πρωϊνός (from πρωί) (matutinus), belonging to the morning, morning: opposite έσπερινός.

πρώρα, the prow, the bow of a ship.

πρωτεύω, I hold the first (chief) place, I am the head.

πρωτοκαθεδρία, the chief (most honourable) seat (chair, stall).

πρωτοκλισία, the chief (most honourable) reclining-place on the dining couches at a dinner table.

πρώτον (primum), in the first place, first: τὸ πρώτον

(primo), at first, at the beginning.

πρῶτος, first (of time, then of status), strictly of more than two, being a superlative, but also used where there are two elements only, as πρότερος, the true comparative, was dying out in N.T. times, Ac. i 1, Heb. viii 7, 13, ix 1, 2, 6, 8, &c.: οἱ πρῶτοι, the chief men, Mk. vi 21, Lk. xix 47, &c., cf. ὁ πρῶτος (primus), an official title, equivalent to the governor, Ac. xxviii 7: πρῶτος μου, John i 15, 30, either = πρότερός μου, earlier than I (cf. xv 18), or, with μου as possessive genitive, my chief, my lord.

πρωτοστάτης

πρωτοστάτης, one who stands in the front rank, hence a leader, ringleader.

πρωτοτόκια (τά), one's rights as first-born.

πρωτότοκος, first-born, earliest born, eldest.

πρώτως, for the first time (v.l.).

πταίω, of incipient falling, I trip, stumble, lit. or met.

πτέρνα, heel.

πτερύγιον, the gable, roof, projection of the temple roof, pinnacle; or possibly (see ieρόν), the wall surrounding the temple precinct.

πτέρυξ, a wing.

πτηνός, winged; hence as substantive, a bird.

πτοέω, I scare, I strike with panic.

πτόησις, fear, terror (or other violent excitement).

Πτολεμαΐς, Ptolemaïs, a coast city of Phoenicia, midway between Tyre and Caesarea.

πτύον, a winnowing-fan, a simple wooden pitchfork.

πτύρω, I frighten, terrify.

πτύσμα, spittle.

πτύσσω, I roll up, close.

πτύω, I spit.

πτῶμα, a corpse.

πτῶσις, falling, fall.

πτωχεία, (strictly beggary, but rather merely) poverty.

πτωχεύω, I live the life of a poor man.

πτωχός (strictly a beggar; weakened afterwards), poor; a poor man: met. (Mt. v 3, Lk. vi 20, Rev. iii 17), not of those who are poor in material things, but of the humble devout persons, who feel the need of God's help.

πυγμή, the fist: meaning of Mk. vii 3 (v. l.) still uncertain ('turning the closed fist of one hand about the hollow of the other', or 'as far as the elbow', or paraphrased by 'diligently', 'carefully'?).

πύθων, a ventriloquist (the utterance being supposed to be due to the presence of a familiar spirit [πύθων]

within the body of the speaker).

πυκνός, (spissus, thick; hence) frequent: acc. plur. neut.

πυκνά as adv., frequently, often (cf. regular comparative of adverb, Ac. xxiv 26).

πυκτεύω, I am a boxer, I box.

πύλη, a gate.

πυλών (properly, the passage which led from the street through the front part of the house to the inner court, closed by a heavy πύλη at the streetward end), entrance passage, gateway; gate.

πυνθάνομαι, I enquire.

πῦρ, fire; a fire, both literally, and metaphorically, and eschatologically (as an instrument of punishment in the conception of later Judaism, the fire of the Divine wrath which burns in Gehenna).

πυρά, a fire.

πύργος, a tower.

πυρέσσω, I have fever, I suffer from fever.

πυρετός, a fever: medical writers use the plural (Ac. xxviii 8), where we should use the singular, because of recurring attacks of fever.

πύρινος, as of fire, that is, probably, fire-coloured.

πυρόω, (a) I equip with fire, Eph. vi 16 (of flaming darts), I refine by fire, Rev. i 15, iii 18, I burn with fire, I fire, 2 Pet. iii 12; (b) mid. or pass. met., of strong passion or feeling, I burn with fleshly lust, 1 Cor. vii 9; I blaze with anger, 2 Cor. xi 29.

πυρράζω, I am red (ruddy).

Πύρρος, Pyrrhus, father of the Christian Sopater of Beroea.

πυρρός, red.

πύρωσις, (a) burning; (b) met. trial as it were by fire, fiery test, 1 Pet. iv 12.

πώλεω (originally = uendito, I advertise, put up for sale: later = uendo), I sell.

πῶλος, (the young of various animals, hence, particularly) the foal (colt) of an ass.

πώποτε, ever yet, yet at any time, only used after a negative word.

πωρόω (from πῶρος, a kind of marble, then, a bony forma-

1423

tion on the joints, and a callus or ossification uniting two portions of a fractured bone: thus πωρόω, I petrify, and I cover with a callus, and I deaden, I dull), I make (render) obtuse (dull, dead); I blind

(intellectually or morally).

πώρωσις (originally petrifaction, hardness: then the result of this, as metaphorically applied to organs of feeling), insensibility, numbness, obtuseness, dulling of the faculty of perception, deadness; intellectual (moral) blindness.

πωs, (a) how?, in what manner?, also in indirect interrogations: $\pi \hat{\omega}_s \gamma \hat{\alpha}_\rho \dots w h y$, $how \dots$; (b) = $\hat{\omega}_s$, $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tau i}$, that (variant readings sometimes occur), Mt. xii 4, Mk. xii 26, 41, Lk. vi 4, xiv 7, Ac. xi 13, 1 Thess. i 9.

πως, indefinite, enclitic, in some way, in any way: εί πως, if in any way: see μήπως.

P

'Paáβ (Hebr.), Rahab, a Canaanitess, who rescued the Hebrew spies at Jericho, by tradition wife of Salmon (Mt, i 4, 5).

ραββεί (Aramaic), my master, a title given by pupils to

their teacher.

ραββουνεί (Aramaic, a fuller form of ραββεί), my master. ραβδίζω, I flog (beat) with a rod (staff), a Roman punishment.

ράβδος, a staff, rod.

ραβδούχος (lictor), (lit. a rod holder, holder of rods), a lictor, an attendant (orderly), of certain Roman magistrates, a tipstaff.

Payaú (Hebr.), Ragau, an ancestor of Jesus.

ραδιούργημα, a moral wrong, a crime.

βαδιουργία, (ease in working; so unscrupulousness: hence) fraud, wickedness.

ρακά (or ραχά) (Aramaic), empty foolish.

pakos, a piece of cloth.

'Paμá, Rama, a place in Ephraim, two hours north of Jerusalem.

ραντίζω, (a) I sprinkle and thus purify; (b) mid. I sprinkle (purify) myself, Mk. vii 4.

ράντισμός, sprinkling, as a symbolic purification (cf. Exod. xxiv 6-8).

ραπίζω, I slap, strike.

ράπισμα (colaphus), a slap, a blow on the cheek with the open hand.

ραφίς, a sewing needle (= classical βελόνη, used by Lk.).

ραχά, see ρακά.

'Paχάβ (Hebr.), another spelling of 'Paáβ.

'Paχήλ (Hebr.), Rachel, younger wife of the patriarch Jacob.

Ρεβέκκα (Hebr.), Rebecca, wife of the patriarch Isaac. ρέδη (reda, a word of Keltic origin), a carriage.

'Ρεφάν, see 'Ρομφά.

ρέω, I flow.

^Pήγιον, Regium, a city in the SW. corner of Italy opposite Sicily (modern Reggio).

ρηγμα, a breaking up, collapse.

ρήγνυμι, ρήσσω, (a) I break: I rend, tear: in Mk. ix 18, Lk. ix 42, it = either σπαράσσω, of convulsions, or I throw on the ground; (b) intr. I break forth into

joy, Gal. iv 27.

βῆμα, (a) a spoken word, an utterance, the concrete expression of λόγος: hence, perhaps Hebraistically, (b) a subject as spoken about, a subject of speech, a matter, a thing, a fact, Mt. xviii 16, Lk. i 37, ii 15, &c.; (c) in a solemn sense, of a divine word, Lk. iii 2, Eph. vi 17, &c.; (d) the Christian teaching, the gospel, 1 Pet. i 25 bis (cf. Rom. x 8 ff.), (the first = the promise to deliver Israel); (e) the Christian confession, 'Jesus is Lord', which leads to salvation, and precedes baptism, Eph. v 26, cf. Rom. x 9, 1 Cor. xii 3, Phil. ii 11.

'Ρησά (Hebr.), Resa, an ancestor of Jesus.

βήσσω, see βήγνυμι.

ρήτωρ, a rhetorician, a professional public speaker; hence, a barrister, acting as counsel for the prosecution.

bytus, in so many words, expressly, explicitly.

pila, a root: hence met., a source.

pilów, I root, I fix by the root.

ριπή, a glance (indicating instantaneousness), flash of an eye.

ριπίζω (from ριπίς, a fire-fan: hence, I fan either a fire

or a person), I raise with the wind.

ρίπτω (iacio), ριπτέω (iacto), *I throw, cast*; *I shake, loss*: ἐριμμένοι, sunk powerless, Mt. ix 36: in Ac. xxii 23, *I toss about*, a sign of excitement and uncontrollable rage.

Poβοάμ (Hebr.), Rehoboam, son of Solomon, and King

of Israel.

'Póδη (lit. Rose), Rhoda, a maidservant in the house of John Mark's mother at Jerusalem.

Posos, Rhodes, an island in the Aegean sea, SW. of

Asia Minor.

βοιζηδόν (properly expressing the whizzing sound produced by rapid motion through the air), with thunderous crash (roar).

'Ρομφά (vv. lì. 'Ρομφάν, 'Ρεφάν, &c.), Rompha, probably a corruption of the Assyrian name for the planet Saturn (= Chiun, Amos v 26).

ρομφαία (properly a long Thracian sword), a sword, scimitar: met. in Lk. ii 35 of acute suffering.

'Pooβήν (Hebr.), Reuben, eldest son of the patriarch Jacob and founder of a tribe.

'Pout (Hebr.), Ruth, wife of Boes (Boaz) and mother of

Iobed (Obed).

'Poûpos, Rufus, a Christian man in Rome (Rom. xvi 13), probably to be identified with the brother of Alexander and son of Simon of Cyrene mentioned in Mk. xv 21.

ρύμη, a street or lane in a town or city.

ρύομαι, I rescue (from danger or destruction).

ρουπαίνω, I make dirty, I stain: mid. and pass., I am filthy (morally), I am stained (by sin) (v. l.).

ουπαρεύομαι, I am filthy; hence (morally), I am stained with sin.

puπαρία, defilement.

ροπαρός, shabby, soiled: hence morally, filthy, corrupt, sinful, Rev. xxii 11.

ρύπος, filth, dirt.

ρύσις, flowing; ρύσις αίματος, hemorrhage.

puτίς, a wrinkle of age.

^P Pωμαῖος, Roman; a Roman: the plural, according to context, suggests either the imperial people (e.g. John xi 48) or citizens of the Roman Empire (e.g. Ac. xvi 21).

"Ρωμαϊστί, in the Latin language.

'Ρώμη, Rome, the famous city on the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire.

ρώννυμι, I make strong: perf. mid. imperative, a formula of correspondence, at the end of a letter, ἔρρωσο, ἔρρωσθε (uale, ualete), farewell.

Σ

σαβαχθανεί (Aramaic), thou hast forsaken.

σαβαώθ (Hebrew), hosts, armies.

σαββατισμός, a resting as on the sabbath.

σάββατον (Semitic), sing. and plur., the Sabbath, a night and day which lasted from about 6 p.m. on Friday till about 6 p.m. on Saturday: πρώτη (μία) [τῶν] σαββάτων ([τοῦ] σαββάτου) (Hebraistic), the first day after the Sabbath, the day following the Sabbath, that is, from about 6 p.m. on Saturday till about 6 p.m. on Sunday, Sunday.

σαγήνη, a fishing-net.

Σαδδουκαίος, a Sadducee, a Zadokite priest, a member of the aristocratic party among the Jews, from whom the high-priests were almost invariably chosen.

Σαδώκ (Hebr.), Zadok, an ancestor of Jesus.

σαίνω (properly of dogs, I wag the tail, fawn: then met. I fawn upon, beguile), I draw aside, allure from the right path: perhaps the v.l. σιαίνεσθαι, to be disturbed (troubled), ought to be read.

σάκκος (a Semitic word), sackcloth, sacking, a rough mourning dress held together by string, and hanging

on the bare body.

Σαλά (Hebr.), Sala, the name of two of the ancestors of Jesus (v. l. in Lk. iii 32).

Σαλαθιήλ (Hebr.), Salathiel, son of Jechonias and father

(according to one tradition) of Zerubbabel.

Σαλαμίς, Salamis, a city at the eastern end of Cyprus.

Σαλείμ, Salim, a place eight Roman miles south of Scythopolis in the extreme north of Samaria.

σαλεύω, I shake, lit. and met.; I dislodge.

Σαλήμ, Salem, doubtless identical with Jerusalem.

Σαλμών, Salmon, son of Naasson and father of Boes (Boaz) (v. l. in Lk. iii 32).

Σαλμώνη, Salmone, a promontory on the east of Crete.

σάλος, a rough sea, surf.

σάλπιγξ, a bugle, a war trumpet, used for signals and commands; hence in eschatological passage as signal for Judgement or Resurrection.

σαλπίζω, I sound the bugle, I give a blast of the bugle: the subject is sometimes omitted, so that the word

becomes practically impersonal.

σαλπιστής, a bugler, trumpeter.

Σαλώμη, Salome, wife of Zebedee and mother of James and John, the disciples.

Σαλωμών, see Σολομών.

Σαμάρεια, Samaria, a small district of Palestine, bounded by Galilee on the North, and by Judaea on the South, and taking its name from the city of Samaria, the ancient capital of the kingdom of (northern) Israel.

Σαμαρείτης, a Samaritan, an inhabitant of Samaria.

Σαμαρείτις, a Samaritan woman.

- Σαμοθράκη, Samothrace, an island south of the province of Thrace.
- Σάμος, Samos, an island in the Aegean sea off the coast of Asia Minor, near Ephesus and Miletus.
- Σαμουήλ (Hebr.), Samuhel, Samuel, an Old Testament prophet.
- Σαμψών (Hebr.), Sampson, Samson, one of the Judges of Israel.
- σανδάλιον, a sandal, an open-work shoe, a shoe.
- σανίς, a plank, board.
- Σαούλ, (a) Saul, the first king of Israel, Ac. xiii 21; (b) Saul, the Hebrew name of the Apostle to the Gentiles (see Σαῦλος).
- σαπρός (puter), crumbling, decayed, decaying, rotten; hence, old and worn out, stale, worthless: met. corrupt, Eph. iv 20.
- Σάπφειρα (perhaps from an Aramaic word meaning beautiful), Sapphira, wife of Ananias, an early Christian.
- σάπφειρος (Semitic), a sapphire; lapis lazuli.
- σαργάνη, a mat-basket, a large basket of flexible material closed by sewing and usually employed to hold slices of salt fish (raisins and figs are also mentioned).
- Σάρδεις, Sardis, an ancient city of Lydia in the province of Asia.
- σάρδιον, sardius, sard, a quartz of a deep red colour.
- σαρδόνυξ, sardonyx.
- Σάρεπτα, Sarepla, a town in the district of Sidon in Phoenicia.
- σαρκικός (carnalis), generally ethical, belonging to σάρξ (which see), belonging to the natural life of man as a creature of flesh, with the characteristics of σάρξ, fleshly, unspiritual, carnal.
- σάρκινος (carneus), material, made of flesh, consisting of flesh.
- σάρξ (in general used Hebraistically), (a) flesh, all the solid part of the body of man or beast except the

bones, plur. (Hebraistic), e. g. Lk. xxiv 39 (v.l.), Rev. xvii 16: σὰρξ καὶ αίμα, a Hebraistic periphrasis for human nature, a human being; hence (b) the substance (material) of the body, the body: uia gápt, one body, of husband and wife: it is contrasted sometimes with $\pi \nu \epsilon \hat{v} \mu a$, sometimes with $\psi v \chi \dot{\eta}$; (c) (Hebraistic) mankind, humanity as such, without any necessary connotation of frailty, e.g. Rom. iii 20, I Cor. i 29, Gal. ii 16; (d) the animal (sensuous) nature of man, the sphere of present existence, e.g. John i 13. Rom. ix 3, 1 Cor. x 18, Heb. xii 9; (e) in reference to fleshly (physical) weakness, helplessness, I Cor. xv 50 (corruptible), 2 Cor. iv II (mortal), vii 5, x 3. Eph. vi 12; intellectual weakness, Rom. vi 19, Gal. i 16, Col. ii 18; cf. also 2 Cor. xi 18, Gal. vi 12, 13. Phil. iii 3, 4 bis; (f) in an ethical sense, characteristic of Paul, applied to part of human nature, generally as ruling instead of being, as it ought to be, in subjection; the two aspects are: (1) a general relation is implied between the flesh and sin, Rom. vii 5, viii 3-9, 12, 13, 2 Cor. x 2, Gal. iv 29, Col. ii 11, 13; (2) the flesh is in some sense active in the production of evil, its desires (or lusts) are evil; in the physical nature it is the immediate enemy of the higher life, e. g. Rom. vii 7-25, viii 12, xiii 14, Gal. v 13, 16, 17, 19, 24, Eph. ii 3 bis, Col. ii 23.

σαρόω, Ι sweep.

Σάρρα (Hebr.), Sarah, wife of Abraham.

Σαρών, Sharon, the maritime plain between Carmel and

Joppa.

σατανας (Aramaic, lit. adversary), both with and without the article, a representation of the word which is also translated ὁ διάβολος, the enemy, Satan, the devil, the chief of the evil spirits.

σάτον (Aramaic), a large measure equivalent to 1½

modii, that is, nearly three English gallons.

Σαῦλος, the grecized form of the Hebrew name Σαούλ of the Apostle to the Gentiles.

σβέννυμι, ζβέννυμι, I extinguish, put out: met. I Thess. V 19.

σεαυτοῦ, of thyself (yourself).

σεβάζομαι, I reverence, worship.

σέβασμα, an object of worship, a thing worshipped.

Σεβαστός (official Greek equivalent of Augustus), Augustus, the name meaning 'worthy to be reverenced (worshipped)', given to Octavian by the Senate in Jan. 27 B.c., and retained by most of his successors, e.g. by Nero, to whom it refers in Ac. xxv 21, 25, where it is of course used by non-Christians: in Ac. xxvii 1 σπείρα Σεβαστή is the official equivalent of a cohors Augusta (a cohors I Augusta had its head-quarters in Batanaea in NE. Palestine).

σέβομαι, *I reverence*, worship: generally in Ac. of godfearing, uncircumcised Gentiles who joined the Lewish supergogues (contrast Ac. wiii 40)

Jewish synagogues (contrast Ac. xiii 43).

σειρός (properly a pit, excavation for the storage of grain), a pit: v. l. σειρά, a chain, fetter.

σεισμός (terrae motus), an earthquake.

σείω, I shake.

Σέκουνδος (Latin), Secundus, a Christian of Thessalonica. Σελεύκεια, Seleucia, on the Syrian coast, the harbour of Syrian Antioch.

σελήνη, the moon.

σεληνιάζω, I bring under the influence of the moon: pass. I am epileptic (the state of an epileptic being attributed to the moon [σελήνη]).

Σεμεείν (Hebr.), Semein, an ancestor of Jesus.

σεμίδαλις, the finest wheaten meal.

σεμνός (grauis), grave, worthy of respect.

σεμνότης (gravitas), gravity, dignified behaviour.

Σέργιος, Sergius, the middle (gentile) name of the proconsul of Cyprus.

Σερούχ (Hebr.), Seruch, an ancestor of Jesus.

Σήθ (Hebr.), Seth, third son of Adam.

Σήμ (Hebr.), Shem, a son of Noah.

σημαίνω (a technical term for the speech of a communi-

cator of an oracle), I indicate by a word; I point out

in a letter (by letter), Ac. xxv 27.

σημείον (signum), a sign, an outward (visible) indication of secret power or truth; a miracle regarded from that point of view.

σημειόομαι, I mark (notify) for myself; hence, with an

idea of disapprobation added.

σήμερον (hodie), adv. to-day, this day: ή σήμερον (sc. ήμερα, cf. hodiernus dies), noun, to-day, this day.

σήπω, tr. I cause to rot: 2 perf. σέσηπα, I have rotted, I am rotten.

σής, a moth.

σητόβρωτος, moth-eaten.

σθενόω, I strengthen.

σιαγών, a cheek.

σιγάω, I am silent.

σιγή, silence. σιδήρεος, made of iron.

σίδηρος, iron.

Σιδών, Sidon, a great coast city of Phoenicia: in Mk. vii 31 perhaps an error for Saidan = Bethsaida.

Σιδώνιος, belonging to Sidon, Sidonian; hence, as subst., a Sidonian: ή Σιδωνία (sc. χώρα), the region or territory

of Sidon, Lk. iv 26.

σικάριος (Latin, from sica, a stiletto), an assassin, a murderer; with reference to a fanatical Jewish political faction, accustomed to assassinate their opponents.

σίκερα (Aramaic), an intoxicating drink, a strong fruit-

wine.

Σίλας (Western documents spell Σίλέας), Silas, a Jewish prophet and evangelist, a Roman citizen and a helper of St. Paul. The name is generally regarded as a petform (used in Ac. only) of Σιλουανός, and Silas is in consequence identified with him.

Σιλουανός (Latin, Siluanus) Silvanus: see Σίλας.

Σιλωάμ, Siloam, Shiloah, a spring (the only spring) within the walls, in the SE. corner of Jerusalem.

The name is Aramaic and really a substantive (= discharge or gushing forth of water).

σιμικίνθιον (Latin, semicinctium), an artisan's working-

apron.

Σίμων (see also Συμεών), Simon, (a) the Apostle, son of Jonas (John) and brother of Andrew; (b) the Cananaean (former Zealot), one of the disciples; (c) a brother of Jesus; (d) a Pharisee, a former leper, at Bethany; (e) a native of Cyrene, Mk. xv 21, Mt. xxvii 32, Lk. xxiii 26; (f) father of Judas Iscariot; (g) Simon Magus, a sorcerer in Samaria; (h) a tanner at Joppa.

Zwá, Sinai, a mountain in Arabia: according to Hebrew allegorical methods of interpretation identified with Hagar, concubine of Abraham, Gal. iv 25 (Arabic hadjar = rock, stone, and thus comes the equation Hagar = Sinai).

Hagar = Sinai). σ iva π i, mustard.

σινδών (Semitic), a fine light dress worn over the underclothing, or a nightgown, or a sheet hastily seized, Mk. xiv 51: of the grave-clothes of Jesus, probably a piece of unused linen, Mk. xv 46, &c.

σινιάζω, I sift, winnow.

σιρικός (an inexact spelling of σηρικός, adj. formed from Σηρες, the Chinese, from whose country silk was obtained), silken; silk fabrics (or garments).

σιρός, see σειρός.

σιτευτός (altilis), fed up (with grain), faltened.

σιτίον, food made of corn, bread.

σιτιστός, the same in meaning as the much commoner σιτευτός.

σιτομέτριον, measure of corn, portion of corn, allowance of corn.

σιτος, corn.

Σιών, Sion, Zion, the mountain on which the Davidic citadel of Jerusalem was built, and thus the centre of the life of the people Israel.

σιωπάω, I keep silence, I am silent.

σκανδαλίζω (a Hebraistic, Biblical word), I put a stum-

bling-block in the way of, I cause to stumble, I set

a trap for (in the moral sphere).

σκάνδαλον (offendiculum) (a Hebraistic, biblical word), stumbling, cause of stumbling (in the moral sphere); πέτρα σκανδάλου (Isa, viii 14), the native rock rising up through the earth, which trips up the traveller, hence, of Jesus the Messiah, to the Jews who refused him: some person (Mt. xiii 41, xvi 23) or thing which leads one to sin.

σκάπτω, $I \ dig$.

σκάφη, a small boat, towed behind.

σκέλος, α leg.

σκέπασμα, strictly roofing, shelter, but with special reference to clothing.

Σκευας, Sceva, an inhabitant of Ephesus.

σκευή (a collective noun), tackle.

σκεῦος, (a) (uas) a vessel, generally of earthenware, e.g. John xix 20; τὰ σκεύη, utensils, goods and chattels, effects, property; (b) (Hebraistic) met. of persons, e. g. of St. Paul as chosen repository of the power of Jesus, Ac. ix 15: either of one's own body as the case enclosing the soul, or of one's wife, I Thess. iv 4 (cf. 1 Pet. iii 7); (c) tackle, furniture of a ship. Ac. xxvii 17.

σκηνή, a tent; a hut; usually with reference to the temporary abode of Yahweh, which preceded the Temple; ή σκηνή τοῦ μαρτυρίου, the tent as a witness to the covenant between God and His people: in Heb. ix the two parts of the one σκηνή, separated from one another by the curtain, are each called σκηνή.

σκηνοπηγία. sometimes called έορτη [τῶν] σκηνῶν or έορτη [της] σκηνοπηγίας, the Feast of Tabernacles (lit. of booth-building), the great festival of the Jews, held in October, originally the Feast of Ingathering.

σκηνοποιός, a tentmaker.

σκήνος, a tent: so met. (used in Pythagorean philosophy) of the body as the temporary dwelling-place of the soul.

σκηνόω, I dwell as in a tent, I encamp.

σκήνωμα, a tent, really a humble word for the permanent building aimed at, Ac. vii 46: of the body as the temporary abode of the soul.

σκιά, a shadow, darkness, shade: contrasted with the body casting the shadow, and used met. somewhat like a pale reflexion, Col. ii 17, Heb. viii 5, x 1.

σκιρτάω, I leap, bound, jump.

σκληροκαρδία (Hebraistic, from σκληρός and καρδία, as the seat of the will), stiffness, stubbornness, unyieldingness, obduracy.

σκληρός (properly hard), (a) strong, James iii 4; (b) met. harsh, rough; almost = dangerous, Ac. xxvi 14.

σκληρότης, obstinacy.

σκληροτράχηλος, stiff-necked, stubborn.

σκληρύνω, I make unyielding.

σκολιός, crooked: hence met. perverse, of turning off from the truth, crooked in nature.

σκόλοψ, originally a stake; but commonly in N.T. times a thorn; a splinter: met. referring to some physical trouble.

σκοπέω, I look upon, I gaze upon, waich.

σκοπός, a mark to be aimed at (e.g. by an archer).

σκορπίζω, I scatter.

σκορπίος, a scorpion.

σκοτεινός, dark.

σκοτία, darkness: hence met. of ignorance and sin.

σκοτίζω, *I darken*, especially of an eclipse of the sun, cf. Lk. xxiii 45 (v. l.): met. of blindness, Rom. xi 10, ignorance, Rom. i 21.

σκότος, darkness: frequent in the conceptions of Jewish eschatology, Mt. viii 12, xxii 13, xxv 30: met. of the darkness of ignorance and sin, Lk. i 79, John iii 19, &c.

σκοτόω, I darken, lit. or met.

σκύβαλον, sweepings, refuse, especially dirt, dung (popularly used of the human skeleton).

Scythian, an uncivilized inhabitant Σκύθης, α NE. Europe.

σκυθρωπός, with downcast countenance; sad-faced;

gloomv.

σκύλλω (originally, I flay, skin), (a) I tire out by hunting; I distress, Mt. ix 36; (b) (a slang usage in origin) I worry, trouble.

σκύλον: plur. (spolia), armour.

σκωληκόβρωτος, eaten by worms (the word scolex is still used for the tape-worm at one stage of its growth). σμαράγδινος (ζμαράγδινος), of an emerald.

σμάραγδος (ζμάραγδος), an emerald.

σμύρνα (= μύρρα), myrrh, a fragrant gum-resin from the Arabian Balsamodendron Myrrhae.

Σμύρνα (better spelling Ζμύρνα), Smyrna, a great port of the Roman province Asia.

σμυρνίζω, I spice with myrrh.

Σόδομα, Sodom, a city submerged by the Dead Sea.

Σολομών (oldest form Σαλωμών, next oldest Σαλομών), Solomon, son of David, King of Israel, and Bathsheba. σορός, a bier.

σός, thy, thine, your.

σουδάριον (Latin, borrowed by Greek, and thence by Aramaic), a handkerchief.

Σουσάννα, Susannah, a woman of the retinue of Jesus. σοφία, wisdom, the highest intellectual gift, of comprehensive insight into the ways and purposes of God; sometimes, e.g. Ac. vi 3, r Cor. vi 5, James i 5, (prudentia) practical wisdom, that endowment of heart and mind which is needed for the right conduct of life.

σοφίζω, I make wise: σεσοφισμένος, fictitious, 2 Pet. i 16. σοφός, wise: (Hebraism) skilled, an expert, a man of learning, Mt. xi 25, 1 Cor. iii 10, &c.

Σπανία (Latin = Hispania), Spain, roughly co-extensive with the modern country of the name.

σπάσμαι, I draw my (sword).

σπαράσσω, I throw on the ground.

σπαργανόω, 1 swathe.

σπαταλάω, I am a voluptuary, I am wanton.

σπάω, see σπάομαι.

σπεῖρα, a cohort, that is about 600 infantry, under the command of a tribune.

σπείρω, I soze, lit. or met.

σπεκουλότωρ (Latin), a scout; a courier: also an executioner.

σπένδω, I pour out an offering of wine to a god: hence pass. met. of the outpouring of one's life blood in service and suffering.

σπέρμα (semen), (a) seed, commonly of cereals; (b) offspring, descendants, in the animal kingdom (frequent in Hebrew).

σπερμολόγος (from σπέρμα and λέγω: a slang term in Ac.), used properly of a bird picking up seeds; hence a parasite, hanger on: also of one who picks up scraps of information and retails them at secondhand, an ignorant plagiarist.

σπεύδω, I hasten, hurry.

σπήλαιον, a cave (especially as inhabited).

σπιλάς, adjectivally used with ἄνεμος understood, a dirty, foul (lit.), miry wind, perhaps of its effect on the water.

σπίλος, a spot of disfigurement.

σπιλόω, I stain, lit. or met.

σπλαγχνίζομαι (Hebraism), I am filled with tenderness.

σπλάγχνον (by-form σπλάγχνα [fem.] in Phil. ii 1, if text be genuine), usually plur. σπλάγχνα, the nobler viscera, heart, &c., and especially, Hebraistically, as the seat of certain feelings, or from the observed effect of emotion on them, compassion and pity.

σπόγγος, a sponge.

σποδός, ashes.

σπορά, quasi-collective, seed.

σπόριμος, sozen: hence τὰ σπόριμα, the crops.

σπόρος, seed.

σπουδάζω, I hasten; I am eager (zealous).

σπουδαίος, eager, zealous; earnest.

σπουδαίως, eagerly, zealously; earnestly.

σπουδή (characteristically in connexion with religion), haste; eagerness, zeal; carefulness, care, anxiety; diligence, earnestness.

σπυρίς, see σφυρίς.

στάδιος, στάδιος, a stade, a measurement of distance about twelve yards short of a furlong, or about 180-200 metres.

στάμνος, an earthenware pot (jar).

στασιαστής, a revolutionary.

στάσις, (a) faction, sedition, discord; disturbance, upheaval, revolution, riot; (b) in the more original but much rarer meaning, standing, position, place, Heb.ix 8.

στατήρ, a stater, that is four drachmae (which see), temple-tax for two persons.

σταυρός, a cross (crux), strictly the transverse beam (patibulum), which was placed at the top of the vertical part, thus forming a capital T. It was this transverse beam that was carried by the criminal: the crucifixion of Jesus.

σταυρόω, Î crucify: hence met. Gal. vi 14.

σταφυλή, a grape.

στάχυς, an ear (spike) of corn.

Στάχυς, a Christian man at Rome.

στέγη (originally poetical), a roof; in Mk. ii 4 perhaps of thatch,

στέγω, (a) I roof over, cover: hence, I conceal, hide, but not in N.T.; (b) I keep out (weather): hence, I keep close, put up with, endure patiently, bear up under.

στειρα, a barren (childless) woman.

στέλλω (originally, I set, place: hence, I bring together, make compact; then, I restrain, check), mid. I draw (shrink) back from anything.

στέμμα (from στέφω, I wreathe), a garland.

στεναγμός, a groan.

στενός, narrow.

στενοχωρέω (στενός and χώρος, cf. English colloquial, I keep some one in a tight place), I press upon, cramp, restrain.

στενοχωρία (lit. confinement in a narrow space), restriction, restraint; anguish, great trouble.

στερεός, solid; firm, lit. or met.

στερεόω, I make firm, or solid: met., Ac. xvi 5.

στερέωμα (probably a military metaphor), firm foundation, bulwark.

Στεφανᾶς (a pet form of Στεφανηφόρος), Stephanas, a Corinthian Christian.

Στέφανος, Slephen, one of the seven original 'deacons' at Jerusalem, and the first martyr.

στέφωνος, a garland, wreath, chaplet, crown, generally as the Greek victor's crown or chaplet, of perishable leaves (1 Cor. ix 25), won in athletic and other contests, and familiar to the Jews for generations: δ στέφανος τῆς ζωῆς (James i 12, Rev. ii 10), the crown (reward), which is life.

στεφανόω, I wreathe, crown as victor, 2 Tim. ii 5, hence met.

στήθος, the breast.

στήκω (form arising from the need for an active form present in the intransitive sense, cf. ἴστημι) I stand; I remain standing, stand firm, lit. or met.

στηριγμός, support.

στηρίζω, (a) I fix firmly, Lk. xvi 26; τὸ πρόσωπου (Hebraism) I direct myself towards, I have my face turned stedfastly, Lk. ix 51; (b) generally met. I buttress, prop, support; I strengthen, establish.

στιβάs, a wisp (bundle) of brushwood, twigs or other

light growth.

στίγμα, properly, a brand burned into, or the mark of a cut made in, the skin of a slave; in Gal. vi 17 τὰ στίγματα are the marks or scars, due to the lictor's rods at Pisidian Antioch and the stones at Lystra, marking Paul as the slave of Jesus.

στιγμή (lit. a pricking), an instant, a moment.

στίλβω, I gleam, flash.

orod, a portico, colonnade, porch: that 'of Solomon' was on the East side of the Temple.

Στοϊκός, see Στωϊκός.

στοιχείον (elementum), (a) plur. the heavenly bodies, 2 Pet. iii 10, 12; (b) a rudiment, an element, a rudimentary principle, an elementary rule; but in Gal. iv 3 there is much to be said for taking the word in the sense of spirit, demon (possibly also in (a)).

στοιχέω, I walk (properly, in a straight line, in rank).

στολή, a long robe, worn by the upper classes in the East. στόμα, the mouth, especially as an organ of speech in man and God: the sword has a mouth (edge), because it drinks blood, Lk. xxi 24, Heb. xi 34: στόμα πρὸς στόμα (cf. πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον), by word of mouth, practically, face to face.

στόμαχος, the stomach.

στρατεία, military service, used met.

στράτευμα, an army, a body of soldiers.

- στρατεύομαι, I serve in the army, I am in the army, I am a soldier (whether on active service or not): hence met. I make war, I take up war, e.g. 1 Pet. ii 11.
- στρατηγός (praetor), (a) in Jerusalem, ὁ στρατηγός τοῦ ἱεροῦ, the commandant of the temple, a priest, next in rank to the high-priest, and commander of the priests and Levites who guarded the temple, Ac. iv 1, v 24, 26: under him were the στρατηγοί, captains of the temple-guards, Lk. xxii [4,] 52; (b) at Philippi, a Roman 'colonia', a praetor or a duumvir, a chiefmagistrate of the 'colonia', Ac. xvi (there were probably two of them).

στρατιά, an army.

στρατιώτης, a soldier: hence (perhaps under the influence of the language of the Mysteries and that of philosophy), the worshipper as the soldier of his God, cf. 2 Tim. ii 3.

στρατολογέω, tr., I enrol in the army.

στρατοπεδάρχης (probably, princeps peregrinorum), the chief of the camp, the commander of the corps connected with the commissariat, custody of prisoners, &c., which was on detached duty.

στρατόπεδον, α camp.

στρεβλόω, (lit. I twist, warp, stretch on the rack, hence met.) I twist, strain.

στρέφω, tr. I turn; hence, I bring back (?), Mt. xxvii 3; I change, Rev. xi 6; act. intr. Ac. vii 42: mid. and pass. intr. I turn, also met. I change.

στρηνιάω, I am wanton, I wanton.

στρήνος, wantonness, luxury.

στρουθίον, a sparrow, the cheapest of all birds for food. στρώννυμι, στρωννύω (sterno), I spread out, strew; in Mk. xiv 15, Lk. xxii 12 of the dining couches with the cushions ready for diners, cf. Ac. ix 34 of making one's bed.

στυγητός, hated, hateful.

στυγνάζω, (a) I am sad, Mk. x 22; (b) I am dull (overcast), Mt. xvi 3.

στύλος, a pillar for supporting an entablature or other structure; hence metaph.

Στωϊκός (from στοιά, στοιά, because of the original place of meeting), a Stoic, a member of one of the two leading schools of philosophy.

σύ, thou, you: τί ἡμῖν (ἐμοῖ) καὶ σοί; Mt. viii 29, &c., what have we (I) to do with you? but in John ii 4 it is probable that we ought to translate, what have you and I to do with it? what concern is it of ours? never mind! note the order ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν (Mt. xxv 9), as in Latin: for καθ' ὑμᾶς, see κατά.

συγγένεια, collective, all the συγγενείε, kindred, kin, relations.

συγγενεύς, a relation, relative (v. l.).

συγγενής, a relation, relative, kinsman: in Rom. ix 3 the term is wide enough to include all Hebrews: in Rom. xvi 7, 11, 21 the reference may be narrower, to

243

συγγενίς

fellow-members of the same (Jewish) tribe $(\phi v \lambda \dot{\eta})$ in the city of Tarsus. συγγενίς, a kinswoman. συγγνώμη, see συνγνώμη. συγκ., see συνκ. (a more correct spelling). συγκυρία, coincidence, chance. συγχ., see συνχ. (a more correct spelling). σύγχυσις, confusion, disturbance. συζ., see συνζ. συκάμινος (a Semitic word), the black mulberry tree. συκή, a fig tree. συκομορέα, a sycamore tree. σῦκον, a fig. συκοφαντέω (calumnior), I accuse falsely. συλαγωγέω, I take away from as booty (plunder), I rob. συλάω, *I rob*. συλλ., see συνλ. συλλαμβάνω (συνλ-), (a) (conprehendo) act. and mid., I arrest, catch, capture: (b) I conceive (a child), cf. met. James i 15; (c) mid. I lend a hand to, I help, Lk. v 7, Phil. iv 3. συλλέγω, I collect, gather together. συλλογίζομαι, I reason together with others. συμβ., see συνβ.συμβαίνω, with neut. subject or impersonally, I happen, occur: it happens. συμβουλεύω, act. I advise: mid. συμβουλευόμεθα, we counsel one another. συμβούλιον (consilium), (a) a body of advisers (assessors)

in a court, a council, Ac. xxv 12; (b) abstr., consultation, counsel, advice; resolution, decree: διδόναι (Aramaism) Mk. iii 6.

σύμβουλος, an adviser.

Συμεών, Symeon, (a) the patriarch, son of Jacob and founder of a tribe, Rev. vii 7; (b) an ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 30; (c) an inhabitant of Jerusalem, who blessed the babe Jesus, Lk. ii 25, 34; (d) an Antiochian Christian, also called Niger, Ac. xiii 1;

(e) a form of the Hebrew name of Peter the Apostle, Ac. xv 14, 2 Pet. i r (v.l.).

συμμ., see συνμ.

συμμορφίζω (συνμ.), lit. I cause to share the form (see μορφή) of another, hence in Phil. iii 10 συνμορφιζόμενος = being made to share the experience of.

σύμμορφος, sharing the form of another.

συμπ., see συνπ.

συμπαθής, sharing the experiences of others.

συμπόσιον, properly a drinking bout, following dinner: συμπόσια συμπόσια (colloquial), in companies of diners.

συμφ., see συνφ.

συμφέρω, (a) tr. I collect, bring together, Ac. xix. 19; (b) intr. and generally impersonal, συμφέρει, it is an advantage, it is expedient (beneficial); συμφέρου (sc. ἐστιν), 2 Cor. xii I = συμφέρει; τὸ συμφέρου, as substantive.

σύμφορος, advantageous: τὸ σύμφορον, as substantive.

συμφυλέτης, a fellow tribesman, one of the same tribe, doubtless with reference to Jews in Thessalonica, all enrolled in one city-tribe.

σύμφυτος, grown along with, vitally one with, united

with.

συμφωνέω, (first of a harmony of voices, then) I harmonize with, I agree with; of more than one, we agree together: pass. impers. it is agreed upon among (possibly a Latinism, conuenit inter), Ac. v 9.

συμφώνησις, harmony, agreement.

συμφωνία, bagpipes (cf. Dan. iii 5), but perhaps music, symphony.

σύμφωνος, agreeing: ἐκ συμφώνου, by agreement.

συμψηφίζω, I calculate together, I reckon up.

σύμψυχος, see σύνψυχος.

σύν, with (Greek allows either the sense plus or the

sense including).

συνάγω, I gather together, collect, assemble, persons or things: συναγαγών πάντα implies the converting of the goods into money, having sold all off, Lk. xv 13.

συναγωγή (in origin abstract, a leading [bringing] together, convening an assembly, then concrete, a [religious] meeting), a meeting (assembly), a place of meeting (assembly), particularly of Jews for the reading of scripture and for worship, a synagogue. In certain passages it is doubtful whether the congregation (e.g. John vi 59, xviii 20) or the place of meeting (e.g. James ii 2) is particularly intended, but the sense is not seriously affected by the doubt. In the O.T. συναγωγή and ἐκκλησία are practically synonymous, but in ordinary Christian writings the former is rarely used, and seemingly only of communities of Jews or Jewish Christians (e.g. James ii 2, where it is probably the building).

συναγωνίζομαι, I struggle (contend) in company with. συναθλέω, I compete together with others, originally of athletic contests, and then met.

συναθροίζω, tr. I gather together, assemble.

συναίρω; with λόγον, I compare (settle) accounts, make a reckoning.

συναιχμάλωτος, a fellow-captive, a fellow-prisoner, a companion in chains.

συνακολουθέω, I accompany.

συναλίζομαι (from σύν and äλs, 'salt'), I have table fellowship with, I share a common meal with. (Others take as συναλίζομαι (from σύν and άλήs, 'crowded'), I meet with, from time to time.)

συναλλάσσω, I attempt (seek) to reconcile.

ouvavaBairw, I go up with.

συνανάκειμαι, I recline at (dinner-) table with.

συναναμίγνυμι, mid. I associate intimately with.

συναναπαύομαι, I rest along with.

συναντάω, I meet, encounter: in Ac. xx 22, with in-

animate subject.

συναντιλαμβάνομαι, I lend a hand along with, I take interest in (a thing) along with (others), I assist jointly to perform some task, I co-operate with, I take my share in.

συναπάγω, I lead away with, I carry along with (in good or bad sense according to context): mid. c. dat., I condescend to, Rom. xii 16.

συναποθυήσκω, I die along with, I die together (with others).

συναπόλλυμαι, I perish along with.

συναποστέλλω, I send away in some one's company.

συναρμολογέω (an architectural term, ἀρμός meaning 'the side of a stone', and -λογεῖν added by analogy with λιθολόγος without its proper force), I fit together (by means of all the elaborate preparatory processes necessary).

συναρπάζω, I keep a firm grip of.

συναυξάνω, I make to increase (grow) together.

συνβάλλω, (a) with λόγους expressed or understood, I engage in discussion with, Lk. xi 53 (v. l.), Ac. iv 15, xvii 18; (b) I reflect, ponder, Lk. ii 19; (c) I meet with, I fall in with, Ac. xx 14; in hostile sense, I enter into conflict with, attack, Lk. xiv 31; (d) mid. I contribute to, benefit.

συνβασιλεύω, I reign along with (together with) another,

I am a king with, in met. sense.

συνβιβάζω, (a) I bring together, join, unite, Eph. iv 16, Col. ii 19: (b) I put together, compare, examine closely, hence I consider, conclude, Ac. xvi 10; I deduce, prove, Ac. ix 22; (c) (a Biblical sense, translation Greek) I teach, instruct, Ac. xix 33 (v.l.), 1 Cor. ii 16, Col. ii 2.

συνγνώμη, indulgence, allowance for circumstances.

σύνδεσμος, a binding together, a means of holding together, a bond, lit. and met.: in Ac. viii 23 the man is in (εἰs = ἐν) the grip of ἀδικία.

συνδέω, I bind along with another: συνδεδεμένοι, fellow-

captives.

συνδοξάζω, I glorify along with.

σύνδουλος, a fellow-slave, either of an earthly master, or of the glorified Lord.

συνδρομή, a running together, a tumultuous concourse.

συνεγείρω, I raise along with the Messiah (from the

dead, or from a dead spiritual state).

συνέδριον, a council of leading Jews, Mk. xiii 9, Mt. x 17, but elsewhere the Jewish council at Jerusalem, the Sanhedrin (Aramaic form of συνέδριον), the High Court, the Senate, composed of 71 members comprising members of high-priestly families, Pharisees learned in the law, and a lay element of Elders.

συνείδησις, (originally consciousness, e.g. 1 Pet. ii 19, where $\theta \epsilon o \hat{v}$ is objective genitive, but through the influence of the Stoic terminology) conscience, the innate power to discern what is good, an abiding consciousness bearing witness concerning a man's conduct.

συνείδον, I perceived, I was aware of, I saw distinctly, I realized: for the etymologically related σύνοιδα, see s.v. σύνειμι, I go with, I accompany, Lk. viii 4.

σύνειμι, I am with. I am in company with, I company mith.

συνεισέρχομαι, I go in with, I enter with.

συνέκδημος, a travelling-companion.

συνεκλεκτός, fellow-chosen, fellow-elect, understand έκκλησία.

συνεπιμαρτυρέω, I add my testimony to that already given. συνεπιτίθεμαι (lit. I join in attacking), I join in the charge.

συνέπομαι, I accompany.

συνεργέω, I work along with, I co-operate with.

συνεργός, a fellow-worker.

συνέρχομαι, I go along with, I accompany; I come (meet) together with others, $a d r \hat{\varphi}$ in Mk. xiv 53 being = $\pi \rho d s$ αὐτόν: (conuenio) I have sexual intercourse, Mt. i 18. συνεσθίω, I eat in company with.

σύνεσις, practical discernment, intelligence, understanding.

συνετός (lit. one who can put things together, from συνίημι), intelligent; in Mt. xi 25, Lk. x. 21 it doubtless refers to Pharisees learned in the law.

συνευδοκέω. I entirely approve of. συνευωχέομαι, I feast along with. συνεφίστημι: 2 aor. intr. (the multitude) rose up together, set upon together. συνέχω, (a) I hold together, hence I restrain; I close, Ac. vii 57; I press from every side, Lk. viii 45, xix 43; (b) I hold seized, I have in charge, Lk. xxii 63, so pass. met. I am pressed, Ac. xviii 5: esp. in pass. with datives, I am seized (by), I am afflicted (by), I am suffering (from), e.g. Mt. iv 24, Lk. viii 37: I urge, impel, compel, Lk, xii 50, 2 Cor, v 14, Phil. i 23. συνζάω, I live along with (in company with). συνζεύγνυμι, I yoke (harness) together, join. συνζητέω (lit. I seek in company), I discuss, debate, dispute. συνξήτησις, discussion, debate. συνζητητής, a discusser, debater. σύνζυγος, yoke-fellow, companion, colleague (perhaps a proper name). συνζωοποιέω, I make living along with. συνήδομαι, I delight in. συνήθεια, custom, habit: c. gen. habituation to, intercourse with, familiarity with, I Cor. viii 7. συνηλικιώτης, a contemporary. συνθάπτω, I bury along with. συνθλάω, I break in pieces, break completely. συνθλίβω, I press closely upon, hustle. συνθρύπτω (lit. I crush to pieces), I weaken thoroughly, unman.

συνίημι, I understand; I have understanding.

συνίστημι, συνιστάνω, (a) in transitive tenses, (1) I recommend, commend, introduce, Rom. xvi 1, 2 Cor. iii 1, iv 2, v 12, vi 4, x 12, 18, xii 11; (2) I show, prove, Rom. iii 5, v 8, 2 Cor. vii 11, Gal. ii 18; (b) in intransitive tenses, (1) I stand with (by), Lk. ix 32; (2) I consist, I am held together, Col. i 17, 2 Pet. iii 5. συνκάθημαι, I am sitting (seated) with: in Ac. xxvi 30, perhaps to be compared with English assessor.

συνκαθίζω, (a) tr. I cause to sit along with: (b) intr. I sit in company (together). συνκακοπαθέω, I am ill treated along with, I take my share of suffering (in 2 Tim. 18 the dat, is not governed by σvv , but = for the benefit of). συνκακουχέω, I treat evilly (with hardship) along with. συνκαλέω. I call together, invite, summon; mid. I call together to myself. συνκαλύπτω, I veil (cover) completely. συνκάμπτω, I bend low, I cause to stoop low. συνκαταβαίνω, I come down along with (together). συνκατάθεσις, agreement, union. συνκατανεύω, I join in agreeing. συνκατατίθεμαι, I agree with. συνκαταψηφίζω, I number (reckon) along with. συνκεράννυμι, (a) I mix together, compound, I Cor. xii 24; (b) pass. with dat. of instrument (πίστει), I agree with, Heb. iv 2 (reading acc. plur.). συνκινέω, I stir violently. συνκλείω, I shut together; I enclose, I shut in on all sides, e. g. Rom. xi 32. συνκληρονόμος, a joint heir, a fellow heir. συνκοινωνέω, I have partnership in, I share in (with others). συνκοινωνός, a fellow sharer (in), a joint partaker (of). συνκομίζω, I carry (convey) together, i. e. to burial; or I take up for burial; hence I bury (cf. effero): perhaps, however, I get back, recover (the our-expressing the collecting of the mangled remains). συνκρίνω, I compare. συνκύπτω, I am bent double, bent in two, bowed down, συνλαλέω, I speak together (with). συνλυπέομαι, I am greatly pained (grieved). συνμαθητής, a fellow disciple, a fellow scholar. συνμαρτυρέω, I join in giving evidence (bearing witness) with. συνμερίζω, I cause to share with (in the sacrifices). συνμέτοχος, a fellow sharer, a partner.

συνμιμητής, a joint imitator, an imitator along (together) with others. συνοδεύω, I journey (travel) along with. συνοδία, a travelling company, caravan. σύνοιδα (conscius sum), I share knowledge with another, I am privy to anything. In fact the word especially implies consciousness of guilt, e.g. I Cor. iv 4. συνοικέω, I cohabit with, live in wedlock with. συνοικοδομέω, met. I build together. συνομιλέω. I talk with. συνομορέω, I am contiguous with, I am next door to. συνοχή (lit. compression; then narrowness), met. anxiety. συνπαθέω, I suffer along with. συνπαραγίνομαι, I arrive along with. συνπαρακαλέω, I cheer (encourage) along with. συνπαραλαμβάνω, I take along with me (as helper). συνπάρειμι, I am present (here) along with. συνπάσχω, I suffer together. συνπέμπω, I send along with. συνπεριλαμβάνω, I embrace closely. συνπίνω, I drink (wine) along with. συνπίπτω, I fall together, I fall in, I collapse. συνπληρόω, (a) I fill up, hence pass., by an idiom analogous to English, συνεπληροῦντο, Lk. viii 23, they were filling up (where it was really the ship that was filling up); (b) (Hebraistic) I complete, of the coming to an end of an interval of days before some event (in Ac. ii 1 the day of the event may be partly included). συνπνίγω, met. I choke utterly: in Lk. viii 42 by exaggeration (possibly slang), of pressing very hard upon, hustling, in a crowd (cf. the more correct συνθλίβω). συνπολίτης, a fellow-citizen. συνπορεύομαι, I journey with, I go with; I go together. συνπρεσβύτερος, a fellow-elder. συκσ., see συσσ. συνσταυρόω, I crucify along with, lit. or met.

συνστενάζω

ing-sheet, or possibly, I lay out, Ac. v 6; (b) I contract, compress; hence I shorten, 1 Cor. vii 29.

συνστενάζω, I groan together.

συνστοιχέω (properly a military term, I keep in line or file), I correspond exactly to.

συνστρατιώτης, a fellow-soldier, comrade in arms.

συνσχηματίζω, mid. I fashion myself in agreement with, I conform myself outwardly to.

σύνσωμος, sharing in a body: it has been taken as fellow-slave (see σωμα).

συντάσσω, I direct, instruct, command.

συντέλεια, with aiωνος, a characteristic expression of Jewish apocalyptic, conclusion, consummation, end of the present period of time.

συντελέω, I bring to an end, complete, finish, exhaust; I accomplish, fulfil, bring to pass.

συντέμνω, I cut down; hence I contract, limit, restrict

the scope of. συντηρέω, I keep safe.

συντίθημι, mid. and pass. I make a compact (agreement) with (together), I covenant with, I agree.

συντόμως, briefly.

συντρέχω, I run (rush) together, lit. or met.

συντρίβω, (a) I break; Ī bruise; (b) I trample upon, crush, Rom. xvi 20: I maul, Lk. ix 39; (c) met. pass. I am stunned, crushed, [Lk.] iv 18.

σύντριμμα, destruction, ruin.

σύντροφος, foster-brother: such is the lit. rendering, but it would appear to be a court title, and might therefore be translated a courtier.

συντυγχάνω, I encounter, come up with, come close to.

Συντύχη, Syntyche, a woman member of the church at Philippi.

συνυποκρίνομαι, pass. I dissemble along with.

συνυπουργέω, I co-operate in a subordinate capacity.

σύνφημι, I express agreement with, I agree with.

συνφύω, in 2 aor. pass. taking the place of a 2 aor. act.,

I grow up together with (another).

συνχαίρω, act. and pass. I rejoice with; perhaps I congratulate.

συνχέω (cf. συνχύννω), I confound.

συνχράομαι, I have intercourse with, I associate with.

συνχύννω, I confound.

σύνψυχος, one in feeling with others, sharing the feelings of others.

συνωδίνω, I unite in suffering travail (birth pangs, severe pain).

συνωμοσία, a conspiracy, plot.

Συράκουσαι (plur. because originally, as in many similar cases, both a citadel and a settlement in the valley), Syracuse, in E. Sicily.

Συρία, Syria, a great Roman imperial province, united with Cilicia.

Σύρος, Syrian, belonging to Syria.

Συροφοινίκισσα, Syro-phoenician, i.e. Phoenician (of Syria, in contrast to Carthage and its territory in N. Africa).

Σύρτις, Syrtis, a quicksand off the coast of N. Africa.

σύρω, I drag, pull, draw.

συσπαράσσω, I throw violently on the ground.

σύσσημον, a signal agreed upon between two parties.

συστατικός, recommending, introducing.

συστρέφω, (a) tr. I gather together, collect, Ac. xxviii 3; (b) mid. either, I press together (about one) or I stroll. συστροφή, a crowding together; hence, a seditious meeting, Ac. xix 40; a conspiracy, Ac. xxiii 12.

Συχάρ, Sychar, a 'city' of Samaria.

Συχέμ, Sychem, Shechem, Sicyma (later Neapolis, from which modern Nablus), a city of Samaria.

σφαγή, slaughter, sacrifice (of an animal); πρόβατον σφαγής (Hebraism), a sheep destined for sacrifice.

σφάγιον, a sacrifice (of an animal).

σφάζω, I slaughter; 1 sacrifice.

σφόδρα, greatly, exceedingly, very much.

σφοδρώς, exceedingly.

σφραγίζω, (a) I seal and thus close, for guardianship or

protection, Mt. xxvii 66, Rev. xx 3; (b) I conceal, Rev. x 4, xxii 10; (c) I mark with the impress of the signet ring, lit. or met.; (d) I confirm, make undoubted, John iii 33, vi 27; mid. Rom. xv 28 (cf. under (a)).

σφραγίs, à seal, a means not merely of attestation but also of closing, so that a cabinet, document, &c., could not be opened without breaking the seals.

σφυδρόν, an ankle-bone.

σφυρίς, σπυρίς (sporta, sportula), a flexible mat-basket made of rushes and such like, and used to carry either fish or eatables generally, a fish-basket, a fisherman's basket.

σχεδόν, almost, nearly.

σχημα, the outward (changeable) fashion (form).

σχίζω, I cleave, split; (of cloth) I rend, tear: of a crowd, I divide (sharply) into two parties.

σχίσμα, a cleavage, cleft, split, rent: so met. a division in a crowd, due to difference of opinion, a party division.

σχοινίον, a rope; a cable, hawser.

σχολάζω, (a) I have leisure, c. dat. for, 1 Cor. vii 5; (b)
I stand empty, of a house, Mt. xii 44, [Lk.] xi 25.

σχολή, a school, or lecture-hall.

σψίω, (a) I save, rescue a life from death, e.g. Mt. viii 25, a person from grave illness (and thus restore to health), e.g. Mt. ix 21; (b) thus specially, of God and His Messiah, I save, rescue, preserve, from spiritual death (cf. Heb. v 7) or spiritual disease, that is, from sin and its effects: the process is regarded as complete on God's part by the sacrifice of Jesus (e.g. Eph. ii 5), but as progressive in our experience (1 Cor. i 18) or only to be realized in the future after acknowledgement of sin and expressed trust in Jesus.

σῶμα, (a) the human body, alive or dead (e. g. Mt. xxvii 58); the physical nature, and thus in Greek thought distinguished from πνεῦμα (e. g. 1 Cor. v 3) or ψυχή (e. g. 1 Thess. v 23); Hebraistic genitives (= adjections)

tives) άμαρτίας, σαρκός, sometimes follow; (b) figuratively, the Church is the Body of the Messiah who is the Head (e.g. Eph. i 23); (c) a slave, as a mere body and nothing more, Rev. xviii 13.

σωματικός, (a) bodily, hence almost = visible, tangible, Lk. iii 22; (b) bodily, physical, contrasted with

'mental', 'spiritual', r Tim. iv 8.

σωματικώς, bodily, in a bodily way, almost = visibly.

Σώπατρος (a pet-form of Σωσίπατρος), Sopater, son of Pyrrhus, and a Christian of Beroea in Macedonia.

σωρεύω, I heap: c. acc. et dat., I overwhelm some one

with something, 2 Tim. iii 6.

Σωσθένης, Sosthenes, the ruler of the synagogue at Corinth (Ac. xviii 17), probably to be identified with the Christian of 1 Cor. i 1.

Σωσίπατρος, Sosipater, a Christian at Rome.

σωτήρ (a word familiar to the Graeco-Roman world as a constant epithet of kings like the Ptolemies and of the Roman emperors, especially in the phrase ὁ σωτήρ τοῦ κόσμου [cf. John iv 42, 1 John iv 14], connoting probably preserver from the enemies of the nation or the empire, and thus a maintainer of life and prosperity), saviour, rescuer, preserver, a term applied to (the) God and to the Messiah with respect to the

human race and sin and its consequences.

σωτηρία (in extra-Biblical language [= salus] has a reference generally to bodily health, welfare [so also Ac. xxvii 34, Heb. xi 7], especially as recovered after illness, but also to deliverance from every calamity, victory over enemies), the salvation to be wrought by the Messiah for the Jews, the release from the foreign yoke in particular and the recovery of independence (cf. John iv 22): in purely Christian terminology, far fuller in content, including complete recovery of health from the disease of sin, release from captivity to it.

σωτήριον (neut. of adj. σωτήριος used as substantive, properly that which produces σωτηρία, a sacrifice or

σωτήριος

gift dedicated to bring salvation, or to give thanks for salvation), the Messianic salvation (cf. $\sigma\omega\eta\rho$ ia) in the wide sense.

σωτήριος, bringing salvation, fraught with salvation.

σωφρονέω, (a) I am in my senses, Mk. v 15 (Lk. viii 35); (b) I am sober-minded, I am orderly and restrained in all the relations of life.

σωφρονίζω, (lit. I make σώφρων, hence) I admonish, warn. σωφρονισμός, self-discipline.

σωφρόνως, sobermindedly.

σωφροσύνη, sound sense, sobermindedness.

σώφρων (from σως, safe, sound, and φρήν, the mind), soberminded, prudent.

\mathbf{T}

Ταβειθά, Tabitha, a Christian woman at Joppa.

Ταβέρναι, Τρεῖς Ταβέρναι (Latin) Tres Tabernae, Three Shops, the name of a village or town on the Appian Way, about thirty-three miles from Rome.

τάγμα (a military term), rank; division.

такто́s, appointed, arranged.

ταλαιπωρέω, I am wretched (afflicted, in distress).

ταλαιπωρία, wretchedness, distress, misery.

ταλαίπωρος, wretched, miserable.

ταλαντιαίος, a talent in weight or size. (But αγώνες ταλαντιαίοι are games where the value of the prizes

amounted to a talent.)

τάλαντον, a talent, that is a talent-weight (see ταλαντιαῖος) of silver, both the weight and the value being different in different countries and at different times. A common value was 6000 denarii, that is somewhat between £175 and £235, but with much greater purchasing power.

ταλειθά (Aramaic), maiden.

ταμεῖον (syncopated from ταμιεῖον, and first appearing in syncopated form in first cent. after Christ), an office, a private room: also a store, Lk. xii 24 (being derived from ταμίας, 'a steward').

τάξις. (a) appointed order. Lk. i 8: regulation, rule, perhaps office, Heb. v 6, &c.; (b) right order, 1 Cor. xiv

40, orderly attitude, Col. ii 5.

ταπεινός, of low estate, poor (and thus despised by the mass of mankind); also poor in spirit, meek, a notion often combined by the Jews with the previous.

ταπεινοφροσύνη, meekness; lowliness, humility.

ταπεινόφρων, meek-minded; humble-minded.

ταπεινόω, lit. I make low, I lower, Lk. iii 5: generally met. I humble.

ταπείνωσις, a being brought low, Ac. viii 33, James i 10: meekness; humility (ταπείνωσις et humilitas uirtutis dicitur et humilitas adflictionis, Ambrose, expos. ps. cxviii 20 10 § 2).

ταράσσω, I disturb, trouble.

ταραχή, disturbing, ruffling.

τάραχος, disturbance.

Tapoeús, belonging to Tarsus, a Tarsian.

Taρσός, Tarsus, the capital of the Roman province Cilicia.

ταρταρόω, I send to Tartarus (Tartarus being in the Greek view a place of punishment under the earth, to which, for example, the Titans were sent).

τάσσω, (a) I put in its place, assign, fix, Mt. viii 9 (v. l.), Lk. vii 8, Ac. xiii 48, xxii 10, Rom. xiii 1, 1 Cor. xvi 15; (b) I order, c. acc. et inf. Ac. xv 2: mid. I order by virtue of my power (authority), Mt. xxviii 16; with plural subject, we fix upon among ourselves, Ac. xxviii 23.

ταῦρος, a bull; an ox.

ταφή (sepultura), burial.

τάφος, a tomb; sepulchral monument.

τάχα, perhaps.

τάχειον, see ταχέως.

ταχέως, quickly, swiftly, speedily: compar. form τάχειον (with superl. force in all places except John xx 4): superl. ως τάχιστα, as quickly as possible.

ταχινός, speedy, possibly sudden.

τάχιστα, see ταχέως.

τάχος, quickness; ἐν τάχει, adverbially, speedily, quickly. ταχύ (neut. of ταχύς as adv.), quickly, speedily.

ταχύς, quick.

τε, an enclitic connective particle, weaker in force than καί, to which it is related as -que to et (ac, atque), and:
τε...τε, τε... δέ, both... and.

τείχος, a wall, especially the wall of a city.

текриргог, an infallible proof, a piece of certain (convincing) evidence.

TERVION (a diminutive form, suggesting affection,

applied to grown up persons), little child.

τεκνογονείν, to bear a child (children), to become a mother.

τεκνογονία, child-bearing; motherhood.

τέκνον, (a) a child, used affectionately also of grown up persons; (b) met. (Hebraistic, cf. viós) c. gen., of those who show qualities like that expressed by the genitive; σοφίας, cf. Lk. vii 35, those who draw from wisdom the impulses which mould their lives, and are as it were its representatives to others in speech and acts, those who show wisdom, φωτός Eph. v 8, ὑπακοῆς I Pet. i 14, τέκνα θεοῦ, of godlike nature, of godly nature.

τεκνοτροφέω, I bring up children.

τέκτων, a worker in wood, a carpenter.

τέλειος (from τέλος, 'final end'), (a) full-grown, mature, complete, having reached its utmost development, e.g. Eph. iv 13, Heb. v 14; (b) completely good (simply), James i 4; completely operative, James i 17; perfect, as dealing with universal principles, James i 25; perfect in character, Mt. v 48, James iii 2, &c.

τελειότης, moral completeness (perfection).

τελειδω, I bring to completion, I complete: of persons,
I bring to ethical or spiritual maturity (completeness):
I fulfil, John xix 28.

τελείως, perfectly, absolutely, with νήφοντες, I Pet. i 13. τελείωσις, a bringing to completion (perfection, fulfilment). τελειωτής, a completer, perfecter.

τελεσφορέω, I bring (the fruit) to maturity.

τελευτάω (lit. I end), I die.

τελευτή (lit. end), death.

τελέω, (a) I end, complete, accomplish, finish: also I fulfil; in Gal. v 16, possibly I perform; (b) of

taxes, dues, I pay, Mt. xvii 24, Rom. xiii 6.

τέλος, (a) sing. (τέλος dicitur Graece quod nos Latine et finem dicimus et consummationem; τέλος autem et consummationis ipsius finis est, Ambros. expos. ps. cxviii 12 45 § 1) the end, the final end of anything; els τέλος, continually, Lk. xviii 5; the result, the culmination, e.g. 1 Pet. i 9; fulfilment, Lk. xxii 37; (b) especially plur. revenues, dues, Mt. xvii 25, also sing. Rom. xiii 7: of the spiritual revenues of the ages, 1 Cor. x 11.

τελώνης, collector (receiver) of customs, tax-gatherer, revenue official, of any rank, but especially of Jews of the lower rank, who collected revenue for the Roman overlord, detested by their fellow-countrymen and

practically identified with άμαρτωλοί.

τελώνιον, a revenue office; a custom-house.

τέραs, a prodigy, an extraordinary occurrence (appearance, act), a startling portent.

Téρτιος (Latin), Tertius, a Roman (?) Christian, who wrote the Epistle to the Romans at Paul's dictation.

Τέρτυλλος (Latin), Tertullus, a barrister acting as professional prosecutor of St. Paul at Caesarea.

τεσσαράκοντα (the spelling τεσσεράκοντα is late and illiterate), forty.

τεσσαρακονταετής, of forty years, forty years long.

τέσσαρες, four.

τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, fourteenth.

τεταρταίοs, of the fourth day (Greek idiom often personalises such adjectives), four days since he died.

τέταρτος, fourth.

τετρααρχέω, I rule as tetrarch.

τετραάρχης, a tetrarch, that is, the ruler of a fourth part of a territory divided into four parts for efficient

τετράγωνος

government, a division sometimes found in the Roman East.

τετράγωνος, with four corners, square.

τετράδιον (quaternio), a quaternion, a group of four soldiers.

τετρακισχίλιοι, four thousand.

τετρακόσιοι, four hundred.

τετράμηνος, adj., of four months (understand χρόνος): hence, four months.

τετραπλόος (quadruplex, quadruplus), fourfold, four times as much.

τετράπους (quadrupes), four-footed; a quadruped.

τεφρόω, I cover with, or I convert into, ashes.

τέχνη, art, handicraft, trade.

τεχνίτης, a craftsman, an artisan: c. gen. a designer, Heb. xi 10.

τήκομαι, I melt (intr.).

τηλαυγῶς (so old MSS. [including W, the Washington (Freer) Gospels], clearly from afar, clearly: but others of equal age read δηλαυγῶς, which see).

τηλικοῦτος, so large, so great.

τηρέω, (a) lit. I watch, observe; (b) I guard, preserve, keep, protect; (c) of commandments and regulations, I observe, keep, obey.

τήρησις, (a) a keeping, an observance, 1 Cor. vii 19;

(b) a place of custody.

Τιβεριάς, Tiberias, a town in Galilee on the western border of the sea called after it.

Τιβέριος, Tiberius, the second Roman emperor (died

A.D. 37).

τίθημι, I place, put, set forth: sometimes with two accusatives, the second in the predicate, e.g. πατέρα πολλῶν ἐθνῶν τέθεικά σε, Rom.iv 17, I have made you a father, &c.: τίθημι γόνατα, I kneel: τίθεμαι εἰς ὧτα. ἐν καρδία, I put into my ears, into my mind, i.e. I attend to, e.g. Lk.i 66, ix 44: τίθημι (pono) ψυχήν, e.g. John x 11, &c., for the synoptic and usual δίδωμι, I give up my life, I offer up my life.

τίκτω (of a woman), I bear, give birth to, bring forth: hence met., of the earth, Heb. vi 7, of evil desire, James i 15.

τίλλω, I pluck, pull, pick.

Τιμαίος, Timaeus, father of the blind beggar Bartimaeus. τιμάω, I honour, give honour to.

тин, (a) honour, e.g. John iv 44; (b) price, e.g. Mt. xxvii 6.

τίμιος, precious, valuable, in the literal sense (of money value), e.g. Rev. xvii 4, and also, e.g. Ac. v 34, in an extended sense.

τιμιότης, preciousness.

Τιμόθεος, Timothy, a Christian of Lystra, helper of St. Paul.

Τίμων, Timon, one of the seven original 'deacons' at Jerusalem.

τιμωρέω, I punish.

τιμωρία, (deserved) punishment.

τίνω, *Ι þay*.

ris, masc, and fem., ri neut., interrogative pronoun and (sometimes) adjective, who? what? which? (usually of more than two, but sometimes = $\pi \delta \tau \epsilon \rho \sigma s$, of two only, e.g. Mt. xxi 31): $\tau i = what \ reward \ r$ 27: τί neut. as predicate to ταῦτα, e.g. Lk. xv 26, Ac. xvii 20 (v. l.), John vi 9 (what use are they?), also adverbially = why? Mt. vi 28, Lk. ii 48, Ac. xiv 15. like διὰ τί and ἵνα τί (sc. γένηται), as well as τί δ, τι $(\ddot{o}\tau_i) = \tau_i$ γέγονεν ὅτι (or δι' ὅ,τι) (cf. John xiv 22): τ_i άρα ὁ Πέτρος εγένετο (cf. Fr. que devenir), what then had happened to Peter, Ac. xii 18, τί ἄρα τὸ παιδίον τοῦτο ἔσται; Lk. i 66, Ac. v 24 (τί in predicate), abbreviated, ούτος δὲ τί; what will become of him? John xxi 21: (Hebraistic) how, Mt. vii 14 (v.l.), Lk. xii 49, 1 Cor. vii 16: τί πρὸς ήμας (SC. ἐστιν); what have we to do with it? Mt. xxvii 4, cf. John xxi 22, 1 Cor. v 12 (see also under σύ); τί γάρ; what does it matter? or what difference does it make? Rom. iii 3, Phil. i 18; τί οὖν (Sc. ? ἐροῦμεν); Rom. vi 15, masc. ἐγὼ τίς ήμην; Ac. xi 17:

double interrogative, τίς τί ἄρη, Mk. xv 24, τίς τί (what each) διεπραγματεύσατο, Lk. xix 15 (v.l.). Sometimes tis is confused with the relative botts. bs. which is rather a sign of illiteracy, Mt. x 19, Lk. xvii 8, Ac. xiii 25 (according to one punctuation), James iii 13 (if read as one sentence). In Lk. xi 5, 11, $\tau is (= \epsilon i \tau is)$ (cf. Phil. ii 1) is non-Greek and Semitic. τις (enclitic), masc. and fem., τι neut., indefinite pronoun and adjective, some one, any one, something, anything: a (an), a certain, any, some: special uses, ἀπαρχήν τινα, softening the metaphor (quidam), so to speak, a sort of, James i 18: with numbers, making indefinite, about, but rwas dvo, a certain two, Ac. xxiii 23 (cf. Lk. xxii 50, John xi 49): with adjectives, strengthening (quidam), Heb. x 27, cf. Ac. v 36, viii q: ri, something special, Gal. ii 6, vi 3. Sometimes unexpressed, where it would be expected (Hebraism?), John vii 40, xvi 17, Ac. xix 33, xxi 16, &c.

Tírios, Titius, the second name (nomen) of a Christian Roman citizen at Corinth, his first name (praenomen)

being unknown.

τίτλος (Latin) (titulus), an inscription.

Tiros, Titus, a Greek Christian, helper of St. Paul, perhaps also brother of Luke.

τοιγαροῦν, accordingly, wherefore.

τοίνυν, 50.

τοιόσδε, of such character, to the following effect.

τοιοῦτος (talis), of such a kind (character), such.

τοίχος, a wall.

τόκος (from τίκτω, cf. Shakespeare's 'breed of barren

metal'), interest.

τολμάω, I have courage, I dare, I have the hardihood; I take courage, Mk. xv 43; I submit to, Rom. v 7.

τολμηρώς, courageously.

τολμητής, a shameless and headstrong man.

τομός, cutting, with cutting power.

τόξον, a bow (and arrows).

τοπάζιον, a topaz.

τόπος (locus), a place; κατὰ τόπους, in various places, Mk. xiii 8, &c., διδόναι τόπου, to make room for, give place to, Lk. xiv 9, &c.: met. an opportunity, Ac. xxv 16, Rom. xv 23, Eph. iv 27, Heb. xii 17.

τοσοῦτος (tantus), so great, so large; of time, so long, plur. (tot, later tanti) so many: τοσούτου, at such and

such a price, Ac. v 8.

τότε, then, at that time; ὁ τότε κόσμος, the world of that day, 2 Pet. iii 6; ἀπὸ τότε, from that time, thence-forward, Mt. iv 17, &c.: very often in Mt. representing Hebrew wāw consecutive, and thus simply continuing the narrative.

τοθναντίον (syncopated from τὸ ἐναντίον, the opposite), as adv. on the contrary.

τοῦνομα (syncopated from τὸ ὅνομα), as adv., by name.

τράγος, a goat.

τράπεζα, a table.

τραπεζίτης (from τράπεζα, money-changer's lable), a money-changer, a banker.

τραῦμα, *a wound*.

τραυματίζω, I wound.

τραχηλίζω (from τράχηλος, 'neck', probably referring originally to the bending back of the head in sacrifice so as to expose the neck: but, whatever be the origin of the expression, the met. sense is clear): τετραχηλισμένα, open, manifest.

τράχηλος, the neck: τον έσυτων τράχηλον υποθείναι, to lay down their own necks, i. e. to risk their own lives.

τραχύς, rough.

Τραχωνιτίs, Trachonitic, belonging to Trachon, adj. applied to a hilly region (inhabited by a nomad tribe), considerably to the south of Damascus, called also Ituraean.

τρείς, three; μετά τρείς ήμέρας = τη τρίτη ήμέρα.

τρέμω, I tremble.

τρέφω, I nourish, feed; I bring up, Lk.iv 16: met., James v 5.

τρέχω, *I run*; sometimes c. acc. of the course, Heb. xii 1: also met., e. g. Gal. ii 2.

τρῆμα, opening, hole; eye of needle (perhaps a favourite term of medical writers).

τριάκοντα, thirty.

τριακόσιοι, three hundred.

τρίβολος, a thistle.

τρίβος, a path, track.

τριετία, a period of three years, three years.

τρίζω, I grind, crunch.

τρίμηνος, lasting three months: acc. neut. as adv. three months.

τρίς, thrice, three times.

τρίστεγος, having three roofs, with three floors (stories): hence neut. as noun, the third floor, but it is uncertain whether the ground floor was counted or not in this enumeration; if so, we should have to translate, the second floor.

τρισχίλιοι, three thousand.

τρίτον, acc. neut. of adj., generally with definite article, as adv., the third time; third, in the third place, I Cor. xii 28.

τρίτος (see also τρίτον), third: ἐκ τρίτου, a third time: τῆ τρίτη ἡμέρα (according to the ancient method of counting), on the third day, two days after, on the next day but one, on the day after to-morrow.

τρίχινος, made of hair.

τρόμος, trembling.

τροπή, any change undergone by any object; hence referring to night and day, or the waxing and waning of the moon, the solstice, &c.

τρόπος, manner, way: often acc. as adv. δν τρόπον, in the way in which, as, also with κατά, &c.; manner of life, Heb. xiii 5.

τροποφορέω, I bear (endure) the ways (disposition) of (v, l,).

трофή, nourishment, food, sustenance.

Τρόφιμος, Trophimus, a Christian of Ephesus in Asia.

τροφός, a nurse (and thus of a mother who suckles her own children).

τροφοφορέω, I carry, dandle as a nurse (v.l.).

τροχιά, (orbita [from orbis], a track; hence) a road.

τροχός, (a wheel; hence) the chariot-wheel of man as he advances on the way of life, following his appointed course.

τρύβλιον, a dish.

τρυγάω, I gather (always of grapes, τρύξ).

τρυγών, a turtledove.

τρυμαλιά, an opening, hole; an eye of needle.

τρύπημα, a hole; an eye.

Τρύφαινα, Tryphaena, a woman-Christian in Rome.

τρυφάω, I live a luxurious life.

τρυφή, luxury.

Τρυφώσα, Tryphosa, a woman-Christian in Rome, perhaps a sister of Tryphaena.

Τρφάς, Troas, a harbour city of Mysia.

Τρωγύλλιον, Trogyllium, a promontory somewhat to the south of Ephesus.

τρώγω (originally I munch, I eat audibly), I eat. (This

word was displacing ἐσθίω in ordinary use.)

τυγχάνω, (a) c. gen. I obtain; (b) absol. I chance, happen: τυχών, ordinary, everyday, Ac. xix 11, xxviii 2; εὶ τύχοι (lit. if it should happen), it may chance; old acc. absolute, belonging to impersonal verbs, τυχόν, perhaps.

τυμπανίζω (from τύμπανον, 'drum' used in worship, then 'implement of torture'), I break on the wheel.

τυπικώς, either by way of example, or typically, pre-

figuratively.

τύπος (originally, the mark of a blow, cf. John xx 25: then a stamp struck by a die), (a) a figure; a copy, image; (b) a pattern, model; (c) a type, prefiguring something or somebody.

τύπτω, I strike.

Túparros, Tyrannus an inhabitant of Ephesus, probably a rhetorician.

Τύριος

Túpios, a Tyrian, an inhabitant of Tyre.

Túpos, Tyre, an ancient city, the capital of Phoenicia.

τυφλός, blind, either lit. or met.

τυφλόω, I blind, make blind, lit. or met.

тифона, intr. I smoke.

τυφόω: pass. I am puffed up, I am haughty.

τυφωνικός (from τυφώς, 'a vehement wind'); ἄνεμος, a heavy eddying squall.

Tuxikós (or Túxikos), Tychicus, a Christian of the Roman province Asia.

Υ

υακίνθινος, of the colour of the martagon lily, that is, of a dusky red colour.

υάκινθος, a sapphire of dusky red colour like the martagon

ύάλινος, glassy, transparent as glass.

űαλος, glass.

ύβρίζω, I treat insolently (outrageously), I insult.

υβρις, (a) wanton insult, outrage, 2 Cor. xii 10; (b) injury, loss, due to the sea.

ύβριστής, noun as adj. insolent, insulting, outrageous.

ύγιαίνω, I am in (good) health, I am healthy (well): hence met. in connexion with words and teaching, I am right, reasonable.

bying, whole, in health, sound; restored to health: met. reasonable.

ύγρός, moist, full of sap.

ύδρία, a waterpot (hence, of any pot).

ύδροποτέω, I drink water (alone, not mixed with wine).

ύδρωπικός, dropsical, afflicted with dropsy.

ύδωρ, water: ύδωρ ζων (aqua uiua), ζωής (Hebraistic genitive), flowing water (as opposed to stagnant). John iv 10, &c.

ύετός (imber), a shower of rain; rain.

υίοθεσία, adoption.

viós, (a) a son in the ordinary sense, with this difference, that one must keep in mind the greater solidarity of the family in ancient times and the greater ease in identifying father and son thence arising; also a male descendant, Mt. i 1, &c.; (b) in special senses: with a genitive of the Deity, θεοῦ, ὑψίστου, εὐλογητοῦ ('sons of God' in Job i 6, &c., rendered by äγγελοι 'angels', are members of the heavenly court gathered round Yahweh, and all men could be called 'sons of God' as having been created by Him), rarely of a class of human beings, and in such cases only of those who perfectly perform God's will, those in and through whom His will is made known and who are thus like Him, e.g. Mt. vo; generally of Jesus, who as God's Son in an unique sense, as specially united with Him, is the Messiah, God's representative on earth, by whom His will is perfectly performed, and thus at times as it were identified with Him. Mk. i 11. &c.: ὁ υίὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, (lit. the Son of the Man, an Aramaistic expression, originally equivalent to 6 ανθρωπος, cf. Mk. iii 28, Rev. i 13, the man, the human being, simply, but) at some stage (cf. Dan. vii 13 and Parables of Enoch for the growth in the use of the expression) become a Messianic title, used by Jesus Himself, representing the whole human race in the one Man, the Son of Man, who has to suffer but will be glorified, Mk. viii 29, 31 f., Mt. xvi 13, 27 f., cf. Lk. ix 18, 22 f., &c.: a similar Hebraism with genitives indicating qualities, &c., απειθείας, απωλείας, γεέννης (cf. also διαβόλου), used of persons who so perfectly exemplify these qualities, &c., that they can be spoken of as having a family likeness to them (cf. Térror).

δλη, wood, timber, brushwood.

Yµévacos, Hymenaeus, a backsliding Christian.

ύμέτερος, *your* .

ύμνεω, (a) intr. I sing a hymn; (b) tr. I praise in a hymn.

υμνος, a hymn, especially of praise to God.

ύπάγω, I go away, withdraw, depart; I depart this life, Mt. xxvi 24.

ὑπακοή, obedience.

ύπακούω, I obey: c. infin., Heb. xi 8.

υπανδρος, under the authority of a husband.

ύπαντάω, I meet.

υπάντησις, meeting, act of meeting.

υπαρξις, a possession, generally of personal property.

ύπάρχω, I am, denoting originally a state or condition still subsisting in contrast to what is temporary or accidental: τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, one's belongings, possessions, personal property.

ὑπείκω, I yield, submit.

ύπεναιτίος, opposing, hostile; substantive, adversary, Heb. x 27.

ὑπέρ, (a) c. gen. (1) for, on behalf of, for the sake of (opposite to κατά, e.g. Mk. ix 40), as agent of, Philem. 13; perhaps, in memory of, I Cor. xv 29;
(2) colourlessly, concerning, about, as to, John i 30, 2 Cor. viii 23, xii 8, Phil. i 7, iv 10, 2 Thess. ii 1, and perhaps elsewhere; (3) of the goal one wants to reach, with a view to, 2 Cor. i 6, Phil. ii 13; (b) c. acc. over, beyond, indicating excess, so also with the comparative, than, Lk, xvi 8, John xii 43 (v. l.), Ac. xx 35 (v. l.), Heb., iv 12, and in compound expressions given below.

υπερ, as adverb, an ancient use, more (than they).

ύπεραίρω, lit. I raise beyond: pass. met. I am exceedingly uplified.

υπέρακμος, of doubtful meaning; probably of excessive sexual vigour (of the man), rather than past the bloom of youth (of the woman).

ὑπεράνω, far abovè.

ὑπεραυξάνω, intr. I grow exceedingly.

ὑπερβαίνω, intr. I transgress.

ύπερβαλλόντως, exceedingly.

ύπερβάλλω, intr. I exceed, surpass, c. gen.: pcpl. present, absolutely, excessive, extraordinary.

ύπερβολή, excess, abundance; καθ' ὑπερβολήν, superlatively, exceedingly, beyond measure.

ύπερείδον, I looked past, overlooked, pretended not to see.

ύπερέκεινος, lit. beyond yonder: τὰ ὑπερέκεινα, the places beyond, c. gen.

ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ, most exceedingly.

ύπερεκπερισσώς, most exceedingly, I Thess. v 13 (v. l.).

ύπερεκτείνω, tr. I stretch beyond the measure assigned to me.

ύπερεκχύννω, I pour out so that it overflows.

ύπερεντυγχάνω, I supplicate on behalf of.

υπερέχω, absol. or c. gen. or c. acc. I am superior, I am supreme: I surpass.

υπερηφανία, haughtiness, arrogance.

ὑπερήφανος, haughty, disdainful, arrogant.

ύπερλίαν (lit. more than very much): in irony, οι ύπερλίαν απόστολοι, the super-apostles.

ύπερνικάω, I score a heavy victory; I am more than a conqueror.

ὑπέρογκος (lit. of great or excessive bulk), arrogant.

ύπεροχή, superiority, 1 Cor. ii 1; a position of superiority, 1 Tim. ii 2.

ύπερπερισσεύω, (a) intr. I abound exceedingly; (b) mid. as act. I overflow.

ὑπερπερισσώς, most exceedingly.

ὑπερπλεονόζω, I abound exceedingly, I am exceedingly abundant.

ύπερυψόω, I elevate greatly (exceedingly).

ὑπερφρονέω, I have high notions.

ύπερώον, an upper room, an upstairs room.

ὑπέχω, I undergo.

ὑπήκοος, obedient.

ύπηρετέω, I serve, minister to.

ύπηρέτης, a servani, an attendant.

υπνος, sleep.

ὑπό, (a) c. gen., especially of a person as the original author (contrast διά), with a verb passive or quasipassive (cf. Rev. vi 8), by; (b) c. acc., (1) both lit. and met., under, after a verb of motion, and so answering the question 'whither?'; (2) both lit. and met., after a verb of rest, and so answering the question 'where?'; (3) of time (sub), about, Ac. v 21.

ύποβάλλω, I suborn.

ύπογραμμός, (properly a piece of calligraphy, a copy, for children to imitate; hence) a model, a type, which has to be followed.

ὑπόδειγμα, (a) a sign, image of something, Heb. viii 5, ix 23; (b) an example, given for imitation.

ύποδείκυυμ, I point out, show; hence I advise, warn, Mt. iii 7. Lk. iii 7.

ὑποδέχομαι, I receive under my roof, I welcome to my house,
I entertain hospitably.

ύποδέω (lit. I bind under), mid. I put on (my feet).

ύπόδημα (cf. ύποδέω), a shoe.

ύπόδικος (a forensic word), liable to (brought under) the judgement of, answerable to.

υποζύγιον, a beast of burden, either an ass or a mule.

ὑποζώννυμι, I undergird, frap, that is, I fasten cables vertically round the hull of the ship to prevent the timbers from straining or giving way.

ὑποκάτω, underneath.

ύποκρίνομαι, I act the part, pretend.

ύπόκρισις (acting a part, properly), hypocrisy, pose.

ύποκριτής (properly an actor), a hypocrite, one who outwardly plays the part of a religious man to perfection, but is inwardly alien to the spirit of true religion.

υπολαμβάνω, (a) (subueho) I receive from beneath, I take up, Ac. i 9; (b) I welcome, entertain, 3 John 8; (c) I catch up in speech, by answering or contradicting or supplementing, Lk. x 30; (d) I suppose, imagine.

ύπόλειμμα, a remnant.

ὑπολείπω, I leave behind.

ύπολήνιον, a wine-press, probably the lower (ύπο-) trough, smaller but deeper than the ληνόs proper, both being cut out of the solid rock.

ύπολιμπάνω (Ionic form) = ύπολείπω.

ύπομένω, (a) I remain behind, Lk. ii 43, Ac. xvii 14; (b) absolutely, I stand my ground, I show endurance, Mt. x 22, &c.; with τŷ θλίψει, Rom. xii 12, in persecution, amid persecution, with εἰs = ἐν, Heb. xii γ; (c) tr. I endure, bear up against.

ύπομιμνήσκω, I remind: pass. practically I remember,

Lk. xxii 61.

ύπόμνησις, remembrance, recollection.

ύπομονή, stedfast endurance, the virtue shown by martyrs. ὑπονοέω, I suppose.

ύπόνοια, a supposition, suspicion.

ὑποπλέω, I sail under the lee of (close to).

υποπνέω, I blow moderately (gently).

ύποπόδιον, a footstool (of the conquering king placing his foot on the neck of the conquered).

ύπόστασις (lit. an underlying), (a) confidence, assurance; (b) a giving substance (or reality) to, or a guaranteeing, Heb. xi I (where possibly title-deed is the sense);

(c) substance, reality, Heb. i 3.

ὑποστέλλω, act. tr. I withdraw, Gal. ii 12; mid. tr. I keep back, Ac. xx 20; intr. I withdraw, Heb. x 38; I shrink from, I shun (c. infin. and answering negative), Ac. xx 27.

ὑποστολή, withdrawal; shrinking.

ύποστρέφω, intr. I return; I withdraw, met., 2 Pet. ii 21. ύποστρωννύω, tr. I spread underneath.

ύποταγή, subordination, subjection, submission.

ὑποτάσσω (lit. I put in a lower rank, I rank under, a military term), I subject, I put into subjection: mid. (and pass.) I subordinate myself, I put myself into subjection, I submit.

υποτίθημι, (a) I place (put) under some danger, I expose;

(b) mid. I suggest, advise.

ύποτρέχω, I run before a wind under the lee of.

ύποτύπωσις, a figurative representation, serving as an example.

ὑποφέρω, I endure, suffer.

ὑποχωρέω, I withdraw.

ύπωπιάζω

ύπωπιάζω (from ὑπώπιου, which is from ὑπό and ἄψ, 'that part of the face under the eyes'), I strike under the eye, bruise; hence, I treat severely, I Cor. ix 27, I molest, annoy, harass, worry, exhaust, Lk. xviii 5. ὑs. a sow.

υσσωπος, hyssop. In John xix 29 ύσσώπφ is a graphic

error for ὑσσῷ (pilum), pike.

ύστερέω, (a) act. intr. I come late, I am late, Heb. iv 1;
I am left behind in the race for, I have no part in,
with ἀπό and the gen. of the end, Heb. xii 15; I fall
short, I am inferior, Mt. xix 20, 1 Cor. xii 24 (v.l.),
2 Cor. xi 5, xii 11; I am wanting (to), Mk. x 21 (v.l.),
John ii 3; I am without, c. gen. Lk. xxii 35; (b) pass.
I suffer from want, absol., or c. gen., or c. er and
dat.; I am worse off (for honour), 1 Cor. viii 8.

ύστέρημα, (a) that which is lacking, of things or persons; (b) want, poverty, Lk, xxi 4, 2 Cor. viii 14, ix 12, xi 9.

ύστέρησις, poverty, want.

иотероч, later, afterwards.

υστερος, (a) comparative, latter; (b) superlative, last, latest.

ὑφαίνω, I weave.

ύφαντός, *τυουεπ*.

ύψηλός, (a) lit. high, lofty; (b) met. μετὰ βραχίσνος ύψηλοῦ (Hebraistic), of God; with φρονεῦν, of haughtiness, arrogance, boasting.

ύψηλοφρονέω, I am haughty (arrogant).

งับเอาจร, highest, always as epithet either of God, or of the region where He lives.

υψος, (a) height; (b) heaven, Lk. i 78, xxiv 49, Eph. iv 8;

(c) met. spiritual height.

οψόω, I raise to a height, I lift up, I exalt, usually met. οψωμα, (a) height, Rom. viii 39; (b) loftiness, haughtiness, (self-)exaltation, 2 Cor. x 5 (but including concrete as well as abstract, whatever is lofty, &c.). φάγος, a glutton, gourmand.

φαίνω, (a) act. I shine, I shed light; (b) pass. (1) I shine; (2) I become visible, I appear, cf. εφάνη, impersonally, Mt. ix 33; (3) I become clear, appear, show myself as, Mt. vi 5, 16, 18, xxiii 27, Rom. vii 13, 2 Cor. xiii 7, 1 Pet. iv 18; (4) of the mind and judgement (= δοκεῖ, uidetur), Mk. xiv 64, Lk. xxiv 11.

Φάλεκ (Hebr.), Phalek, son of Eber, and one of the

ancestors of Jesus.

φανερός, clear, visible (as opposed to 'hidden', 'secret'); els φανερὸν ελθεῖν, to come into the open, to appear before the public, Mk. iv 22, Lk. viii 17, εν τῷ φανερῷ, in public.

φανερόω, I make clear (visible, manifest).

φανερώς, openly, overtly.

φανέρωσις, a showing forth, with objective gen.

φανός, (a light, a torch; then) a lantern.

Φανουήλ, Fanuhel, Phanuel, father of Anna the prophetess.

φαντάζω, I make to appear; το φανταζόμενου, the appear-

ance.

1423

φαντασία, show, display.

φάντασμα, an appearance; hence a ghost, a spirit.

φάραγξ, a hollow place, a hollow, a valley.

Φαραώ, properly a dynastic title (cf. Decebalus in Dacia, Candace in Ethiopia), but, though sometimes preceded by the definite article, probably everywhere understood as a proper name, *Pharaoh*, a king of Egypt.

Φαρές (Hebr.), Phares, son of Judah and one of the

ancestors of Jesus.

Φαρισαίος (lit. a Separatist, a Purist), a Pharisee, a member of the strict religious legalistic party in Judaism after the exile.

φαρμακεία, the practice of drugging, drugging; hence, especially, from the use of mysterious liquids, sorcery, witchcraft, inextricably combined with idolatry.

φάρμακον

φάρμακον, a drug; hence plur., of those used in sorcery, and thus sorcery, Rev. ix 21 (v. l.).

φαρμακός (see φαρμακεία), a sorcerer, magician.

φάσις (from φαίνω), information.

φάσκω, I say, either I say frequently, or I allege.

φάτνη, a manger, a feeding-trough.

φαῦλος, worthless, low, paltry, implying not so much what is evil as the limitations and paltrinesses belonging to a low order of things.

φέγγος, a light, ray, beam.

φείδομας, *I spare*, I exempt from punishment or injury (death).

φειδομένως, sparingly.

φελόνης (φαιλόνης), a metathesis from φαινόλης (Latin, paenula), a mantle, cloak.

Φέρω (fero), I carry, bear, bring; I conduct, lead, both tr. and intr.; perhaps, I make publicly known, Heb. ix 16.

φεύγω, I flee; I escape.

Φηλιξ (Latin), Felix, third name of (Marcus) Antonius Felix, procurator of the Roman province Judaea from an uncertain date (before A. D. 52?) till A. D. 59.

φήμη (fama), a report, a rumour.

φημί, I say.

φημίζω, I bruit about (circulate) a report.

Φήστος (Latin), Festus, third name of (?) Porcius Festus, procurator of the Roman province Judaea from A.D. 59.

φθάνω, (a) I anticipate, I precede, 1 Thess. iv 15; (b) I come, I arrive.

φθαρτός, perishable.

φθέγγομαι, I utter (a word), I open the mouth in speech.

φθείρω, (a) lit. I destroy, I waste; I damage, injure (in being); (b) usually met. I corrupt morally, I deprave, injure (in character); I seduce, 2 Cor. xi 3.

Φθινοπωρινός (derived from τὸ φθινόπωρον, which itself = φθίνουσα ὀπώρα, 'the concluding portion of the ὀπώρα'), autumnal, in autumn, when fruit is expected.

- φθόγγος, a measured harmonious sound, of voice or instrument; an utlerance.
- φθονέω, I envy.
- φθόνος, envy, grudge; plur. where related to various advantages.
- φθορά, rottenness, perishableness, corruption, decay, decomposition.
- φιάλη (poculum), strictly a wine-cup, much like a modern champagne-glass in shape; hence a cup.
- φιλάγαθος, loving what is good.
- Φιλαδελφία, Philadelphia, a city of the Roman province Asia.
- φιλαδελφία, love of brothers for each other; hence, love of the brethren, love of fellow-Christians, all being sons of the same Father in a special sense.
- φιλάδελφος, loving one's brothers (fellow-Christians).
- φίλανδρος, loving one's husband.
- φιλανθρωπία, (a) love of (for) mankind; (b) humanity, kindness, Ac. xxviii 2.
- φιλανθρώπως, kindly.
- φιλαργυρία, love of money.
- φιλάργυρος, loving money.
- φίλαυτος, loving self.
- φιλέω, *I love*, of friendship (contrast ἔραμαι [of passion] and ἀγαπάω [of reverential love]): *I kiss*, Mk. xiv 44, Mt. xxvi 48, Lk. xxii 47.
- φιλήδονος, loving (sensuous) pleasure.
- φίλημα, a kiss.
- Φιλήμων, Philemon, a Christian man of Colossae.
- Φίλητος, Philetus, a backsliding Christian at Rome.
- φιλία, friendship.
- Φιλιππήσιος (Latin [Philippensis], for the pure-Greek Φιλιππεύς, Φιλιππηνός), a Philippian, an inhabitant of Philippi.
- φίλιπποι, Philippi, a great city of the Roman province Macedonia.
- φίλιππος (a Greek name), Philip: (a) one of the twelve disciples of Jesus; (b) tetrarch of the Ituraean

275

and Trachonitic region, half-brother of Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee; perhaps another half-brother is intended in Mk. vi 17 and parallels; (c) one of the seven original 'deacons' at Jerusalem and a missionary, Ac. vi 5, viii 5-40, xxi 8.

φιλόθεος, loving God.

Φιλόλογος, Philologus, a Roman Christian.

φιλονεικία (see φιλόνεικος), emulation, rivalry.

φιλόνεικος (φίλος and νείκη [νίκη] 'victory'), contentious.

φιλοξενία, love to foreigners; entertainment of strangers.

φιλόξενος, friendly to foreigners; hospitable.

φιλοπρωτεύω, I love the first (chief) place.

φίλος, a friend.

φιλοσοφία, philosophy, in a bad sense, and perhaps identified with ἀπάτη.

φιλόσοφος, a philosopher.

φιλόστοργος, loving warmly (strongly).

φιλότεκνος, loving one's children.

φιλοτιμέσμαι, (earlier, I am ambitious; then, I act with public spirit; now,) I am zealous, I strive eagerly.

φιλοφρόνως, with friendly thoughtfulness.

φιμόω, *I muzzle*; hence, probably originally a slang use, *I silence*, φιμώθητι, be quiet / Mk. i 25, &c.

Φλέγων, Phlegon, a Roman Christian man.

φλογίζω, I set on fire.

φλόξ, a flame: πυρός (Hebraistic), a fiery flame: spiritualized, 2 Thess. i 8.

φλυαρέω, c. acc. I chatter (gossip) against.

φλύαρος, chattering, gossiping.

φοβέομαι, I fear, dread, reverence, absol. or c. acc. or c. infin.: also c. cognate acc. φόβον, πτόησιν, I fear greatly: c. ἀπό and genitive (Hebraism), I am afraid of, Mt. x 28 (Lk. xii 4): c. μή and conjunctive, I fear lest, I fear that.

φοβερός, fearful, terrible.

φόβητρον (φόβηθρον, probably more Lukan), an instrument of terror, an object of fear, a bugbear.

φόβος, fear, terror, often fear on the reverential side,

in reference to God, and such as inspires cautious dealing towards men, cf. I Pet. i 17.

Φοίβη, Phoebe, a leading Christian woman in the church at Cenchreae.

Φοινίκη, *Phoenice*, *Phoenicia*, a northern coast strip of the Roman province Syria.

Φοινίκισσα (feminine), Phoenician.

•oîriţ, Phoenix (perhaps modern Lutro), a bay on the south coast of Crete.

φοινιξ, a palm tree, John xii 13; a branch of a palm tree, a palm, Rev. vii 9.

φονεύς, a murderer.

φονεύω, c. acc. I murder; absol. I commit murder.

φόνος, murder.

φορέω, I carry; hence, very often, I wear.

Φόρον (Latin, Forum), Forum, Market, Market-Town.

φόρος (tributum), tribute, war-tax.

φορτίζω, I load, burden.

φορτίον, (a) a burden; (b) a cargo, Ac. xxvii 10.

Φορτουνατός (Latin), Fortunatus, a Christian of Corinth. φραγέλλιον (by dissimilation from Latin, flagellum), a lash.

φραγελλόω (Latin, flagello), I lash, flog.

φραγμός, a hedge, a fence, a partition; hence, a path bounded by hedges or fences, Lk. xiv 23.

φράζω, I explain, I interpret.

φράσσω, I stop, close.

φρέαρ, a well; hence, transferred, Rev. ix 1, 2.

φρεναπατάω (lit. I deceive the mind), I deceive.

φρεναπάτης (see φρεναπατάω), a deceiver; deceiving.

Φρήν, the mind.

φρίσσω (used properly of the standing of the hair on end with fear), I feel awe.

φρονέω, c. acc. I have in my mind, I think of, I set my mind upon, suggesting my moral interest, thought, and study, and not a mere unreflecting opinion: intr. I think, I cherish a habit of thought.

φρόνημα, an object of thought (or endeavour).

φρόνησις, understanding, which leads to right action.

φρόνιμος, sensible, prudent.

φρονίμως, wisely, sensibly, prudently.

φροντίζω, I am careful, I take care.

φρουρέω, I guard, or rather I garrison, lit. and met.

φρυάσσω, (properly, of the snorting and neighing of a high-spirited horse; then) I roar, rage.

φρύγανον, brushwood, copse.

Φρυγία, *Phrygia*, an ethnic district in Asia Minor, the north-western part of which was in the Roman province Asia, and the south-eastern part in the Roman province Galatia: in Ac. xvi 6 Φρυγίαν is adj.

Φύγελος, Phygelus, a Christian of the Roman province

Asia who deserted St. Paul.

φυγή, flight.

φυλακή, (a) (custodia) abstract, guardianship, guard, in cognate acc., Lk. ii 8, Ac. xii 6; (b) (custodia) a guard, Ac. xii 10; (c) much commoner, a prison; hence, the place of confinement of the spirits of the dead, I Pet. iii 19; (d) (uigilia), as a division of the night, (1) perhaps according to the old Jewish system by which there were three divisions, Lk. xii 38, (2) according to the Roman system, popularized in Judaea, by which there were four, Mk. vi 48 (cf. xiii 35), Mt. xiv 25, xxiv 43.

φυλακίζω, I put in prison, I imprison.

φυλακτήριον, a phylactery, an amulet, a parchment capsule containing little parchment rolls with the Hebrew texts, Exod. xiii 1-10, 11-16, Deut. vi 4-9, xi 13-21, affixed to the left upper arm or the forehead of men at morning prayer, and regarded as a protection (hence the name) against evil spirits.

φύλαξ, a guard (one person).

φυλάσσω, (a) I guard, protect, with personal or other concrete object, or (Lk. ii 8) cognate acc.; mid. I am on my guard, Lk. xii 15; (b) act. and mid., of customs or regulations, I keep, I observe.

φυλή, a tribe, especially one of the twelve tribes of

Israel, and perhaps (by analogy) of Christendom, lames i 1.

φύλλον, a leaf of a tree.

φύραμα, a mixture; hence a lump, a mass, lit. or met.

φυσικός, natural; φυσικά, 2 Pet. ii 12, creatures of instinct.

φυσικώς, by instinct.

φυσιόω (lit. I inflate), met. I puff up, with anger, conceit, &c.

φύσις, nature, inherent nature, in N.T. non-moral, neither good nor bad; φύσει, by nature, in myself (itself, &c.).

φυσίωσις, a puffing up (due to conceit).

φυτεία (lit. planting), a plant.

φυτεύω, I plant.

φύω, I grow, I grow up.

φωλεός, a hole in the earth.

Φωνέω, I give forth a sound, hence: (a) of a cock, I crow; (b) of men, I shout; (c) tr. I call (to myself), I summon; I invite, Lk. xiv 12; I address, John xiii 13.

φωνή, a sound; hence a voice.

φῶς, a light, particularly the light of the sun, but also the heavenly bodies specially, James i 17: as indispensable to life, it comes to be associated with life (cf. John i 4), and as universal beneficence, with God and the Messiah (cf. John i 8, viii 12), &c. (cf. John xii 36, Eph. v 8): τὸ φῶς, the (bright) fire, Mk. xiv 54, Lk. xxii 56.

φωστήρ, a light, perhaps a sun, Rev. xxi 11; a star,

Phil. ii 15.

φωσφόρος (lit. light-bringing, lucifer), the day-star (the planet Venus, probably).

φωτεινός, shining, brilliant.

φωτίζω (of the public disclosure of what has been kept secret), I shed light upon, I enlighten; passive with acc. Eph. i 18: I bring to light, Eph. iii 9: in Heb.

φωτισμός

vi 4, x 32 φωτωθέντες, having received enlightenment, having had experience of God's grace in conversion. φωτωμός, (a) act. enlightening, 2 Cor. iv 4; (b) pass. enlightenment, 2 Cor. iv 6.

\mathbf{X}

χαίρω, (a) I rejoice, c. cognate acc. or c. dat., I rejoice exceedingly; (b) in the imperative, χαίρε, χαίρετε, a greeting, farewell, Christianised in Phil. iii 1, iv 4 bis, by the addition εν κυρίφ (and generally mistranslated), cf. χαίρειν, imperatival infin., e.g. Ac. xv 23 (cf. 2 John 10); also hail! Mk. xv 18, Mt. xxvii 20.

xádaža, hail.

χαλάω, I slacken.

Χαλδαῖος, a Chaldaean, one living in southern Armenia. χαλεπός, (a) hard, difficult, 2 Tim. iii I; (b) difficult to restrain, dangerous, Mt. viii 28.

χαλιναγωγέω, I bridle, met. I keep in check, restrain.

χαλινός, a bridle.

χάλκεος, made of bronze, bronze.

xalkeús, a worker in bronze, a smith.

χαλκηδών, a chalcedony, a small stone of various colours.

xahkiov, a bronze vessel.

χαλκολίβανος, a word of uncertain signification, translated 'aeramentum turinum' (incense bronze) in certain Old Latin authorities, and 'orichalcum' (= ἀρείχαλκος [mountain bronze]) in the Vulgate: the latter was understood to be a mixture of gold and copper.

χαλκός, copper or bronze; hence, a copper coin; copper money, Mk. vi 8 (Mt. x 9), Mk. xii 41.

χαμαί (humi), on the ground.

Xavadv, Canaan, the whole of Palestine (Ac. xiii 19) or Palestine west of the river Jordan (Ac. vii 11).

Xavavaîos, Canaanitish, Canaanite, a Biblical and archaic name for Phoenician.

χαρά, joy; delight.

χάρογμα, an engraved work, Ac. xvii 29; an inscription engraved, a stamp.

χαρακτήρ, a representation.

xápak, a mound, rampari.

χαρίζομαι, (a) I graciously confer, Lk. vii 21, &c.; (b) I pardon, forgive, 2 Cor. ii 7, 10, xii 13, Eph. iv 32, Col. ii 13, iii 13; (c) I show kindness to, Gal. iii 18.

χάριν, acc. sing. of χάρις, used as adv., for the sake of,

by reason of, on account of.

xdois (in early Greek literature, gracefulness, graciousness; favour; a favour; gratitude; χάρω as above: in LXX especially of the favour which an inferior finds in the eyes of his superior), (a) grace, as a gift or blessing brought to man by Jesus Christ, John i 14, 16, 17; (b) favour, as in LXX, e.g. Luke i 30. ii 40, 52, Ac. ii 47, &c.; (c) gratitude, Lk. vi 32 ff., xvii 9; thanks, e.g. in χάρις τῷ θεῷ and ἔχειν χάριν (to thank); (d) a favour, Ac. xxiv 27, xxv 3, 9; (e) a new Christian sense, often with a defining genitive, of the divine favour, grace, the freeness and universality of which are shown in the inclusion of the Gentiles within the scope of the love and care of the God of the Jews: St. Paul, as the apostle to the Gentiles, and the proclaimer of the universal Gospel, naturally makes most use of this term (but cf. also Ac. xiii 43, xiv 26, &c.), e.g. 1 Cor. iii 10. xv 10; 1 Cor. i 4, 2 Cor. vi 1; grace was given to him for his ministry to them, and to them through his ministry.

χάρισμα, a free (gracious) gift, a gift, an endowment,

especially from God.

χαριτόω (properly, *I endow with χάριs*), *I endue with grace (the divine favour)*: in Eph. i 6 followed by cognate acc. (genit.).

Χαρράν, Haran, identical with Carrae, in Mesopotamia.

χάρτης

χάρτης, papyrus, paper.

χάσμα (from χαίνω, I yawn), an intervening space, a chasm.

χείλος, a lip: hence the edge, Heb. xi 12.

χειμάζομαι, I am in the grip of a storm.

χείμαρρος, a winter torrent.

χειμών (hiemps), (a) winter; (b) stormy weather, Mt. xvi 3, Ac. xxvii 20.

χείρ, a hand: used also with reference to God, meaning, His power in action, Lk. i 66, I Pet. v 6, &c.; διὰ χειρός (χειρῶν), by the instrumentality of; and so also ἐν χειρὶ (Hebraistic), Ac. vii 35.

χειραγωγέω, I lead by the hand.

χειραγωγός, one who leads a helpless person by the hand. Χειρόγραφον, properly, a signature, hence, as a term of a court of justice, (a) a bill, bond, certificate of debt, or (b) any written obligation or agreement.

χειροποίητος, made by hand, hand-made.

χειροτονέω (lit. I stretch out the hand, thus expressing agreement with a motion, then, I elect by show of hands [of popular vote]), I elect.

χείρων, a comparative, worse: ἐπὶ τὸ χείρον, to the (a)

worse result (degree).

χερουβείν (Aramaic, while -ειμ is Hebrew), cherubin, two golden figures of winged animals over the mercy-seat (and the ark) in the Jewish tabernacle.

χήρα, *a widow*.

χιλίαρχος (lit. a ruler of a thousand) (tribunus militum), a tribune, a Roman officer commanding a cohort, that is, about a thousand men), a colonel.

xilids, a thousand, looked upon as a unit.

xilioi, one thousand, a thousand.

Xíos, Chios (modern Scio), an important island in the Aegean Sea, off the west central coast of Asia Minor.

χισ' = έξακόσιοι.

χιτών (a Semitic word), a tunic, an undergarment. χιών, snow.

χλαμύς, a cloak.

χλευάζω, I scoff by gesture and word.

χλιαρός, lukewarm, tepid.

Xλόη, Chloe, a woman, probably with business connexions either in Corinth or in Ephesus or in both.

χλωρός (from χλόη), of the colour of grass, green or yellow, as the case may be.

χοϊκός (from χοῦς), made of earth (dust) and with the quality attaching to this origin.

χοινιξ, a Greek dry *measure*, equivalent to 1.92 pints. χοιρος. a pig.

xoldw, I am angry with.

χολή (in LXX represents three Hebrew words meaning respectively, (a) gall, bile, (b) wormwood, (c) poison), (a) gall, bile, Mt. xxvii 34; (b) met. bitterness, that is, intense malignity.

χόος, see χοῦς.

Χοραζείν, Chorazin, probably the present Kerâze, ruins half-an-hour north-west of Tell-hum (Capernaum?). χορηγέω, I supply (with lavish hand).

xopós, dancing.

χορτάζω (sagino) (from χόρτος, in earlier Greek of feeding animals), I feed to the full, I satisfy with food.

χόρτασμα, food, sustenance, corn for man as well as beast.

χόρτος, grass, hay, such grass or herbage as makes fodder.

Xoulas, Chuza, a steward of Herod Antipas.

χοῦς, dust.

χράομαι (from χρή 'necessity', properly, 'I make for myself what is necessary with something') (utor), I use, employ; in 1 Cor. vii 21 perhaps understand τῆ ελευθερία: with persons, I treat, Ac. xxvii 3.

χράω, I lend. χρεία, need; any special occasion or matter in hand, Ac. vi 3, Eph. iv 20 (?).

χρεοφειλέτης, χρεωφειλέτης, a debtor.

χρή, it is fitting, it is congruous to a law or rather standard; the word is somewhat vague.

χρήζω, I need, have neea.

χρήμα, (a) plur. property, possessions, riches; (b) sing.

the money got, the proceeds, Ac. iv 37.

χρηματίζω (originally, I transact business), (a) act., of God, I warn, Heb. xii 25; pass. I am warned by God (properly in response to an inquiry as to one's duty), Mt. ii 12, 22, Lk. ii 26, Ac. x 22, Heb. viii 5, xi 7; (b) (I take a name from my public business, hence) I receive a name, I am publicly called . . ., Ac. xi 26, Rom. vii 3.

χρηματισμός, a response of God (to an inquiry as to one's

duty), an oracle.

χρήσιμος, useful.

χρησις, usage, use.

χρηστεύομαι, I play the part of a kind person (full of service to others).

χρηστολογία, affectation of kind speech, with insinuating tone.

χρηστός, good; hence comfortable, kindly, not pressing, Mt. xi 30: often has the idea of kind (iuxta apostolum χρηστὸν 'bonum' intellegimus, quia dixit Vide ergo bonitatem domini [Rom. xi 22]; iuxta euangelium χρηστὸν 'suaue' accipimus; dixit enim Tollite iugum meum quia leue est et onus meum quia suaue est [Mt. xi 29, 30]; dixit enim τὸ φορτίον μου χρηστόν. unde merito bonitatem dei ab ipso quaerit doceri, &c. Ambros. expos. in ps. exviii 9 9 & 1, 2).

χρηστότης, kindness, kindliness (see χρηστός).

χρίσμα, anointing, referring to the gift of holy spirit.

Χριστιανός (the formation is Latin, and indicates either partisan of Christ or more exactly soldier of Christ, cf. Fimbriani, Caesariani, Pompeiani), Christian, a follower of Christ. (See χριστός.)

χριστός (a rare verbal from χρίω, 'I anoint', and therefore anointed, δ χριστός being an epithet used at first practically in the sense of the king, anointing being the outward sign of his appointment to kingship, cf. I Sam. x I, xii 3, xv I and often), (a) δ χριστός, the

anointed, the Messiah (the Aramaic equivalent of ό χριστός, John i 41), the expected king of Israel, to be appointed by God as his vicegerent. In N.T. this epithet is, therefore, attached (either prefixed or affixed) to (δ) '1ησοῦς, Jesus, recognized by his followers as the expected Messiah. The epithet with or without article is also found alone referring to Jesus; (b) gradually it tends to lose the meaning it originally had and to become merely a proper name, Christ. (By many the curious word was confused with χρηστός, 'good', which as a proper name was often a slave-name, and thus Χριστιανοί became Χρηστιανοί, confusion being due to the fact that the two words were pronounced alike).

χρίω, I anoint, to the kingly office, used generally with

regard to dedication to Messiahship, &c.

χρονίζω, I delay.

χρόνος, time; a time, period: locative, πολλοῖς χρόνοις, oftentimes, Lk.viii 29, but instrumental, Lk.viii 27, Rom. xvi 25.

χρονοτριβέω, I waste time.

χρύσεος, made of gold, golden.

χρυσίον, gold: plur. gold (golden) ornaments, I Pet. iii 3. χρυσοδακτύλιος, with (wearing) a (one or more) gold ring(s) on the finger(s).

χρυσόλιθος, a sparkling gem, of gold-yellow colour, possibly our topas, almost certainly not our chrysolite.

χρυσόπρασοs, a precious stone of leek-green colour, which sparkled golden-yellow, from India, perhaps fluor-spar, certainly not chrysoprase.

χρυσός, gold.

χρυσόω, I adorn with gold, I overlay with gold.

χρώς, skin.

χωλός, lame: generalizing neut., Heb. xii 13.

χώρα (regio, an official term), strictly used, a region, a great geographical (and sometimes administrative) division of a province, e.g. Ac. xvi 6, xviii 23, but often more loosely, country, district: hence met., e.g.

Mt. iv 16; sometimes almost a field, John iv 35,

James v 4.

χωρέω, (a) intr. I go away, I withdraw, I come, lit. and met., Mt. xv 17, 2 Pet. iii 9; (b) intr. I have room, find room, John viii 37; (c) tr. I contain, am capable of receiving, hold, grasp, Mk. ii 2, Mt. xix 11, &c.; I make room for (I give a place to) some one in my heart, I take into my heart, 2 Cor. vii 2.

χωρίζω, (a) act. tr. I separate, I put apart; (b) mid. or

pass. I separate myself, I depart.

χωρίον (diminutive of χώρα or χώρος), a place; a piece of land, a field, enclosed.

χωρίς, apart from, separately from; without.

χῶρος (Latin, caurus, corus), the north-west wind, and so, the quarter of the sky from which it comes, north-west.

Ψ

ψάλλω, I play on the harp (or other stringed instrument). ψαλμός, a psalm, that is a song of praise, &c., to God, with an accompaniment on the harp.

ψευδάδελφος, a false brother, i.e. an unreal (insincere)

Christian.

ψευδαπόστολος, a false apostle, i.e. one who has received no commission from Jesus to preach the Gospel, though he pretends to have received it.

ψευδής, false; untrue in word, &c.

ψευδοδιδάσκαλος, a teacher of false things.

ψευδολόγος, speaking false things, lying; a liar.

ψεύδομαι, I speak falsely: c. acc. I deceive by words, Ac. v 3.

ψευδομαρτυρέω, I give (bear) false witness.

ψευδομαρτυρία, giving of false evidence; false witness.

ψευδομάρτυς, a false witness, one who gives untrue evidence.

ψευδοπροφήτης, a false (untrue, unauthenticated) prophet.

ψεῦδος, that which is false, falsehood; an untruth, a lie; lying: in Rom. i 25 abstract for concrete.

ψευδόχριστος, a false Messiah, a pretended Messiah.

ψευδώνυμος, falsely named.

ψεῦσμα, a lie.

ψεύστης, a liar.

ψηλαφάω, I touch: in Heb. xii 18 perhaps corrupt; πεφεψαλωμένω has been suggested, burnt to ashes, calcined, volcanic.

ψηφίζω, I count up (lit. with pebbles).

ψήφος, (a) a pebble, Rev. ii 17: (b) hence, from their use in voting, a vote.

ψιθυρισμός, whispering, especially of secret attacks on a person's character.

ψιθυριστής, a whisperer (cf. ψιθυρισμός).

ψιχίον, a crumb.

ψυχή (consult also πνεῦμα); in the LXX there is, in general, a lack of sharp distinction between ψυχή (lit. breath [cf. anima], breath of life in the individual), πνεθμα and καρδία, though ψυχή generally refers to appetite and desire: it is there as a rule a translation of the Hebrew nephesh, one of the words for the 'breathsoul', the personal soul: in Paul, soul (ψυχή) and spirit (πνεθμα) are hardly to be distinguished (yet cf. 1 Cor. xv 45): (a) life, without any psychological content, Mt. ii 20, John x 11, 15, 17, Ac. xv 26, Rom. xi 3. xvi 4, 1 Cor. xv 45, 2 Cor. i 23, Phil. ii 30, 1 Thess. ii 8, &c.; (b) an individual, or as a strong personal pronoun (Hebraistic, cf. nephesh), cf. Mk. viii 36 (contrast Lk. ix 25), Ac. ii 41, 43, iii 23, Rom. ii 9, xiii 1, 2 Cor. xii 15; (c) psychical, desire, Eph. vi 6, Phil. i 27, Col. iii 23, cf. also 1 Thess. v 23, where the enumeration is not systematic. The general use of the word in the Bible is in the sense of whatever is felt to belong most essentially to man's life, when his bodily life has come to be regarded as a secondary thing. It comes near the modern conception, self. See also ψυχικός.

ψυχικός (from ψυχή, in the sense 'the principle of life

and the basis of its emotional aspect, animating the present body of flesh, in contrast to the higher life'), emotional or sensuous.

ψύχομαι, I become cold, met.

ψῦχος (frigus), cold.

ψυχρός, (a) lit. cold, neut. cold water, Mt. x 42; (b) met. cold, frigid, indifferent, phlegmatic.

ψωμίζω, (a) I confer a dole upon, Rom. xii 20; (b) I dole

ψωμίον, a little bit, morsel, or crumb of food. ψώχω, I rub.

Ω

&, the last letter of the Greek alphabet, Omega (at first the long and short o sounds were represented by one letter: when distinguished the short was called οδ or δ μικρόν, the long & or & μέγα).

&, an interjection of address, O.

'Ωβήδ, see 'Ιωβήδ.

ωδε, here, both of rest and of motion to (hither): τὰ ωδε, the things here, what is here, what is going on here, the state of affairs here.

ώδή, a song.

in Ac. ii 24 Death is regarded as in labour and his pains as relieved by the birth of the child; hence, of any sharp sudden pain.

ωδίνω, I suffer birth-pangs: c. acc. of the children that

are being born, met., Gal. iv 19.

åμος, shoulder.

ώνέομαι, *I buy*.

ψόν (ouom), an egg.

öρa, an hour, that is, a twelfth part of the period from sunrise to sunset, and thus of constantly changing length; the shortest measurement of time among the ancients; sometimes generally of time; ωρα πολλή,

an advanced period of time, a considerable time, Mk. vi 35; πρὸς ώραν, for a (little) time.

ώραιος (lit. in season), beautiful.

ώρύομαι, *I roar*.

ώς, adverb and conjunction, (a) with superlative, ώς τάχιστα, as quickly as possible, Ac. xvii 15; with comparative, ambiguous, either uncommonly...or very... Ac. xvii 22; (b) before numbers, &c., about (vv. ll.); (c) exclamatory, how, e.g. Rom. x 15; (d) often in the predicate (nom. or acc.) as, e. g. Mt. xiv 5, xxii 30, Lk. xv 19, 2 Cor. x 2; (e) with fut. pcpl., as such who have to ..., Heb. xiii 17; giving a reason, Lk. xvi 1, xxiii 14, Ac. iii 12, &c.; pcpl. sometimes has disappeared, e. g. Col. iii 23; (f) with absolute infin., is έπος είπειν, one might almost say, Heb. vii q; (g) = ωστε, so as to. doubtful, Lk. ix 52 (v. l.), Ac. xx 24 (v. l.); (h) οὐχ ώς, not as if, e. g. Ac. xxviii 19; ώς ὅτι = ώς c. gen. absolute, as if, 2 Cor. v 19, xi 21, 2 Thess. ii 2; (i) ωs correlative to οῦτως (with or without καί), as ... so; ws introducing a clause can also have something of a causal sense, Mt. vi 12 (= Lk. xi 4), &c., so, &s with pepl., and with prepositions (often in Hellenistic), cf. Ac. xvii 14 (v.l.), Rom.ix 32; (k) (it is) as (when), without connexion, either with what precedes or with what follows, Mk. xiii 34; (1) after verbs of saying, thinking, &c., how; (m) temporal, when, while, as long as, Lk. i 23, Gal. vi 10, &c.; ws av, when, Rom, xv 24; as soon as, I Cor. xi 34, Phil. ii 23 (but in 2 Cor. x 9, as it were).

&σαντά (Aramaic and Hebrew, originally a cry for help), a cry of happiness, hosanna!

ώσαύτως, in the same way, likewise.

ωσεί, as if, as it were, like; with numbers, about.

'Ωσηέ (Hebr.), Hosea, the Old Testament prophet.

ωσπερ, even as, as.

ώσπερεί (= ωσπερ εί), even as if, as if.

ωστε, (a) with an infinitive, expressing result, so as to, Lk. iv 29 (v.l.), ix 52 (v.l.), xx 20 (v.l.), &c.; (b) in-

ἀτάριον

troducing an independent clause, in indic., imper., subjunct. of exhortation, so that, John iii 16, Gal. ii 13; with result stated merely as a new fact, consequently, and so, therefore.

ἀτάριον (auricula, hence Fr. oreille), an ear.

ώτίον (see ώτάριον), an ear.

ώφέλεια, advantage.

ώφελέω, I help, benefit, do good, am useful (to): absol.

Rom. ii 25; with adv. acc. οὐδέν, in no way, τί, in what way?; generally c. acc. of the person.

ἀφέλιμος, beneficial, useful, serviceable.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXPORD BY JOHN JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY