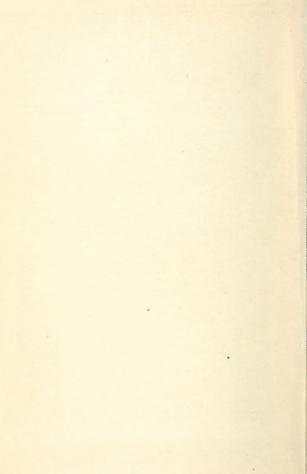


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A POCKET LEXICON

TO THE

GREEK NEW TESTAMENT

BY

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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 $\kappa o u \dot{\eta}$ ($\delta i \dot{\alpha} \lambda \epsilon \kappa \tau o s$), 'the common dialect' or *lingua franca*, spoken and written through-

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¹ The others are Novum Testamentum Gracee, Textui a Retractatoribus Anglis adhibito brevem 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. els), 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 *Kurses 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.

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A

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

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

'Aβaδδών (Hetr.). Destroyer (i. e. Destroying Angel) or 'place of destruction' (personified).

άβαρής, unburdensome, bringing no weight or oppression upon.

άββά (άββά) (Aramaic) (voc.), Facher!

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

"Aβελ (Hebr.), A/el, second son of Adam and Eve,

brother of Cain.

'Aβιά (Hebr.). Ahijah, founder of the eighth class of priests (1 Chron. xxiv 10).

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

'Αβιληνή, see 'Αβειληνή.

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

'Aβραάμ (Hebr.), Abraham, progenitor of the Hebrew race; hence the phrase θεγατέρα 'Aβραάμ (Lk. xiii 16) means simply a zuoman of Hebrew race.

άβυσσος (ή), the abyes, the unfathemable depth, an especially Jewish conception, the home of the dead

and of evil spirits.

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

άγαθοεργέω (ἀγαθουργέω), I work that which is ζ .!.
I perform good deeds.

ἀγαθοποιέω

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

ayaθοποιία, the doing of that which is good.

ἀγαθοποιός (adj. as noun), a deer of that which is good (ἀγαθοποιών gen. pl. masc., 1 Pet. ii 14) (opp. κακοποιός).

ἀγαθός, (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.

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

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

ration.

ayaλλιάω, I exult, I am full of joy.

αγαμος, 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. άγανάκτησις, feeling of anger, vexation.

ἀγαπάω, 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 dyáπησις [from dyaπάω]: in LXX generally of sexual love; first in higher sense not before about 100 B.C.), love [this was the sense of the word charily 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: ἀγάπω plur. ([ude, 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, i.e.d, 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).

άγγαρεύω (from a Persian word, meaning to impress for the postal service). I impress (into my service).

I send (on an errand).

dyyelov, a vessel, flask, can.

dyyedia, a message.

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

äγγελοs, a messenger, generally: a (supernatural) messenger from God, an angel, conveying news or behests from (the) God to men: almost an intermediary, Gal. iii 19.

äyyos, a vessel.

άγε (properly imperative of ἄγω), an interjection, come now!

ayéhn, a herd.

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

άγενής, literally, without γένως (family); hence ignoble.

άγιάζω (apparently exclusively Biblical). I make αγως. treat as αγως (set apart, holy), sanctify, hallow (see αγιος).

aylaopos, the process of making or becoming aylus (set

apart, holy).

äγιος, set apirt by (or for) the God, hely, secred, e. g. aγία πόλις (of Jerusalem) Μι. iv 5; τὸ ἄγιον πτεῦμα,

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practically synonymous with $\tau \delta$ $\pi \nu \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \mu \alpha$ $\tau o \tilde{\nu}$ $\theta \epsilon o \tilde{\nu}$; δ $\tilde{\alpha} \gamma \iota o \tilde{\nu}$ $\theta \epsilon o \tilde{\nu}$ (Mk. i 24) of the Messiah; $o \tilde{\iota}$ $\tilde{\alpha} \gamma \iota o \tilde{\iota}$, of the Christians as the new people of God, taking the place of the Hebrews: $\tau \delta$ $\tilde{\alpha} \gamma \iota o \nu$, $\tau \tilde{\alpha}$ $\tilde{\alpha} \gamma \iota a$, the temple; $\tau \tilde{\alpha}$ $\tilde{\alpha} \gamma \iota a$ $\tau \delta \nu$ $\tilde{\alpha} \gamma \iota o \nu$, the inmost part of the temple, the inner shrine.

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

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

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

äykupa, an anchor.

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

άγνεία, 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.

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

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

ลังงอเล, 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.

ayvorns, purity, chastity.

ayras, purely, with pure motives, honestly.

άγνωσία, disgraceful ignorance.

άγνωστος, unknown, unknowable.

άγορά, market-place, market.

αγοράζω, I buy.

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

aypa, catching, a catch.

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

appauléw. I stend the night in the ofen, birouac.

avpeiw. I catch, capture.

avoiéhaios, a wild olive.

avoios, wild.

'Aγρίππας, 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.

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

αγρυπνέω, I am n ! asleet, I am awake; especially I am

watchful, careful.

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

ανω. (a) I hai. I lead areav, 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 detart (e.g. Mk. i 38); (c) I hald, keep, celebrate: ayo, and ayovra (Ac. xix 38). assizes are held.

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

άγών, an (athletic) ventest; hence, a struggh (in the soul).

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

aywrifonar. I am struggling (as in an athletic contest or warfare); sometimes with the object ayova expressed.

'A8áu (Hebr.), Adam, the first man, the first parent of the human race: 6 grvaros 'Aôau, its latest ideal representative, who inaugurates the new age, Jesus the

Messiah (1 Cor. xv 45). άδάπανος, without expense, for which nothing has to be

paid.

ASSEL (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.).

άδελφός, (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.

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

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

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

and (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).

άδικία, injustice, unrighteousness, hurl; sometimes in a Hebraistic genitive, equivalent to the adjective άδικος (e. g. Lk. xvi 8, xviii 6).

άδικος, unjust, unrighteous (opp. δίκαιος).

άδίκως, unjustly.

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

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

άδολος, unadulterated, pure.

Aδραμυντηνός ('Aδραμυττηνός), belonging to Adramy!!ium.

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, ineapable (Ac. xiv 8, Rom. xv 1); (b) of things, impossible; το αδώνατου, either the inability, or that which is impossible (Rom. viii 3).

άδω, I sing.

dei (rare in colloquial Greek), always.

ἀετός, an cagle.

äζυρος, untervened, especially in the neut. plur. τὰ ἄζυμα, the unieuvened 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.), Az r, son of Eliakim and father of Zadok,

an ancestor of Jesus.

*Aζωτος, Azolus. Ashded, a coast town of Palestine belonging to the ancient Philistia, and part of Herod's kingdom.

åήρ, air, the lower air we breathe.

àbavaoia. immertality, imperishability, freedom from death.

åθέμιτος, illegal, unhareful; thus (nefastus) abominable. åθεος, without god, without (the only true) god, godless. åθεσμος, lawless, iz naving the (divine) ordinances.

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

abéthous, annulment.

'Aθήναι. Athens, the intellectual capital of Greece.

'Αθηναίος

Adnualos, Athenian, belonging to Athens.

άθλέω, I engage, compele, in an (athletic) contest.

åθλησις, a struggling (as in an athletic contest).

άθροίζω, I gather together, collect.

άθυμέω, I lose heart, am despondent.

aθώος (sometimes, unpunished), guiltless, innocent.

aiyeios, of a goat.

aiγιαλός, sea-coast, (sandy) beach; shore (of sea or lake), land.

Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian.

Αἴγυπτος, Egypt.

athios, lasting for ever.

αίδώς (apparently absent from papyri), shame, modesty.

Aίθίοψ, Ethiopian, Abyssinian.

αἷμα, blood (especially as shed): σὸρξ καὶ αἷμα (αἷμα καὶ σὰρξ), a Hebraistic expression for a human being, human beings, human nature.

αιματεκχυσία, a shedding or pouring forth of blood (in

sacrifice).

αίμορροέω, I suffer from a continual flow (oozing) of blood.

Airéas, Aeneas, a citizen of Lydda.

aireois, praise, commendation.

aiνέω, I praise.

αίνιγμα, a riddle.

airos, praise.

Alván, Aenon. Eusebius and Jerome place this site 8 (Roman) miles south of Scythopolis near the Jordan.

αιρέομαι, I choose.

aιρεσις (originally, choosing, choice), a self-chosen opinion: a religious or philosophical sect.

αίρετίζω, I choose.

αίρετικός, disposed to form sects, sectarian factious.

αιρω, (a) I raise, lift up; (b) I take away, remove.

αἰσθάνομαι, I perceive.

αἴσθησις, perception.

αἰσθητήριον, perceptive faculty.

αἰσχροκερδής, fond of base gain.

αίσχροκερδώς, in a spirit of eagerness for base gam.

aioxpologia. filthe speech, feulmouthedness.

αίσχρός, base, disgraceful.

αίσχρότης, baseness.

αἰσχύνη, shame; shamefacedness.

αἰσχύνομαι, I am ashamed.

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

airnua, a request.

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

airror (neut. of adj. airros), cause shading into crime;

guilt, criminality.

otrios (adj.). the cause of the originator of; responsible for.

aitiwpa, a charge, accusation.

aipvibios, sudden.

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

αίχμαλωτεύω, I take captive (in war).

αίχμαλωτίζω, I take caftire (in war), I subdue, I en-

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

ción (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: in alones, from the legiming of the present age, from the legiming of time, I.k. i 70, &c.: its alone (in saeculum, in acternum, Ambros. expession, exciti 12 7 § 1) alones alones, a Hebraistic expression, more emphatic than the simple alones Gal. i 5, &c.

αἰώνιος, (a) a_s - l n_S, and, therefore, practically elernal, unending: (b) partaking of the character of that which lasts for an age, as contrasted with that which is

brief and fleeting.

άκαθαρσία

ἀκαθαρσία, uncleanness, impurity.

ἀκάθαρτος, unclean, impure: in reference to demons,

spirits, Mt. x 1, &c.

άκαιρέομαι, I am without a suitable opportunity (10 effect something).

άκαίρως, unseasonably, out of due season, inopportunely.

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

äκανθα, a thorn-bush.

ἀκάνθινος, made of thorns.

ἄκαρπος, fruitless, profitless.

ἀκατάγνωστος, uncondemned, unimpeachable.

ἀκατακάλυπτος, not veiled, unveiled.

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

ἀκατάλυτος, indissoluble, that cannot be broken up.

άκατάπαστος, a colloquial spelling of ἀκατάπαυστος, q. v. άκατάπαυστος, 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.

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

'Ακελδαμάχ, see 'Αχελδαμάχ.

άκέραιος, (lit. unmixed) simple, unsophisticated.

ακλινής, 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 οῦτως).

ἀκοή, (α) hearing, faculty of hearing; car: in ἀκοῦ ἀκούεω (Mt. xiii 14, &c.), a Hebraistic (?) expression,

the ἀκοῆ 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, sec ἀκοή.

åκρασία (= άκράτεια), insuntinens, intemperance (in wide

sense).

άκρατής, (impatent, hence) lacking self-control, inclined to excess.

άκρατος (from κεράννυμι), unmixed undiluted.

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

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

ακριβόω, I examine carefully, inquire strictly.

άκριβώς (diligenter), carefully, exactly, strictly.

akpis, a locust.

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

akpoarns, a hearer of, a listener to.

άκροβυστία (a technical word of Jewish use, adapted from ἀκρωτοσθία [i]), for eskin, frejuce: 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).

aκροθίνιον (lit. tep of a heaf). speil, treasure (taken in war).

акрог (neut. of adj. акрог), edge, tip.

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

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

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

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

alábaorpos, an alabaster phial or bottle.

à la coreta, arregant display, estentation; plur. = executions of ostentation.

ລັດວັຜາ (gloriosus), hast/ul, giving one's self airs in a loud and flaunting way.

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

άλάλητος, unutterable, that baffles words.

ähahos, dumb.

älas (neut.), salt.

άλεεψς (a modification of the earlier άλιεψς), a fisherman.

άλείφω, I anoint.

άλεκτοροφωνία (galli cantus, gallicinium), cockerow, 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.

Aλεξανδρινός (or -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.xv21; (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).

άλευρον, meal.

αλήθεια, truth, but not merely truth as spoken; truth of idea, reality, sincerity, truth in the moral sphere, straightforwardness: $\hat{\epsilon}\pi^2$ άληθείαs, reality, truty.

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 ἀλήθεια). ἀληθινός (less common than ἀληθής), true (lit. made of truth), real, genuine.

άλήθω, I grind.

aληθωs, truly, verily.

άλιεύω, I fish.

άλίζω, I sait, salten, sprinkle with salt (of sacrifices or of those who offer sacrifice), keep fresh and seams, and so acceptable to God.

αλίσγημα (from αλωγέω, read in Freer MS. at Mk. ix 49).

1 ilution, perhaps a political thing (specially of food).

αλλά (used very like πλήν), δυξ: ενεερτ, Mk, iv 22, Mt. xx 23; αλλ' ή, ενεερτ, 2 Cor. i 13; in Mk, vi 9 αλλά is probably a misrendering of an Aramaic word meaning and not.

άλλάσσω (transitive), I change, alter.

åλλαχόθεν, from another quarter, practically by another way.

άλλαχοῦ (= άλλησε, άλλαχόσε, elserchither), elserchere.

άλληγορέω, I allegerize, I interfret as an allegery.

άλληλουιά (Hebr.), Hallelujah, Praise the Lord. άλλήλων &c. (a reciprocal word = inter se, in uicem),

one another.

although a man of another ruce, a foreigner.

αλλομαι, I leap, leap up.

äλλος (alius), other, another (of more than two), different; see under ἔτερος; ὁ ἀλλος, the other (of two only), Mt. v 39, &c.: ἄλλοι ἄλλο τι . . . some—one thing, some—another thing.

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

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

άλλόφυλος, a foreigner.

άλλως, etherwise: τὰ ἄλλως εχωτα, things that are otherwise.

άλοάω, I thresh (corn).

aloyos, without (derwid of \ human reason: unreasonable, senseless.

άλόη, ales, the powdered fragrant aloe wood.

ähs, sall.

áluxós, salty, saline.

aλυπος, free from pain (grief, trouble).

aluois, a (light) chain.

άλυσιτελής, profitless, unprofitable.

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

'Aλφαΐος, 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.)

άλων (= άλως), a threshing-floor.

αλώπηξ, a fox.

αλωσις, capture, capturing.

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

άμαθής (very rare in Hellenistic period), unlearned.

ἀμαράντινος, 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.

анартироз, unrvitnessed, 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 more, reap.

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

άμελέω, I neglect.

ἄμεμπτος, blameless.

ἀμέμπτως, blamelessly.

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

αμετάθετος, unchanged, unchangeable.

duetakivntos, immovable.

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

αμετανόητος, unrepentant.

auerpos (inmensus), unmeasurable, immeasurable: eis tà ацетра, to a limitless degree. auny (Hebr.), verily, truly: at the end of sentences may

be paraphrased by So let it be! άμήτωρ (lit. mother) ss), whose mother's name is not

recorded (or known).

аціантов, undefiled, untainted.

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

а́ццоз, sand.

àuros (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.

αμπελος, α vine.

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

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

' plantation of ', cf. ἐλαιών).

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

άμύνομαι (very rate in the colloquial language), I attack

in defence, I defend (by force).

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

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

αμφίβληστρον, a (casting) net.

αμφιέζω, a faulty spelling of αμφιάζω.

άμφιέννυμι (a survival of literary language), I clothe. 'Aμφίπολις, Amthit lis, a leading city of Macedonia.

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

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

= 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.)

ἄμωμον, 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, ος ἄν, ωστις ἄν, τυλοsοενετ, οσοι ἄν, as many as ... may, οπως ἄν, ώς ἀν (1 Cor. xii 34, &c., not in 1 Cor. xii 2), that σς; so, with the indicative past, in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, e.g. Mt. xi 21 ἄν ... μετένοησαν, 'τυουίλ have repented', where μετένοησαν alone would have meant 'repented'; cf. also Mk. vii 11 (reading δ ἄν ... ἀφελήθης); and with the optative (rare in N.T.), e.g. τί ἄν θέλοι, 'how he τυουίλ 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 δηνάμου (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).

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

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

åναβαίνω, I go up, mount, ascend.

åraβάλλομαι, I fost one, especially I fostpone the trial of, with accus, of the person affected.

åraβιβάζω, I cause to come up, irong up, regularly from sea to land.

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

ἀνάβλεψις, recovery of sight.

åraβοάω, I shout upwards, ery ut. raise my voice, Mt. xxvii 46 (text doubtful).

avaβoλή, josifonement, delay, putting off.

ἀνάγαιον, an upper room; another form is ἀνώγεων.

aναγγέλλω, I announce, report.

aναγεννάω, 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.

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

avaykaotus, ly way of compulsion, ly force.

ανάγκη, na essity, constraint, compulsion; έχω ανάγκην, I am obliged.

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

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

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

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

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

ἀναδέχομαι, I wele me, revise kindly; in Heb, xi 17 perhaps I undertake, I assume the responsibility of. ἀναδίδωμι (reddo), I send up, deliver, hand over. 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).

ἀναζώννυμι, 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.

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

ἀναθάλλω, I cause to bloom again.

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

ἀναθεματίζω, I curse, I invoke curses.

åναθεωρέω, I look up at, I gaze up at.

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

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

greed).

ἀναίρεσις, taking away (of life), killing, slaying, murder. ἀναιρέω, (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).

åναίτιος. guiltless.

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

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

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

άνακαίνωσις (not cited earlier), renewing.

ἀνακαλύπτω, I unveil.

ἀνακάμπτω, I return.

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

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

avakhivo. (1) I mak. to recline (especially at a dinnertable); (b) mid. and pass. I recline at a table.

ανακράζω (colloquial). I si ut (aloud).

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

avakpiois, judicial examination, treliminary inquiry.

avakuliw, I roll back.

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

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

aνάλημψις, a taking up, lifting up (of the Ascension;

lit. Assumption).

åναλίσκω, I destroy, annihilate (in 2 Thess. ii 8 text is

avadovia, proportion, measure.

aradovisonal (from horos = account). I recken up, count

avalos, saltless, tasteless, flat.

avaluous, departing, defarture (from this life). (Probably a metaphor from the yoking and unvoking of transport animals.)

aναλύω (see aνάλυσις), I defart, Phil. i 23; perhaps, I return, I.k. xii 36 (Jerome demands this sense also in Phil. i 23).

avauaptntos, sinless.

άναμένω. I await (one whose coming is expected).

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

avantonois, a recalling, remembrance, memory.

avavecomas (regularly a legal word), I am renerced.

as avhow, I ber me soler 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.

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άναντίρητος

ἀναντίρητος (ἀναντίρρητος). that cannot be gainsaid, undeniable.

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

aváfios, unworthy.

άναξίως, unrecorthily, in an unrecorthy manner.

åνάπαυσις, 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).

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

ἀνάπειρος, see ἀνάπηρος.

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

ανάπηρος (debilis), maimed.

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

ἀναπληρόω, (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.

ἀναπολόγητος, without (ground of) defence, indefensible, inexcusable.

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

åνάπτω, I kindle.

&vaρίθμητος, uncountable, innumerable, that cannot be numbered.

aνασείω, I shake up, stir up, excite.

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

άνασπάω, I drag up, pull up.

άνάστασις, a rising again, resurrection.

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

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

αναστενάζω. Ι groan.

αναστρέφω, (a) I everturn, turn uf side deun, 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 ex and a noun indicating condition or circumstances.

åναστροφή (conversatio) (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.

ανατέλλω, (a) I make to rise, Mt. v 45; (b) I rise, shine (generally of the sun, and hence metaphorically). ανατίθεμαι, I lay (a case) lafore, I impart, I communicate,

I relate (with a view to consulting).

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

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

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

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

άναφωνέω, I call out, shout.

avaxuous (probably literary), outfouring, excess.

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

ἀνάψυξις (refrigerium), refreshing, refreshment.

aναψύχω, I refresh, revive, comfort.

ardpanodioths, 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).

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

I display manly qualities.

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

ἀνδροφόνος, a murderer.

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

άνεκδιήγητος, indescribable, that cannot be thoroughly related.

ανεκλάλητος, incapable of expression in speech.

ἀνέκλειπτος (ἀνέγλειπτος), unfailing.

άνεκτός, endurable, tolerable.

ἀνελεήμων, unpitying, unmerciful.

ανέλεος, unmerciful.

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

gentler motions of the air).

ἄνεμος, wind (literally, and in Eph. iv 1.4 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.

avefikakos, enduring evil, patient of evil.

åνεξιχνίαστος (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).

äveσις (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).

avev. without, without the co-operation (or knowledge) of (Mt. x 20).

ἀνεύθετος, unfitted, unsuitable.

άνευρίσκω, I find by seeking out.

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

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

avnθov, dill (anethum graveolens).

anglet = word, is due, heroming, suitable, profer.

άνημερος, ungentle; untamed.

dwip (uir), a male human being, a man (contrast discourses); 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.

ἀνθομολογέομα. Is nfess (so e.g. the Latin and Sahidic versions), as investiges 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 uf so). I come to an understanding with, appear in papyri.)

arθos, blum, possibly a reference to the bright flowers,

such as poppies (among the grass).

åνθρακιά, a coal-fire.

avopaš, a coal.

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

human beings (as opposed to God).

ἀνθρώπινος, helonging 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), α

murderer.

ανθρωπος, a human leing: τους άνθρωποι, notable because of the singular (rather than the plural ἀνθρωπων). a Hebraistic expression of a somewhat frequent type

(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).

ανθύπατος (pro consule, proconsul), a preconsul, 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.

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

äνιπτος, unreashed.

ανίστημι, I raise up, set up: only the fut. ἀναστήσω and the I 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.

ανόητος, senseless (in Gal. iii 1 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.

avolyw, I open.

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

ανοιξις, opening (abstr.).

dvouta, lawlessness; especially disobedience to the divine

ανομος, lawless, disabedient to the law of God, sinful; illegal: ανομος θεοί = ανες νόμου θεού, 1 Cor. ix 21.

ἀνόμως, without law.

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

avootos, regarding nothing as holy.

ανοχή, f rhearance: suspense or delay (of punishment).

άνταγωνίζομαι, I struggle against.

άντάλλαγμα, an ex hange, purchasing price.

artaraπληρόω. I fill up in place of some one else.

άνταποδίδωμι, I give in return.

artanologia, a sife in return (for another), a return, a recompense.

ανταπόδοσις, orig. abstr., giving in return, but in Col. iii 24 practically = ανταπόδομα.

антанокріноцав. І give a hostile answer.

arreiπor. I said in refly (with idea of hostility, contradiction).

artéxoual, I hold fast (firmly) to.

were (originally local, in front of, opp site). (a) instead of, in return for, in exchange for, as a substitute for; λέτρον ἀντί πολλών Mk. x 45 (= Mt. xx 28), a ransom to lay the many, for the many; cf. Heb. xii 16 and ἀντίλντρον; (b) ἀντί ἐμοῦ, on my behalf, Mt. xvii 27; (c) ἀνδ δν (literally, in return for which things) has become a conjunction, wherefore, because

ἀντιβάλλω, I three at in apposition (or quasi-epposition).
I exchange (words) with: perhaps, I comfare.

αντιδιατίθεμαι. I am adversely affected against, I oppose. αντίδικος (adversarius), an off ment (in a lawsuit): probably so even in I Pet. v 8.

αντίθεσις, a proposition, tenet, of inion advanced by one

party against another.

άντικαθίστημι: 2 aor. I stoutly resisted.

αντικαλέω, I invite in return.

ἀντίκειμαι (used as a passive for ἀντιτίθημι, just as κεῖμαι is a passive for τίθημι), Ι resist, oppose.

artikous, right opposite, of (naurical senses.

άντιλαμβάνομαι

ἀντιλαμβάνομαι. 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.

ἀντιλέγω, I speak or say in opposition, I contradict (oppose, resist): σημείον ἀντιλεγόμενον, a disputed sign,

a sign that is debated about.

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

artihoyía, contradiction, dispute.

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

αντίλυτρον, a stronger form of λύτρον, a ransom.

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

αντιμισθία, a retvard, recompense (a more emphatic

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

'Aντιόχεια, 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.

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

Antioch.

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

'Αντίπας ('Αντείπας, 'Αντίφας, a pet form of 'Αντίπατρος),

Antipas, a Christian martyr of Pergamum.

'Aντιπατρίs, Anlipatris, a town, where was a Roman colony, on the road between Caesarea and Jerusalem. αντίπερα, opposite.

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

αντιστρατεύομαι, I campaign against, war against.

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

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

αντίχριστος, antichrist, either one who puts himself in the

place of or the enemy (eppenent) 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.

ἄντλημα. a fail attached to a rope, by which it is let down into a well.

αντοφθαλμέω, I face (lit. 'I present my eye to'); I resist.

ävudpos, waterless.

ανυπόκριτος (literary). unfeigned, unassumed.

άνυπότακτος, unsubjected, unruly.

åve (adv.), up, above; ies ave, up to the top, up to the brim, John ii 7; rà ave, things above, heaven, the

heavenly region: see ἀνώτερον.

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

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

valley).

άνώτερον (compar. of ἄνω, q. v.), (a) higher, to a more homerable place (at the dinner-table), Lk xiv το: (b) (superius) previously, in an earlier passage (of the book), above.

ανωφελής, useless, unfrefitable (perhaps also with the

further idea, harmful, as in Plato).

agivn, axe.

äsios, worthy; worthy of, deserving.

άξιόω, I account or treat as worthy.

àgiws, worthily; in a manner worthy of

а́оратоs, unseen, invisible.

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

άπάγχομαι, 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.

anaibeutos, untrained, uneducated, showing a want of

training or education.

ἀπαίρω, I take away, remove.

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

άπαλγέω (lit. I cease to feel [ms] 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. I am being alienated from: the perf.

pepl. pass. is practically a noun = aliens.

άπαλός, 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, disoron, repudiate (either another person or myself).

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

άπαρτισμός, setting up, erection; hence completion.

ἀπαρχή, 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.

äπas, 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.

ἀπατάω (becoming obsolete in most countries), I direction cheat.

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

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

άπαύγασμα, a light flashing f rih (from), radiation, gleam.

απείθεια, disobetience, rebellion, contumacy: for viol της απειθείας, see vióς.

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

ameions, disobedient.

απειλέω (apparently going out of popular speech),

I threaten.

απειλή, threatening, a threat.

атещи (A), I am absent.

ăпеци (В), I shall gu away. I go away (only Ac. xvii 10).

απείπον: in middle, απειπάμην, I have ren unced.

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

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

απεκδέχομαι (rare), I expect eagerly, I wait for eagerly. aπεκδύομαι (probably coined by Paul), I put off (as a garment) from myself, I throw off.

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

ἀπελαύνω, I drive away.

ἀπελεγμός, refutation, rejetion; hence disrepute.

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

'Aπελλής, Afelles, a Christian (man) in Rome.

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

anévarte, of er against, offersele; in view of, in presence of.

απέραντος, unaccomplished, unending, endless.

άπερισπάστως, without distraction, without being distracted.

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

άπέρχομαι, I go away from (a place).

ἀπέχω, (trans.) I have received (payment), a formula of receipts: so prob. also in Mk. xiv 41, 6 'Ιούδαs 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.

ἀπιστία, unbelief.

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

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

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

άπλως, singly, simply: in James i 5 either graciously or

unreservedly, without reserve.

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

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

ἀποβάλλω, I cast arway, I cast off: I lose, Heb. x 35. ἀποβλέπω, I look arway from one thing to another, I turn

my attention to.

απόβλητος, reorthy to be cast areay, reorthless.

ἀποβολή, a casting away, a loss.

dπογίτομαι (denascer) (opposite of γίνομα: therefore, I go out of being, I course to be), with the dat., I die

away from.

ἀπογραφή. an enrelment, 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 enrel myself (for the census); hence

Heb. xii 23, in another connexion.

άποδείκνυμι, (a) I share off, display, exhibit, 1 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, no minate, appoint, Ac. ii 22.

ἀπόδειξις, display, exhibition (abstr.): the ordinary sense

is proof.

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

ἀποδεκατόω. (a) as ἀποδεκατείω: (b) c. acc. pers. I take

a tenth part from.

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

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

αποδημέω (àπό from, δόμος parish), I am away from my parish, I am away from home, I am absent.

ἀπόδημος (see ἀποδημέω), areas from home.

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

αποδιορίζω (I make a logical | distinction). I make an

(invidious) distinction.

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

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

άπόθεσις, a putting off, a laying down.

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

ἀποθησαυρίζω, I store up, treasure up.

ἀποθλίβω (lit. I rub), I jostle.

ἀποθνήσκω, I am dying (= obsolete θνήσκω), Lk. viii 42, 2 Cor. vi 9, Heb. xi 21: aor. ἀποθανείν, 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.

ἀποκαθιστάνω, ἀποκαθίστημι, I set up again, I restore to its original position or condition; hence, I restore,

give back.

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

αποκάλυψις, an unveiling, uncovering, revealing,

άποκαραδοκία (perhaps coined by Paul), eager expecta-

ἀποκαταλλάσσω, I reconcile.

ἀποκατάστασις, re-establishment, restoration.

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

ἀποκεφαλίζω, I behead.

ἀποκλείω. I shut.

άποκόπτο, (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).

άποκρίνομαι, Tanswer (either a spoken of 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.).

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

ἀποκρύπτω, I hide away, conceal.

ἀπόκρυφος, hidden away, secret.

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

άποκυίω, I bring firth, gir birth to (a child), a medical or physical word, marking the close of pregnancy.

άποκυλίω, I roll (trans.) away from.

åπολαμβάνω. (a) I gel back, I receive back; (b) I gel (receive) as due (deser: a): (c) middle, I drave aside, separale, Mk. vii 33.

απόλαυσις, the faculty or experience of enj yment.

άπολείπω, I leave chind: in Heb is 6 απολείπεται is impers. (= restat), il remains.

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

Απολλύων (properly pres. pcpl. of ἀπολλύω, cf. ἀπόλλυμι).

The Destroying One, a Greek translation of the Hebr.

Abaddon.

'Απολλωνία, Afollonia, a city of Macedonia.

'Aπολλώς ('Aπολλῶς) (a pet, familiar form of 'Απολλώνιος).

Apollos, a Jew of Alexandria.

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

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

άπολούω. I wash off: mid. I wash away (my sins, in

baptism).

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

απολύω (dimitte), I let leve . set free release, per mit to defurt: middle, I withdraw myself, defurt. Ac. xxviii 25.

apopassopar, I reife off myrelf (on to another).

απονέμω, I apportion, render (as due).

άπονίπτω, I wash dirt off.

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

αποπλανάω, I cause to counter a tray: 1 Tim, vi 10 (aux. pass.), I have wandered away.

ἀποπλέω, I sail arvay.

αποπνίγω, (a) I chake, drawn; (b) I top the greath of.

ἀπορέω

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

άπορία, state of difficulty, distress.

άπορίπτω, I throw away from, I throw overboard.

απορφανίζω, I separate from some one.

ἀποσκίασμα, either a shadow cast by an object, or a faint

image or copy of an object.

ἀποσπάω, 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

apostass

άποστάσιον, divorce.

ἀποστεγάζω, I unroof, take the roof off.

άποστέλλω, I send areay, commission; I put forth, Mk. iv 29. ἀποστερέω, I deprire one of something, I rob; absol. in Mk. x 19 (1 Cor. vii 5).

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

ship.

ἀπόστολος, a messenger, an envey, 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.

αποστοματίζω (literary, from από στόματος), I drate out

by questioning.

ἀποστρέφω (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).

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

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

αποτελέω, I complete, accomplish, Lk. xiii 32; I form

fully, James i 15.

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

ἀποτινάσσω, I shake off.

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

άποτολμάω (literary), I break out boldly.

anoropia (lit. sharness, of a rock), peremptoriness, inexorableness, harshness, severity.

ἀποτόμως, sharply, severely.

άποτρέπομαι, I turn myself away from.

aπουσία, absence.

ἀποφέρω, I carry, hear away (sometimes with violence, as Mk. xv 1).

ἀποφεύγω, I flee from.

ἀποφθέγγομαι, I utler forth, speak out.

ἀποφορτίζομαι, I discharge my cargo, ἀπόχρησις, using up.

ἀποχωρέω, I go away, depart.

ἀποχωρίζομαι, I separate myself from.

ἀποψύχω, I faint or I die.

Aππος, Affias (censor 312 B. c.), after whom the township Affi Forum on the Appian Way, 43 Roman miles from Rome, was named.

ampóoitos, unapproachable.

άπρόσκοπος, (free from hurt or harm, hence) not affinding, not causing offence, blameless.

απροσωπολήμπτως (literary and Jewish), without any freference (undue favour, partiality) for a terson.

antaiotos (literary and rare), net stumbling.

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

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

άπωθέομαι, I push (thrust) areay from myself.

ἀπώλεια, destruction, ruin, loss.

"Aρ (rather "Aρ). Ar, Har, only in the combined expression 'Aρ Mayeδών, Hebr. har mgiddön, '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.

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

a question, to which a negative answer is expected.

àρά, cursing, a curse.

'Aραβία, Arabia, the district south of Palestine.

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

ἄραφος, rvithout seam.

"Aραψ, an Arabian.

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

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

άργύρεος (contracted άργυροῦς), made of silver, silvern.

αργόρου, α pice 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).

"Αρειος Πάγος (lit. Hill of Arcs [the Athenian war-god, corresponding to Mars]), the Arcopagus, a hill in Athens. As on this hill the Council of the Arcopagus (ή εξ 'Αρείου Πάγου βουλή), the supreme court of Athens, had met in early times, the expression 6 "Αρειος Πάγος came to be used (as in Ac. xvii 19, 22) for the Council of the Arcopagus, wheresoever it met.

'Αρεοπαγίτης, member of the Council of the Arcopagus, an Arcopagite.

άρέσκεια, 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), Arelas. Aretas IV, King of the Nabataeans.

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

Christian ethics), exyellence, particularly meral exect-

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

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

άριθμέω, I number, count. άριθμός, a number, total.

²Αριμαθαία, Arimutha a, 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.

αριστάω, I breakfast.

άριστερός, on the left hand: ή αριστερά (understand χείρ),
Mt, vi 3; έξ αριστερών, on the left hand.

'Aριστόβουλος, Aristobulus, a Christian in Rome.

αριστον, breakfast.

apretos (rare), sufficient.

ἀρκέω, (a) et. I am sufficient, I suffice; impers. John xiv 8; (b) mid. c. dat. I am centent, satisfied (with).

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

арца, a chariot.

Αρμαγεδών, see "Αρ.

άρμοζομαι, I fit, jrin (the middle indicating deep personal interest).

appos, a joint of the body.

'Aprel (Hebr.), Arnel, son of Esrom, and father of Admein.

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

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

άρνας, see άρήν.

ἀροτριάω, I plough. ἄροτρον, a tlough.

άρπαγή, robbery, robbing.

άρπαγμός, cirling (a) marchine, reflery, 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.

αρπαξ, snatching, robbing, greedy: subst. swindler, extertioner. I Cor. v 10.

ἀρραβών (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.

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

άρρωστος, infirm; sick, ill.

άρσενοκοίτης, a paederast.

άρσην (άρρην), male.

'Αρτεμᾶς (a pet form of 'Αρτεμίδωρος), Artemas, a Christian in Rome.

^{*}Αρτεμις, 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. ἄρτι (of present time). now, just now.

άρτιγέννητος, newly begotten, newly born.

ἄρτιος, perfect.

артоs, 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.

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

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

ἀρχή. (a) rule (kingly or magisterial); (b) plur., in a quasi-personal sense, almost rulers, magistrates. Tit.

iii t: (c) biginning: in the very difficult John viii 25 the draft would naturally mean rigonally, but the passage is not yet explained.

apxnyos (auctor), ariginatar, author, founder.

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

άρχιερεύς, high priest, chief priest.

άρχιποίμην, chief shepherd.

"Apximmos. Ar. hippus, a Christian of Colossae.

άρχισυνάγωγος, a hader of the synagegue, 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.

ἀρχιτελώνης, head of a sustem-house, chief tax gatherer. ἀρχιτρίκλινος (arbiter bibench), master of ceremonis at

a dinner, master of the feast.

ἄρχω, (1) act. c. gen. I rule: (2) mid. I login; 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.

άρχων, a ruler, g ween r, leader, leading man; with the Jews, an official member (a member of the executive)

of the yepovoia.

ἄρωμα, spice.

ἀσάλευτος, unshaken, immovable.

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

ασβεστος, inextinguishable, unquenchable.

ασέβεια, impiely, irreverence.

doeβέω, (a) intr. I am impione, irreverent: (h) tr. I do

ἀσεβής, impious, irreverent, irreligious.

decency; a wanton violence), wantonness, levedness.

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

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

ασθένεια, want of strength, weakness, illness.

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

ἀσθένημα, zveakness.

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

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

'Agravos, belonging to the Roman province Asia.

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

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

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

άσκέω. I train, practise, exercise.

άσκός, a wine-skin.

ἀσμένως, joyfully, with delight. ἄσοφος, unskilled, unwise, foolish.

ἀσπάζομαι (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.

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

ασπονδος, untrue to one's promise.

άσσάριον (assarius, dimin. of as), a penny (1/16 of a δηνάριον and the tenth part of a drachma or franc).

ασσον (compar. of αγχι adv.), nearer.

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

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

dorelos (lit. ininging to the city: then withy, cheer). elegant, pretty, fair, fine.

άστήρ, a star.

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

аоторуоз, unloving, devoid of affection.

άστοχέω. I miss the mark, miss my aim, make a fals aim. άστραπή, a flash of lightning.

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

аотрог, a star.

ἀσύμφωνος, inharmonious, disagreeing.

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

άσύνθετος, n.! evenanting, unirue le un agreement,

ireacherous

'Ασύνκριτος. Agyn. ritus, a Christian in Rome.

ἀσφάλεια, safety; security, reliability, Lk. i 4. ἀσφαλής (lit unfailing), after reliable, trustee riby.

ασφαλίζω, I make safe (secure, fast).

dopalas, securely.

ασχημονέω. I am unitermity. I behave unitermingly (or even dish nearakir); perhaps, I consider (something) unseemly.

ασχημοσύνη, uniquely blactium, indecents, or concrete,

an indecent (leved) act.

ἀσχήμων, unscemly, indecent.

dowria, wantonness, profligacy.

άσωτως, proligally: ζων ασωτως, with proligal living (Field).

άτακτέω (lis. I march out of order; then I riot. I robel),
I am discretely, I neglect my duly, I am earlies (or idle) in habits.

ăτακτος (lit. ut f (rder), diterderly, dack (in performance of duty).

ἀτάκτως, in a lie rd rly manner (see ἄτακτος, ἀτακτέω). ἄτεκνος, childless. άτενίζω, 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.

άτιμος, unhonoured, without honour, unesteemed.

άτμίς, (a) breath; (b) steam, vapour.

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

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

[°]Αττάλεια, Attalia, the port of Perga in Pamphylia.

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

αὐγή, light (of day).

Αύγουστος, Augustus, a title conferred on the first Roman Emperor, C. Iulius Octavianus, 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.

aulós, a flute.

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

aufnois, increasing, increase, growth.

αΰξω, see αὐξάνω.

αθριον, to-morrow.

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

autapkeia, self-sufficiency, independence.

αὐτάρκης, self-sufficient, independent, contented (a literary

use).

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

autourns, eve-witness.

αὐτός (fem. αὐτή, neut. αὐτό). (a) he, &c.; (b) self; e, g. αἰτός ὁ, &c. (i) se ille), the τery, but often weakened to mean simply that; αἰτός = αἰτόματος, of his even accord, John xvi 27; (c) ὁ αἰτὸς (idem), &c., the same. Parts of αἰτός are sometimes added pleomastically 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 = έαυτοῦ, of altogether uncertain existence in

N.T.

αὐτοῦ (adv.), see αὐτός.

αὐτόφωρος (αὐτός and φώρ, a thicf): ἐπ' αἰτοφώρος (flagrante delicto), in the act.

αὐτόχειρ (probably exclusively literary), with one's even

hand.

αὐχέω (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.

àpaipéw, I take away.

apavns, invisible.

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

άφανισμός, disappearing, disappearance.

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

ἀφεδρών, a drain, latrine.

άφειδία (lit. unsparingness), severe treatment.

άφελότης, simplicity.

άφεσις (from àφομι) (remission, a sending away, a ii-

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

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

mortality.

άφθαρτος, indestructible, imperishable, incorruptible; hence immortal.

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

ἀφίημι, (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 rare at this time), I

arrive, reach.

άφιλάγαθος, not loving that which is good.

άφιλάργυρος, not loving money, not avaricious.

αφιξις, departure. (This is the sense required by Ac. xx 29, but as the word comes from άφικωθομαι, 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. I 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. αφνω, suddenly.

άφόβως (literary), fearlessly.

άφομοιόω. I make like to.

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

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

άφορμή (1) a starting, a start; (b) cause, occasion, opportunity.

άφρίζω, I foam (at the mouth).

adpos, foam (at the mouth).

άφροσύνη, want of sense, foolishness. αφρων, senseless, foolish, inconsiderate.

άφυπνόω (very rare), I fall asleep.

άφυστερέω, I withdraw, take away.

άφωνος, soundless, voiceless, speechless, dumb.

"Axas ("Axas) (Hebr.), Achaz, son of Joutham and father of Hezekiah.

Axata. the R man Province Aclasia, governed by a proconsul, and practically conterminous with modern Greece before 1912.

'Aχαϊκός, Achaicus, a Corinthian Christian.

àxápioros, ungrateful.

'Αχείμ (Hebr.). A heim, son of Zadok and father of Eliud. αχειροποίητος (unknown outside N.T.). net made by hand, not handmade.

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

axhús, mist.

axpeios, unprofitable, useless, unworthy.

άχρεόομαι (carlier άχρειόομαι) (lit. I have me sour. I turn, of milk), I am good for nothing.

αχρηστος. unfrefitable, useless (a play upon words, with

ονήσιμος).

ἄχρι, ἄχρις, as far as, up to until; ἄχρι τοῦ τῶν = adhue; ἄχρι οῦ (with or without ἄν) with the subjunctive, until.

axupov, chaff.

άψευδής, not grater of fulsehood, truthful. ἄψινθος, zvormzvood; 6"Αψινθος, a star.

αψυχος, lifeless.

В

Báal, a god worshipped by the Hebrews (in Rom. xi 4 fem., because Jews in reading substituted $al\sigma\chi(i\eta)$, being the highest god of all the West-Semitic peoples.

Bαβολών, (a) Balyl n, 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); bence, a stage in a career,

a position.

βάθος (a) defth: (b) a deftir, a deep (also met.).

βαθύνω, I deepen.

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

Batov, a palm branch.

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

Βαλάκ (Hebr.), Balar, 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, fut,

drop; βεβλημένος, lying in bed, Mt. viii 14.

βαπτίζω, lit. I dip. sudmerge, but specifically of ceremonial dipping (whether immersion or affusion). I hapeize: when the preposition els 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 els: 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.

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

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

twice-dyed garments.

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

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

Bαραχίας (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.

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

Bartholomere, one of the twelve disciples of Jesus.

Baριησοῦς (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.

Bαρνάβας (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 1 Thess. ii 7 there may be a play on the derived sense, authority, dignity.

Bαρσαββάς (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.

Paravioths, a torturer

Bágavos, torture.

βασιλεία, kingship, sovereignty, authority, rule, especially of God, both in the world, and in the hearts of men; hence kingdom, in the concrete sense; ή βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν perhaps always signifies the coming kingdom, but ή 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

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

roval.

βασιλεύς, a king, but in some passages, as 1 Pet. ii 17, clearly to be translated emperor: 6 βασιλεύς τών βασιλεύν (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 country, Ac. xii 20.

βασίλισσα, α queen.

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

βασκαίνω, I give the evil eye to, fascinate, bewitch, over-

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.

Beeξεβούλ, Βεελζεβούλ, 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.

Beνιαμείν (Hebr.), Benjamin, youngest son of Jacob,

founder of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Βερνίκη, 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.

Βέροια, Beroea, a town of the province Macedonia.

Bepotaios, belonging to Berova, Berovan.

Bεώρ (Hebr.), Bεων, 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. 564ff.; 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, 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 εβην, *I went*), (a) βημα ποδός, the space covered by a step of the foot; (b) tribunal.

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

Bía, 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.

Biaros, strong, violent,

βιαστής, a forceful, violent man. Βιβλαρίδιον, a little papyrus roll.

βιβλίον (libellus, originally a diminutive), a papyrus roll: ἀποστασίον, document of divorce, handed by the husband to the wife whom he divorces: ζωῆς, 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:

βιβρώσκω, I eat.

Bιθυνία, Bilhynia, 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, βλαστάν, intr. I sprout: tr. I cause to sprout, make to grow up, James v 18.

Bλάστος, Blastus, chamberlain of King Herod Agrippa I.

βλασφημέω, I speak evil against, I use abusive or scurrilous language about (God or men).

Blaodymia, alume or surril us hinggoing.

βλάσφημος, abusive, scurrilous.

βλέμμα, i iv, the faculty of looking.

βλέπω (primarily physical), I link, see; βλέπωτες βλέψετε, Hebraistic; βλέπεω ἀπό, το link areay from, to haware of; βλόπεω ωβ, to take care lett; βλέπεω πώς, to take care k το: almost I find. Rom. vii 23 (cf. 21).

βλητέον (verbal adj. from βαλλω): sc. εστω, an must put.

Βοανηργές, Βουντείν, a doubtful name of doubtful origin and meaning: see my crit, note.

βοάω, I shout, call aloud.

Boés, see Boós.

Bon, a shout.

βοήθειο, (a) abstr. assistance; (b) concr. (a technical term of nautical language), a help.

Bondéw. I some to the real from to helf, help.

Bondós, helper.

βόθυνος, a hole in the earth, ditch.

βολή, a gasting, the so: in acc. as measure of distance.

βολίζω. I gest the line for sounding . I s und.

Boós, Boés (Helr.), Bers or Bers (Bests), son of Salmon (Sala) and Rahab, husband of Ruth, father of Iobed.

βόρβορος, a miry dungeon. hole.

Boppas, the north wind, house the north.

βόσκω, I feed.

Βοσόρ. B r, father of Balaam: but see Βεώρ.

βοτάνη, fodder, food.

Bóтрия, cluster (bunch) of grapes.

βουλεύομαι, I deliberate, take counsel.

βουλευτής, a member of a βουλί (i.i.v moneii) in N. T. or the στιτόριου. Sanhadrin at Jerusalem.

Bouky, counsel, deliberate wisdom.

βούλημα, will, desire.

βούλομαι, Ι τυίλ.

Bouvos (tumulus), a hillock, hill.

Boûs, an ox.

βραβείον, a prize.

βραβεύω

βραβεύω. / Jan. en. a conflict between contending forces): hence, I rule, I administer.

Bonson, Tam Mer. I Show I followed by gen. . Pet.ill o.

βραδυπλοέω, I sail slowly.

Boadus, slowe.

βραδυτής, lardiness, dilatoriness.

βραχίων, ατπ.

βραχές. (11): morely in various adverbial phrases, indicating degree or time.

Bpotos while in . Sanding, with it rom: ash Button.

from babyhood (cf. a pueris)

βρέχω (1) (1) From having originally the name good (1) or higher as subject (1) M. 1 45 and Latte pluo): thence, of a shower from the sky other than rain. Lk, xvii 20.

βροντή, thunder.
βροχή, a welling, rain.

Booxos, a noose.

βρυγμός, gnashing, crunching.

βρύχω, I gnash, crunch.

Βρύω, I cause to gush forth, send forth.

Boûna, food.

βρώσιμος, catable, suitable for food.

βρώσις, () about) conting: (b) food; a word, Heli. xii 16:

βυθίζω, I cause to sink.

Buθός, the deep sea.

Buposeus, a tanner.

Buoowos, of fine-linen, of lawn.

Booos (Semile origin), fin-liam. (Some authorities consider cotton to be meant; others silk.)

βωμός, an allar.

L

Fαββαθά. Gill withit, i. e. Gull Buithit, the ridge (back) of the House', i. e. the Aramate name for what the Greeks called Διδώττρων α sort of paved square, on which the procurator had his judgement seat.

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

yayypaiva, a cancerous sore, a cancer.

rás (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.

vála (a Persian loan-word), treasure.

γαζοφυλάκιον, treasury.

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

yáha, 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.

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

administration)'.

γαλήνη, a calm.

Γαλιλαία, Galille, 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.

γάρ, for (conj.).

γαστήρ, belly: often έν γαστρί έχειν, of a woman, to be

pregnant (lit. to have [a child] in the belly).

γε, 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.

Γεθσημανεί, Gethsemani, a small place between the brook Kidron and the Mount of Olives near Jeru-

salem.

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 αἰών, practically indicates infinity of time.

yevealoyéonai, I am put into a genealogy.

yevealogyia, genealogy.

yevéσια, birthday-anniversary feast.

veregus, birth, creation, beginning,

VEVETA, birth.

γένημα (from γενομαι), of vegetable, never of animal. products (contrast zevvnua), fruit, erop. produce of the carth

yerráw, 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 yevnua), fist ring, child.

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

νεννητός, begotten, used as subst.

vévos. (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 reparques as a by-form of this word, Γαδαρηνός being a conscious alteration.

yepouria, the assembly or lady of cliders, 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. Ramsav, Cities and Bishopries of Phrygia, vol. i, p. 64.)

vépwy, an old man.

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

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

yewpyrov, a cultivated field.

γεωργός, a ze rker of the soil, husbandman, farmer, farmlabourer.

yn, the earth, soil, land.

vnpas, old age.

γηράσκω, I become old, grow old.

yironat, I come into torng, am torn, John viii 58, Gal. iv 4. &c.: I become, or me about, haf fen. (In aorist eyevero over-used by Luke, to give Hebraistic colouring, in various constructions: (1) $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\tau\sigma$ $\dot{\eta}\lambda\theta\epsilon\nu$, (2) $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\tau\sigma$ $\dot{\kappa}\alpha\dot{l}$ $\dot{\eta}\lambda\theta\epsilon\nu$, (3) $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\tau\sigma$ $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$ (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, szveet.

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.

yvaφεύς, fuller.

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

yvnoiws, truly, genuinely; honourably.

γνόφος, darkness.

γνώμη, opinion, counsel.

γνωρίζω, I make known.

γνωσις, knowledge.

γνώστης, a knower, expert.

γνωστός, knozen: 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.

yoveús, a parent.

yovu, a knee.

νονυπετέω, I fall in my kness let re (in supplication).

supplicate, entreat.

γράμμα (littera), at letter of the althabet; collectively, written (revelation), Rom. il 27: parquera (litterae), wittings, (a) a written a canout, I.k. xvi 0. 7: a letter. an epistle, Ac. xxviii 21; (b) writings, literature, John v 47, vii 15, Ac. xxvi 24, 2 Tim. iii 15.

γραμματεύς, (1) in Jerusalem, a s, ril, one learned in the Jewish Law, a religious teacher; (b) at Ephesus, It haven- lerb, the secretary of the city, Ac. xix 35.

γραπτός, zuritten.

γραφή. (a) a writing: (b) a fassage of scripture: plur. at mada, 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 (anills), televiging to old romen, such as old

momen tell.

γρηγορέω (uigilo), (a) I am marke (in the night), realch: (b) I am watchful, on the alert.

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

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

γυμνιτεύω, I am habitually γυμιός, that is, I war the under-garment (virón, tunica) into, it being the regular practice to wear two garments.

youros, rarely stark-nated, generally to aring only the τεκάρν-μαντικού (χιτών), ευς γυμνιτεύω; γιμνός κόκκος, a simple seed, a seed per se.

γυμνότης, nakedness, cf. γυμνός, γυμνιτεύω.

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

vuvaikelos, belonging to reoman, of rooman.

yυνή, a (married) anoman, a ante: so even in Mt. v 28: voc. yora, 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

δαιμονίζομαι, 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 δαιμόνιον.

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 πυεύματι 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 Damaseus.

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.

oavioths, a tender, creat

δαπανάω, I spend.

Sandry, cost. expense.

Old Testament collection of Psalms was attached.

δέ (autem), a weak adversative partiele, generally placed second in its clause. bat. n the other hand: and. See μέν.

Sénois, a requesting, a begging, request.

δεί (necesse est), it is an inary, in thable; less frequently (element, it is a daily, τα ω) δέωτα, what is imprife, army; δεω (έστω) = δεί, Λε. xix 36, I 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.

Seilos, cowardly, timid.

δείνα: ὁ δείνα, se and se, such an ene, where the name of the person is known but not used.

δεινώς, terribly. δειπνέω, I dine.

Seinvov, a danner, an afterneon or evening mail.

SeiviSaiporía, superstition.

δεισιδαίμων, respective of what is divine, religious perhaps, rather than supersittions (the usual meaning). δέκα, len.

δεκάπεντε, fifteen.

Δεκάπολις. De ap-li , 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

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

δεξιός, 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 substan-

tivally prisoner, captive.

δεσμός, plur. sometimes δεσμό, 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.

δεσπότης, 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.

δεῦτε (plur. of δεῦρο), come hither, come, hither, an ex-

clamatory word. δευτεραῖοs, 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

δεύτερος, second: $(τ \dot{o})$ 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. 1 Cor. vi 20: (b) indeed. Lk. ii 15, &c.: (c) truly. Mt. xiii 23.

δηλαυγώς (from όλλος and αίγή), with ferfect clearness (but see τηλαυγώς).

δηλος, clear, manifest.

δηλόω, I show, make clear, reveal.

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

δημηγορέω, I make a public speech. I address a multilude. Δημήτριος, Demetrius, a silversmith of Ephesus.

δημιουργός, a constructor, builder.

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

δημόσιος (publicus). /μλία: 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 interpolation. John v 4.

δήπου (δή που), of course, qualifying and yet strengthening the assertion.

διά, (a) c. gen. through: throughout (διά παιτός, always): by the instrumentality of: denoting mediate and not original authorship, e.g. Mt. i 22. John i 3. 1 Cor. viii 6; (b) c. acc. through, Lk. xvii 11 (?); on are until f, by reason of, for the sake of, because of.

διαβαίνω, I cross.

διαβάλλω. I stanter: 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 Δοίς βολος, the Standeror (par excellence), the Devil.

διαγγέλλω, I ann une thr ughout 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.

διαγογγόζω, I murmur greatly, I continue murmuring. διαγρηγορέω, I areake out of sleep, I am thoroughly

awake.

A character of the control of steep time the time to time the control of

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, p. 2.

Siaipeois, 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 introham 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 vailulation, reasoning, thought, movement of thought, deliberation, plotting.

διαλύω, I break up, disperse,

διαμαρτύρομαι. Ι give swhemn evidence. I testify (declare) solemnity.

διαμάχομαι, I strive greatly.

διαμένω, I remain throughout.

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

διαμερισμός, breaking uf; discord, hostility.

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

διανόημα, a reasoning, thought, cogitation.

διάνοια (/re es. of reasoning in Plato), understanding, intellect, mind.

διανοίγω, Ι ορεπ υρ.

διανυκτερεύω, I spend the whole night.

διανύω, I finish, complete.

διαπαντός, see διά.

διαπαρατριβή, perpetual rerangling.

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.

διασαφέω, I make clear, explain.

διασείω (concutio), I blackmail, extert 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 Jews who had migrated and were scattered over the ancient world. In James i I and I Pet i I 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, Î save (reseue) through (some danger): διασ, πρός (Ac. xxiii 34), I bring safely to, so διεσώθησαν εἰς (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.

διατί = διὰ τί.

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, I 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.

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

Staxespisonas, I lay my hands upon, and so, I slay, kill. Staxheválo, I meck (seern) greatly, with words and gesture.

Staxwoilouat, I separate myself from, I part from.

διδακτικός, able to teach, apt to teach.

διδακτός, taught.

διδασκαλία, teaching.

διδάσκαλος, teacher.

διδάσκω, I teach.

Sidayn, teaching.

δίδραχμον, 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: δίδραγμον, the yearly temple-tax thus = 3 shekel.

Δίδυμος, the Truin.

δίδωμι, I effer, 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, fonder.

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

διερμηνευτής, an interpreter.

διερμηνεύω. I translate, interfret, extlain.

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

διερωτάω, I inquire for.

διετής (bimus), two years old.

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

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διηγέομαι

διηγέομαι, I relate, narrate.

διήγησις, a narrative.

Supreking .. utingous: its the interes, in perpetuum.

διθάλασσος, between the win, which his sin on hith sides.

Survioual. I fair the out (M), come through (M).

διίστημι: διάστο σιατές (As. 22011 28) tr. with το πλούον understood, διατίκο το ανεί (δι εδής) έδου άλλοδος: διαστήσει, intt.: διά άλλοδος, ε δι εκραταίκο from: to pass away.

διισχυρίζομαι, I assert emphatically.

δικαιοκρισία, just judging, just judgement.

δίκαιος, just; expectally, from in the eyes of God rightness; of stems in Alt. the start (a Jawish idea); κρίνω τὸ δίκαιον, I give just judgement, Lk. xii 57.

Securior (usually if not always in Jewish atmosphere), pedice, pedice: explanation (cd. history): historical constitution of which God is the music or author, but practically, a distance right matter and equivalent to βισιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ.

δικαίου, I make the set of them), I defend the cause of, phast for the righteneous (moreous) f. I arguit, justify; hence, I regard as δίκαως (righteous).

δικαίωμα, (or argument, a pilve judificative, benee)
a thing premanated by tind) to in issues (just the
right); or the restartion of a criminal, a trosh chance
given him; a righteous deed (e.g. Rom. v 18).

Sikaiws, justly, righteously.

Sixaiwois, judifying, judification, a provise fabrilation.

δικαστής, a judge.

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

Siktuor, a net.

Sixoyos, double-tongued.

Sió (= 8i 6, 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 $(=\delta i \dot{a} \ddot{a} \ddot{a} \tau \iota)$, τυherefore; = $\ddot{a} \tau \iota$ Rom. viii 21 (v.l.).

Διοτρέφης, Diotrephes.

διπλόος, double.

διπλόω, I double.

dis, twice.

δισμυριάς = δίε 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.

боуна, 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.

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δοκιμασία

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

δοκιμασία, testing, proving.

δοκιμή, approvedness; hence, character.

δοκίμον (neut. of δοκίμος genuine, as opposed to alloyed, counterfeit), what is genuine, the approved part, the pure part.

δόκιμος, approved.

δοκός, a beam.

Sólios, treacherous, deceitful.

δολιόω, I act deceitfully, treacherously.

δόλος, deceit, guile, treachery.

δολόω, I adulterate (cf. ἄδολος).

δόμα, a gift.

86ξα, glay, an especially divine quality, the unspoken manifestation of God; in James ii 1 it is in apposition to Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, and is personified (cf. 1 Cor. ii 8, Ac. vii 2, and the Shekinah of Targums and post-canonical Jewish writings).

δοξάζω, Iglorify, bestore glory on: του θεόν, I acknowledge

the glory of God.

Δορκάς, the Greek name of Tabitha, *Doreas* (lit. gazelle), (δορκάς dicitur a uidendo: δορκατικόν etenim uisus acutioris est, Ambros. επρος. ps. exviii 6.12 § 1).

Soois, giving (from God).

Sorns, 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).

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

δωδέκατος, treelfth.

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).

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δωρεάν

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

δωρέομαι, I give, grant, donate.

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

δωρον, a gift.

E

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

fear and indignation.

εάν, (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, ös, öστις, öσος, όσάκις, ὅπου, οῦ, exactly as ἄν does in Attic Greek: thus ös = who, ös ἐάν, whosoever, &c.

¿άνπερ, 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.

"Εβρα (Hebr.), Eber, father of Phalek and son of Sala. 'Εβραῖος, a Hebrew, particularly one who speaks Hebrew (Aramaic), cf. Ac. vi 1; 'Εβραῖος εξ Ἑβραῖων,

a Hebrew descended from Hebrews (Phil. iii 5).

'Eβραίς, Hebrew, or rather Aramaic.

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

έγγίζω, I come near, approach.

έγγράφω, see ἐνγράφω.

έγγυος, a surety, security.

eyyús, near.

ἐγείρω, (a) I τινείε, ar use: (b) I raise up; intr. in imperative, έγειρε, έγείρεσθε, τεκελε up I: passive sometimes = I rise, e. g. Mk, xvi 6.

έγερσις, a waking up.

έγκ. see ἐνκ.

έγκαλέω, I bring a charge against.

eyκαταλείπω, I ieres in the turch, I abandon (one who is in straits), I desert.

έγκλημα, an accusation, charge.

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

èxpateia, self-mastery, self-restraint, self-c ntrol, continence.

èykpareuopai, l'exercise self-contrel, I am continent.

έγκρατής, self-controlled.

έγκρύπτω, I hide (within). έγχρίω. I besmear, anoint.

εγχρώ, I ossmed, another in the property of the property o

¿δαφίζω, I dash to the ground.

εδαφος, ground.

Espaios (stabilis) (lit. sealed). firm, stedfast.

έδραίωμα, a foundation.

Etekias (Hehr.), Hezekiah, son of Achas (Ahaz), father of Manasseh, and king of Judah 1727-686 [7] B. C.).

εθελοθρησκεία (1. εθελιά αλεία), arrive (worthip) of the unit, were hip of the angels.

έθέλω, see θέλω.

εθίζω, I accustom: τὸ είθισμένον, the custom.

εθνάρχης, ethnoreh, tribal lord, a subordinate ruler.

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

εθνικώς, in the manner of Gentiles.

εθνοs (originally, a rustic or village people as opposed to those dwelling in organized cities or $\pi \delta \lambda \epsilon \iota s$), a race, people (usually outside the privileged Jewish people, but also sometimes in the singular for it) (sometimes = the inhabitants of a Roman province): $\tau \dot{a} \epsilon \theta \nu \eta$ (gentes), the nations outside Judaism, the Gentiles.

έθος, a custom. εἰ, 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 $\mathring{\eta}$ [and should be written εἶ], 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 merely a particle asking a question. [The Latin translators, however, rendered interrogative εἶ by si.] εἶ 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: εἶ δὲ μήγε (Aramaism?), (alioqui, si minus, sin autem, &c.), other veise: εἶπερ (= εἶ περ) a more

eiléa, appearance.

emphatic el, if indeed.

είδα, είδον, 1 and 2 aor. respectively, I saw, cf. ὁράω: ἰδων είδον, a Hebraistic repetition.

eldos, visible form, shape, appearance, outward show; in

I Thess. v 22 = kind, species, class.

είδωλεῖον, 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.

ϵἰκῆ, 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.

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

είλίσσω, see έλίσσω.

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

εΐνεκεν, see ένεκα.

είπα, see είπον.

εἴπερ, see εί.

elnov, 2 aor.. είπα 1 aor. I spoke, said: ως έπος εἰπείν. me might almost say (almost, about).

ciρηνεύω, I am peaceful. I keep the peace, I am at peace.
ciρήνη, peace, undisturbedness: invocation of peace a
common lewish farewell (Mk. v 34, &c.), in the
Hebraistic sense of the health (xestfare) of an individual.

cipyvikos, making for feace, productive of price.

είρηνοποιέω, I make peace.

είρηνοποιός, peace-making, peace-maker.

eis, (a) into; ittl; fer; (b) eis 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. ii 9; (c) encroaches on er and = in, e.g. John 118, Ac. vii 12, 2 Cor. xi 10, 1 John v 8: els έκατόν, &c., a hundredfold.

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

 $too = \pi \rho \tilde{\omega} \tau os$, first.

εἰσάγω, I lead in, bring in. εἰσακούω, I hear.

εἰσδέχομαι, I welcome in.

eiseimi, I go in, enter (originally, I shall go in).

εἰσέρχομαι, Ι go in.

εἰσκαλέω

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

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

είσπηδάω, I leap into, rush into.

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

εἰστρέχω, I run in(to).

eἰσφέρω, I carry (bring) in.

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

eἴτε (siue), lit. and if: εἴτε . . . εἴτε (siue . . . siue), τυhether

 ϵ îτεν = ϵ îτα.

 ϵ ı̈́τις $= \epsilon$ ı̈́ τις.

εἴωθα, I am accustomed: τὸ εἰωθός, custom, rehat reas

customary.

ἐκ, ἐξ, from oul, 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 of ἐξ ἐριθείας, Rom. ii 8.

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

έκάστοτε, on each occasion.

έκατόν, a hundred; είς έκατόν, see είς.

έκατονταετής, a hundred years old.

έκατονταπλασίων, a hundredfold.

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

ἐκβαίνω, 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.

ἐκδέχομαι, I wait for, expect.

εκδηλος, perfectly evident, manifest.

έκδημέω, I am away from the enμos, from my farish, from home,

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

εκδιηγέομαι, I give a complete narrative of.

εκδικέω, I give justice ever, defend, avenge, vindicate

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

frequently in the sense of a special advocate [champion] of a city.)

ἐκδιώκω. I drive out.

εκδοτος, given up, delivered up.

ἐκδοχή, reaiting, expectation.

čκδύω. I fut wit, take off, strip off, with acc. of person or garment or both.

ckeî (illie). (a) there, wender; (b) thither, there.

εκείθεν (illinc), thence, from that place.

exercises (ille), that yender (of what is distant, or great):
in 1 John usually = Christ.

ἐκεῖσε (illuc). (a) thither, Ac. xxi 3; (b) there, Ac. xxii 5.

ἐκζητέω (exquiro), I seek out.

ekinthous, a socking out, searching questioning.

έκθαμβέομαι, I am greatly astonished.

«κθαμβος, full of astonishment.

ἐκθαυμάζω, I wonder greatly.

εκθετος, exposed (to the elements).

čκκαθαίρω, I clean (chanse) out, 1 Cor. v 7; I clean thoroughly, 2 Tim. ii 21.

EKKaiomai, I burn (with lust).

еккечтеш, I pierce through (or deeply).

ἐκκλάω, I break off.

ἐκκλείω, I shut out, exclude.

ἐκκλησία, (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 \(\tilde{\pi}_{n}, \) the Church (the whole body of Christians in the world).

ἐκκλίνω (I bend away from, literally), I fall away from, I turn away (from).

έκκολυμβάω. I swim out (of the water).

ἐκκομίζω (effero), I carry out (of the city gate for burial).

έκκοπή (ἐνκοπή), a block, check, obstacle.

ἐκκόπτω, I cut out (off, away).

еккре́µаµа (-оµа), с. gen. I hang upon (met.).

ἐκλαλέω, 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.

ekkerrós, 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 έκλεκτόν.

εκλύομαι, I am unstrung, become weak, fail.

ἐκμάσσω, I wipe (off) thoroughly.

έκμυκτηρίζω, I mock greatly.

εκνεύω (lit. I bend the head aside, to avoid a blow), I retire, withdraw.

έκνήφω, I am thoroughly sober (in mind).

έκούσιος, willing: κατὰ έκούσιον, with right good will.

έκουσίως, willingly, with the will. ἔκπαλαι, from of old, long since.

έκπειράζω, I put to a thorough test.

ἐκπέμπω, I send out.

Exmeptoous, most exceedingly, with exceeding emphasis.

ἐκπετάννυμι, I spread (stretch) out.

έκπηδάω, I leap (rush) out.

exπίπτω, 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.

ἐκπλέω. I sail out (of harbour), I sail away.

έκπληρόω, I fill completely, I fulfil in every particular (to the utmost), I make good.

ἐκπλήρωσις, completion, fulfilment.

ἐκπλήσσομαι, I am thunderstruck, astounded.

έκπνέω (lit. I ireathe out). I treathe my last, I expire.

екторейона., I journey out; I come forth.

ἐκπορνεύω. I am guilty of fornication (the force of èx is uncertain).

έκπτύω (cf. Fr. constuer), I spit upon, disdain.

ἐκριζόω, I root out, root up.

έκστασις (properly. distraction or disturbance of mind caused by a shock), bewilderment.

ἐκστρέφω, I pervert.

ἐκσώζω. I sace completely, v. l. in Ac. xxvii 39.

έκταράσσω, I disturb (trouble) greatly (exceedingly).

ἐκτείνω, I stretch out (forth).

extense, I complete, bring to completion, carry out, perform.

extéreia, earnesiness, sirenuousness.

έκτενής, intent, constant, strenuous.

EKTEVES, earnestly, strenuously.

čκτίθημι, (a) (expono) / expose a child; (b) mid. I sel forth, expound, explain.

έκτινάσσω, I shake if; mid. I shake off from myself.

Ектоs, sixth.

čκτός, (a) adv. (1) with ut, outside; (2) except; (3) τὸ ἐκτός, substantivally, the outside; (b) prep. c. gen. outside, apart from.

čκτρέπω (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. ἔκτρομος, trembling greatly.

έκτρωμα, (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.

ἐκφύω, I put forth, cause to sprout.

ἐκχέω, I pour out (liquid or solid), I shed. See ἐκχύννω.

čκχύννω, 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.

ěκών, reilling, reillingly.

έλαία (olea), an olive tree: see έλαίων.

κλαιον (oleum), olive-oil: κλαιον ἀγαλλιάσεως, oil of enjoyment, the oil with which the heads of guests at banquets are anointed, Heb. i 9.

'Eλαιών (oliuetum), Olive-grove, Olive-yard, probably the right text in Lk. xix 29, xxi 37, as well as Ac. i 12.

Έλαμείτης, an Elamite, one of a people living to the north of the Persian Gulf in the southern part of Persia.

ἐλάσσων (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.

¿λαφρία (leuitas), levity, fickleness.

έλαφρός (leuis), light.

έλάχιστος, 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): δ ἐλαχιστότερος, the smallest, the least important: εἰς ἐλάχιστόν ἐστω, it matters very little: ἐλάχιστον, adv. a very little.

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'ελεάζαρ (Hebr.), Elagar, son of Eliud, and futher of Matthan.

έλεάω, see έλεέω.

έλεγμός, reproof.

ExeyEis, rebuke, reproof.

έλεγχος, a proof: possibly a persuasion.

êhéyxw. (a) I represent relate: (b) I expese show to be gulley. John iil 20, 1 Cor. xiv 24, Eph. v 11, 13. James 11 0.

Execusos, merciful, pitiful.

έλεέω (έλεάω), Ι ρίζι.

exenuoring, abetr, alors-giving, charity; concr. alms. charity.

ελεήμων, piliful, merciful.

Eλεισάβετ (Hebr.), Eliabeth, mother of John the Baptizer. Exeos, pily, mercy.

έλευθερία, freed w, liberry, especially a state of freedom from slavery.

έλεύθερος, fra (opposite of emplated, cf. 1 Cor. xii 13).

έλευθερόω. I free, set free, liberate.

ελευσις, coming, arrival.

έλεφάντινος, made of ivory.

Έλιακείμ (Hebr.), Ehukum, son of Abiud and father of Azor (Mt. i 13), son of Melea and father of Jonam (Lk. iii 30).

Eliyua, a roll.

'Ελιέζερ (Hebr.), Elizer, son of Joreim and father of Joshua.

'Ελιούδ (Heler.), Elind, som of Acheim, and father of

'Ελισάβετ, see 'Ελεισάβετ.

Exicalos, Helicano, greeized form of Elisha.

έλίσσω, I roll, roll up.

Edkoopai, I am covered with sores,

Elkos (ulcus), a (festering) sore.

έλκύω, I drag, draw, pull. ελκω, I drag, draw, pull.

Exxás, Hellas, the native name for Grane.

"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.

Ἑλληνικός, Greek: ή Ἑλληνική (γλώσσα), the Greek

language.

Έλληνίς (fem.), Greek; see "Ελλην.

Έλληνιστής, a Hellenist, Grecian Jew, a Greek-speaking Jew, that is one who can speak Greek only and not Hebrew (or Aramaic).

'Ελληνιστί, in the Greek language.

ἐλλογάω (ἐλλογέω), I put down (set) to some one's account, reckon, impute.

*Ελμαδάμ (Hebr.), Elmadam, father of Kosam, son of Er.
ἐλπίζω (ἐλπίζω), I hope, hope for: the substantive following ἐν, εἰs, 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 Έτοιμας, Son of the Ready).

έλωί (Aramaic), my God (form of word is doubtful).

ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself. ἐμβαίνω, I embark.

εμβάλλω, I cast in, throw in.

ἐμβάπτω, act. and mid. I dip in.

ἐμβατεύω, (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.

εμβιβάζω, tr. I embark, put on board.

εμβλέπω, I look into (upon).

έμβριμάσμαι, I grain (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. is 30, Mk. i 43, xiv 5: absol. John xi 33, 38.

¿μέω. I vomit.

Eumaironal, I am madly enraged with.

Εμμανουήλ (Hebr.). Emmanuel, a Messianic title derived from Isa. vii 14 = God with us.

Έμμαούς, Emmaus (Ammaus), a village not far from Ierusalem.

εμμένω, 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.

Έμμωρ (Hebr.), Enmer, Hamer, a man whose sons sold a field at Shechem to Jacob.

έμός, mine (predominates in John).

èμπ, see also èνπ.

έμπαιγμονή, mockery.

έμπαιγμός, mockery.

έμπαίζω, I mock. Eumaiktns, a mocker.

έμπί(μ)πλημι, έμπι(μ)πλάω. I fill up, fill.

έμπί μ)πρημι, έμπρήθω. I lurn, set on fire: but forms from $-\pi \rho \dot{\eta} \partial \omega = I$ cause to swell, hence pass. I suffer inflammation, Ac. xxviii 6 (v. l.).

έμπίπτω, I fall in, am cast in.

έμπλέκω, I enfold, entangle,

έμπλοκή, braiding.

έμπορεύομαι, I travel as a merchant, engage in trade: c. acc. I traffic in, make gain or business of.

èμπορία, trading, trade, trafficking, business.

έμπόριον, a place of traffic, mart, market, market-house.

εμπορος, a merchant, trader.

έμπρήθω, see έμπί(μ)πρημι.

έμπροσθεν, in fr nt, 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.

εμφανής, manifest, visible.

εμφανίζω, I make visible (manifest); hence, act. I refert (inform) again t, Ac. xxiv 1, xxv 2, 15; pass. (quasitechnical) I appear before.

εμφοβος, full of fear, terrified.

εμφυσάω, I breathe into, breathe upon.

εμφυτος, inborn, ingrown, congenital, natural.

έμ, (a) of place, in; ἐν τοῖς, see δ: ἐν Χριστῷ, of mystic indwelling; (b) = εἰς, 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. 1 Cor. vi 2; (h) in the judgement of, cf. 1 Cor. xiv 11; (i) Hebraistic use, Mt. x 32, Lk. xii 8. For ἐν ῷ, see ös.

έναγκαλίζομαι, I take (fold) in my arms.

ἐνάλιος (rather a poetical word), of creatures, living in the sea.

εναντι, before, in the presence of.

evartion, before, in the presence of; in the eyes of: see also τοὐναντίου.

èvaντίος, opposite, opposed, contrary: ἐξ ἐναντίας (adv.), opposite; ὁ ἐξ ἐναντίας, the adversary.

ἐνάρχομαι, I begin (in).

ἔνατος, ninth.

ἐνγράφω, I write (in), inscribe.

ένδεής, in need, needy.

ένδειγμα, (a thing proved, hence) a plain token (sign, proof).

ενδείκνυμα (in the middle voice ενδείκνυμαι only), I show forth.

ένδειξις, a showing, proof, demonstration.

ενδεκα, eleven.

ένδέκατος, eleventh.

ενδέχομαι, ενδέχεται, impers., it is possible.

ενδημέω, I am in my δημος (parish), I am at home.

ἐνδιδύσκω, (somewhat rare) (of clothing, I put on another): mid. I put on (myself).

ενδικος, just.

èνδοξάζω (I make «νδοξος), I glorify, acknowledge the glory belonging to (cf. δόξα), recognize as glorious.

ένδοξος, glorious.

ενδυμα, a garment, dress.

ένδυναμόω, I fill τυτιλ δέναμις (forcer) (almost = δυναμόω). ένδύνω, I enter into.

ενδυσις, putting on (of a garment).

čεδύω, l put on. chuhe (another): mid. I clothe (myself), dress: hence, metaphorically, of acquiring qualities; = ἐπευδύομαι, 2 Cor. v 3.

ἐνδώμησις, reofing, coping. (So probably, from δωμα

= roof, but most interpret building.)

èνέδρα (insidiae), amituscade; hence flot, treachery. fraud. èνεδρεύω, I lie in reait (ambush) for, seek to entrap (hence I defraud, deceive).

everλέω. I wrap up, rell up in (something).

čιειμι, I am in (within): τὰ ἐνώντα, 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, fir the sake of, on account of: οῦ (neut.) είνεκεν, on account of which, wherefore, Lk. iv 18; τίνος ένεκα, on account of what, wherefore, why,

Ac. xix 32.

ἐνενήκοντα, ninety.

ένεός (= ανεως), speechless, dumb, unable to speak.

every, activity: in the N.T. confined to superhuman

activity.

èreργέω. (a) intr. I am at werk, 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 ἐκεργῶν always with personal, I am made operative (effective), I am made to produce my apprepriate result, I am set in operation, I am made to work. Mid. absent from N.T.

ἐνέργημα, a working.

everyis, effective, productive of due result.

èνευλογέω, I bless (of God) (èν is considered to have instrumental force).

èvèχω, (a) I have a grudge against. I am angry (with): in Mk, vi 10 the Sahidie translates 'I am angry with', the Vulgate 'insidior': in Lk, vi 53 ἀεσῶς ἐνέχεω is translated by the Sahidie 'to provoke him', by the Vulgate 'graniter 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.

ενθυμέσμαι, I meditate upon, reflect upon.

& θύμησες, interest thought, meditation; plur. thoughts.

Eve (iv. Ionic form of iv.), is in (annual): else for there is

(or can be) no room for.

ἐνιαυτός, α μεαν.

ἐνίστημε: only in the intr. tenses, I impend, am at hand, am from the perf. pepl. continues (interes) as adj. present.

êνισχύω, I strengthen within, I fill with strength.

ένκάθετος, a snare-setter, spy.

Evacina, festival of dedication of the Temple, to celebrate the re-dedication of the Temple by Judas Maccabeus in 164 n.c., hold at Jerusalem about the middle of December.

ένκαινίζω, (1 resture Or earry out anov. then) I dedicate. ένκαικόω, έκκαικόω (from κονώς in the sense of a wordy)

(very rare outside the Bible), I lose heart.

ένκατοικέω, I am settled among, dwell among.

ενκαυχάομαι. I least in (in cause of) something.

ἐνκεντρίζω, I graft.

ένκοπή, έκκοπή, obstacle, check, hindrance.

ἐνκόπτω. (I introduce an obstacle sharply in the way of a moving object, cf. Eng. colloquial I strike in) I black. check, hinder.

EVKPINO, I judge (reckon) to belong to, I class with.

erkuos, pregnant.

¿vvéa, nine.

èννεύω, I make a sign to by nodding.

Evvova (intelligence, though!), intention, purpose.

čvvoμos, (a) legal, statutory, duly constituted, Ac. xix 39; (b) under the law, obedient to the law, 1 Cor. ix 21.

εννυχα, in the night.

ένοικέω, I dwell in, am settled (stationary) in.

èνορκίζω (a strengthened ὁρκίζω), c. dupl. acc. I adjure some one by, I solemnly appeal to some one by.

ένότης, oneness, unity.

ἐνοχλέω, I disturɨ, torment (Heb. xii 15 is from the LXX, where ἐνοχλῆ appears to be a corruption for ἐν χολῆ, in gall).

eroxos (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.

èvταφιασμός, embalming, preparation of corpse for burial.

εντέλλομαι, I give orders (injunctions, instructions, com-

mands).

èντεῦθεν (hinc), hence, from this place; ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐντεῦθεν (hinc et illic), on this side and on that, cf. Rev. xxii 2.

έντευξις (lit. approaching the king, hence a technical

term), a petition.

čντιμος, (held precious, hence) precious; honoured, honourable in rank, &c., Lk. xiv 8.

έντολή, an ordinance, injunction, command.

έντόπιος, belonging to the place, native, resident.

èντός, within, inside (so also Lk. xvii 21); τὸ ἐντός, lhe inside.

ἐντρέπω, (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.

е́vтроноs, trembling.

έντροπή (from έντρέπω), shame.

ἐντρυφάω, I revel (in).

ἐντυγχάνω

έντυγχάνω, (a) I meet, encounter; hence, (b) I call (upon), I make a petition, I make suit, supplication, cf. εντευξις.

έντυλίσσω, I wrap up, roll round, envelop.

ἐντυπόω, I engrave.

«νυβρίζω, I insult, outrage.

ένυπνιάζομαι, I dream (see visions) in my sleep.

«νύπνιον, a dream, vision.

ἐνώπιον (vernacular, attested from sacc. ii B. c.), before the face of, in the presence of; in the eyes of.

'Evώs (Hebr.), Enos, son of Seth, and father of Cainam. ἐνωτίζομαι (from ἐν and οὐs), I take into my car, 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.

έξαγγέλλω, I announce publicly, proclaim.

έξαγοράζω, I buy out, buy away from, ransom: mid I purchase out, buy, redeem.

εξάγω, I lead out, sometimes to death, execution (duco).
εξαιρέω, I take out, remove; sometimes (mid.) I choose, sometimes I rescue.

έξαίρω, I remove.

ἐξαιτέομαι, I beg earnestly for: aor. = I have procured to be given up to me (Field).

έξαίφνης (έξέφνης, colloquially). suddenly.

έξακολουθέω, I follow closely, adhere to.

έξακόσιοι, six hundred.

έξαλείφω, I wipe away, obliterate.

εξάλλομαι, I leap up (for joy).

έξανάστασις, rising up and out, resurrection.

έξανατέλλω, I rise (spring) up out (of the ground).

ξξανίστημι, (a) in tr. tenses, I raise up, cause to grow;
 (b) in intr. tenses, I rise up.

έξαπατάω, I deceive.

ěξάπινα, suddenly.

ἐξαπορέομαι, I am at my wits' end, I despair: c. gen. about, 2 Cor. i 8. έξαποστέλλω. I mit escap out, I send f rih (a person qualified for a task).

ἐξαρτίζω, (a) / jit up, equip, furnish, sufffly, 2 Tim, iii 17;
(b) I accomplish, finish, Ac, xxi 5.

έξαστράπτω (cornsco), I flash j rih lik lightning.

έξαυτης (= έξ αὐτης της ωρας), immediately.

έξεγείρω, I raise up, arouse.

ἔξειμι (originally, / shall go out), I_s out (πουν), defact.
ἐξέλκω (lit. I draw out of the right place or I draw aside out of the right way), I entice.

έξέραμα, vomit, purge.

έξεραυνάω, I march diligently, I examine carefully (minutely).

εξέρχομαι, I go oul.

ἔξεστον, impers. if in permitted (allianed), sometimes followed by acc. et inf.: ἐξον ἐστον = ἔξεστον, the ἔστον being understood in Ac. ii 20, 2 Cor. xii 4.

εξετάζω (indicates precise and careful inquiry), I examine,

question, inquire at.

εξηγέομαι, (1 interpret) I relate, exp and, explain; make declaration (John i 18).

έξήκοντα, sixty.

ξξής (deinveys), next in order: ή έξ s (sc. ήμέρα), the
next day, the following day: τῷ έξης (l.k. vii 11, v. l.),
perhaps = τῷ έξης χρώτφ, at the feriod immediately
following.

έξηχέω. I sound out (firth) (referring either to the

clearness or to the loudness of the sound).

έξις, condition, with especially good and then of body or soul.

ἔξίστημε, ἔξιστάω ἐξιστάνω (lis. I remove for m a standing fusition). (a) in the tensors (including ἔξέστανα), I astemble amaze; (b) in intractives. I am astemble demaze!: I am out of my mind, I am mad, Mk. iii 21, 2 Cor. v 13.

έξισχύω. I have strengthefor (a difficult task).

čšošos, (1) 2010B. Mi, defarlure from a place: (b) (excessus) death, Lk. ix 31, 2 Pet. i 15.

έξολεθρεύω, 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.

έξον, 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.

εξορύσσω, (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.

έξουθενέω, 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 âpχή).

έξουσιάζω, I exercise (wield) power (authority), c. gen.,

over: pass. I Cor. vi 12, I am ruled.

έξοχή, projection, prominence: οί κατ' έξοχήν, the prominent persons, the chief men.

έξυπνίζω, *I rvake* out of sleep. ἔξυπνος, *arvake* out of sleep.

ἔξω, (a) adv. vvithout; in ὁ ἔξω, &c. the adv. is equivalent to an adjective, τὰs ἔξω πόλειs, foreign cities, Ac. xxvi 11, ὁ ἔξω ἄνθρωπος, the outer (physical) nature, 2 Cor. iv 16, especially of ἔξω, the outsiders, the non-Christians; (b) prep. c. gen. outside.

έξωθεν, (a) from outside, from without; (b) outside, equivalent to έξω, both as adv. and as prep. (Mk.

vii 15. Rev. xi 2. xiv 20. &c.); $\tau \delta$ $\xi \xi \omega \theta \epsilon \nu$, the outside, &c., of $\xi \xi \omega \theta \epsilon \nu = of$ $\xi \xi \omega$.

έξωθέω. I fush out, thrust out: is alguador έξωσαι. to drive the ship upon the beach, Ac. xxvii 39.

εξώτερος, outmost.

čotka, I am like, resemble.

έορτάζω, I take part in a festival, kap a feast (allegorically).

έορτή, a festival. feast, periodically recurring: ποιείν έορτήν, Ac. xviii 21 = έορτάζειν.

ἐπαγγελία, a promise: see τέκνον.

èπαγγέλλομαι, (1) I fromise: (b) I frofess, 1 Tim. ii 10, vi 21.

ἐπάγγελμα, a promise.

ἐπάγω, I bring upon.

έπαγωνίζομαι, I contend for.

επαθροίζομαι. I creaced upon (some one), press around.

Έπαίνετος, Efacuetus, a Christian in Rome.

ἐπαινέω, I praise, commend.

επαινος, praise.

ἐπαίρω, I raise, lift up.

έπαισχύνομαι, I am ashamed of. έπαιτέω, I beg, am a beggar.

ἐπακολουθέω, I fellow close after, I accompany, dog;
I promote. I Tim. v 10; hence I endorse [Mk.]
xvi 20.

ἐπακούω, I listen to, hear.

έπακροάομαι, I listen to, hearken to.

ἐπάν, zuhensoever.

čπάναγκες, 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.

έπανέρχομαι, I return.

ἐπανίστημι, intr. tenses, I rise against.

ἐπανόρθωσις

¿πανόρθωσις, setting straight (right) again.

ἐπάνω, (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.

«παρκέω, I do service, render help.

ἐπαρχεία, the official equivalent of Lat. prouincia, sphere of duty, province.

ἐπάρχειος (a v. l. in Ac. xxv 1), belonging to the province: τῆ ἐπαρχείω (understand ἐξουσία), the power over the province, the province.

επαυλις, a farm, estate.

ἐπαύριον, to-morrow.

¿Επαφρῶς (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 'Επαφρᾶς.

ἐπεγείρω, I arouse, stimulate.

čπεί, (a) after, Lk. vii 1 (v. l.), Ac. xiii 46 (v.l.); (b) for, since; (c) otherwise, Rom. xi 6. 22, 1 Cor. v 10, &c.

ἐπειδή, (a) zuhen, Lk. vii I; (b) since.

ἐπειδήπερ, since.

επείδον, I looked upon, regarded.

επειμι, in the participle επιούσα, coming on, next: τη επιούση (understand ήμερα), next day.

ἐπεισαγωγή, bringing in, introduction, importation.

ἐπεισέρχομαι, I come (in) upon.

επειτα, then, thereafter, afterwards.

ἐπέκεινα, beyond.

ἐπεκτείνομαι, I strain after.

ἐπενδύομαι, I put on (as a garment).

ἐπενδύτης, a coat, outer wrap.

ἐπέρχομαι, I come upon, sometimes with hostility.

έπερώτημα = έρώτημα, a request.

ἐπέχω, (a) tr. I hold forth; (b) intr. (νοῦν being under-

stood) I mark, jay attention (heed), note. Ac. iii 5, 1 Tim. iv 16: I delay, Ac. xix 22.

έπηρεάζω, I insult, treat wrong fully. malest.

επί, (a) c. gen. locally, en, upon; and so met. of that en which anything rests, e.g. en almost as, in truth: of authority ever, e.g. Mt. xxiv 45; converning. Gal. iii 16; in tresence of, e. g. Mt. xxviii 14: at, in, Mk. xii 26: in (at) the time (feriel) of, e.g. Mk. it 20; (b) c. dat. on, uf n: near, e.g. Mt. xxiv 33: on the basis (ground) of, e.g. Mt. iv 4: on account of, e.g. Lk. v 5, ib' & (= èπὶ τοίτω, δ, τι), in view of the fact that: ever (cf. under (a)), Lk. xii 44: against, Lk. xii 52: in addition to, e.g. 2 Cor. vii 13: in, at, int roito, meantime, John iv 27: for, with a view to, cf. Ac. v 35; (c) c. acc. locally, on, uton, generally after verbs indicating motion, but afterwards more widely used, both lit. and met., eni to airo, 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. en πλείον, εφ' σσον: 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.

èmiβairo. (a) I set feet en, I step en; (b) I ne unt

(a horse), board (a vessel).

επιβάλλω, (a) I throw upon, east ever, 1 Cor. vii 35. Rev. xviii 10 (v.l.); (b) I phave at n: (c) I lay, with rip χέρα (τὰν χέρας), either with innocent, or with hostic, intent (= inicere manum manu-); (d) intr. I strike atton, Mk. iv 37; (e) intr. τὰ ἐπιβάλλαν μέρος, the sharthat falls to (belongs to) one. Lk. xv 12; (i) intr. ἐπιβάλων ἔκλαιον, he set to and το ft, Mk. xiv 72.

ἐπιβαρέω, I put a burden on, burden.

επιβιβάζω. I place up n (a horse, mule).

ἐπιβλέπω, I look with favour on.

ἐπίβλημα, something put on, a patch.

ἐπιβουλή, a plot.

έπιγαμβρεύω, I take to wife after.

čπίγειος, (a) on the earth, belonging to the earth (as opposed to the sky); (b) in a spritual sense, belonging to the earthly sphere, earthly (as opposed to heavenly) (opp. ἐπουρώνος in both senses).

Emirivoual, I come on, supervene.

ἐπιγινώσκω, I come to know by directing my attention to (ἐπί) him or it. I for cive, discern, recognize: aor. I found out.

eπίγεωσις, hmotologe of a particular point (directed towards a particular object): ferceftien, discernment, recognition; intuition.

έπιγραφή, an inscription.

ἐπιγράφω, I write upon, inscribe.

επιδείκουμι, I sh το, disfloy, faint out, indicate; I provedemonstrate, Ac. xviii 28, Heb. vi 17.

ἐπιδέχομαι, I welcome.

έπιδημέω, I am resident (temporarily, in a foreign city). έπιδιατάσσομαι, I make an additional testamentary dis-

position, I furnish with additions.

ἐπιδίδωμι, (a) tr. I hand in; (b) intr. I give reay (to the wind), Ac. xxvii 15.

èπιδιορθόω, I put besides into a state of order, I put in

ἐπιδύω, I sink, set.

Emicikeia, considerateness, forbearance, fairness.

ἐπιεικής, forbearing, fair, reasonable.

επιζητέω. I seek after, search for, make inquiries about.

επιθανάτιος, at the point of death. do med to death.

ἐπίθεσις, laying on.

ἐπιθυμέω. I desire, long; ἐπιθυμία ἐπιθυμέυ, Hebraistic, to long eagerly, Lk. xxii 15.

ἐπιθυμητής, a longer after, luster after.

επιθυμία, eager (passionale) desire, passion: see επι-

ἐπικαθίζω, I sit.

επικαλέω. (a) I call (name) by a supplementary (addi-

tional, alternative) name; (b) mid. I call upon, appeal to, address.

ἐπικάλυμμα, a covering, pretext.

ἐπικαλύπτω, I put a cover on, cover up.

ETIKATAPATOS, ON Whom a curse has been invoked, accursed.

ἐπίκειμαι, (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.

èπικέλλω, I beach, run aground, drive a ship on to.

² Επικούρειος, 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).

ἐπιλανθάνομαι, 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.

ἐπιμέλεια, care, attention.

ἐπιμελέομαι, I care for, attend to.

ἐπιμελῶς, carefully, attentively.

eπιμένω, (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.

ἐπιούσιος (from ἡ ἐπιοῦσα [ἡμέρα]), belonging to the morrow.

ἐπιπίπτω, I fall upon; I press upon, Mk. iii 10.

ἐπιπλήσσω, I reprove.

επιποθέω, I long for, strain after, desire greatly.

ἐπιπόθησις, eager longing (desire).

ἐπιπόθητος (desiderabilis, desiderantissimus), longed for,
missed.

ἐπιποθία, longing, eager desire.

έπιπορεύομαι, Ι journey (to).

ἐπιράπτω, I sere (on).

ἐπιρίπτω, I throw (cast) (upon). ἐπίσημος, notable, conspicuous.

ἐπισιτισμός, provision, nourishment, food.

èπισκέπτομαι, (a) I look out, Ac. vi 3; (b) I visit.

ἐπισκευάζομαι, Ι equip (horses).

ἐπισκηνόω, I raise a tent (over).

ἐπισκιάζω, I overshadow, envelop. ἐπισκοπέω, I exercise oversight (care).

čπισκοπή, (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.

¿πισπάω (lit. I draw over), mid. I undo the effects of circumcision on myself.

έπισπείρω, I sow above (over), I resow.

ἐπίσταμαι, I know, understand.

¿πίστασις, caballing (conspiring) against.

čπιστάτης, master, teacher (cf. Dalman, Words of Jesus, Eng. tr., p. 276).

ἐπιστέλλω, I enjoin, generally in writing, I write.

ἐπιστήμων, knowing by experience (personal acquaintance).

επιστηρίζω, 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) ([[wards]); I come to myalf. Lk. xxii 32.

ἐπιστροφή, a turning (to God).

emισυνάγω, I collect, gather together.

¿πισοναγωγή, gathering (collecting) together, assembling.

επισυντρέχω, I run together to (towards).

ἐπισφαλής, dangerous.

ἐπισχύω, I persist, insist.

έπισωρεύω, Ι heap up.

èπταγή, instruction, commune, order, authority (often of a god).

ἐπιτάσσω, I give order, command.

ἐπιτελέω, I complete, accomplish, perfect.

ἐπιτήδειος, necessary.

έπιτίθημι. I flore up m. lay m: with δυομα, I add, give in addition.

êπιτυμάω, (n) I režuke, chide, censure; (b) c. ĩva. I rearn. êπιτιμία, punishment.

ἐπιτρέπω, I allow, permit.

έπιτροπεύω, I act a επίτροπες (frequently) : er, v.l. Lk.iii τ.

ἐπιτροπή, commission.

èπίτροπος, (a) (procurator) a shæard; (b) (tutor) a guardian (appointed for an 'infant' (under 14 perhaps) by the father or by a magistrate), Gal. iv 2.
èπιτυγχάνω, I atlain, obtain.

έπιφαίνω. Ι ημαν as of a light in the heavens [ef.

Ac. xxvii 20 or from the heavens).

ἐπιφάνεια, iff iring, manifestati n (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, sh at; c. dat. against, Ac. xxii 24.

ἐπιφώσκω, of the next day, I draw on.

ἐπιχειρέω, I take in hand, I attempt.

έπιχέω, Ι ρουτ οπ.

έπιχορηγέω. Ι προύν, jr with (perhaps lavishly).

έπιχορηγία

ἐπιχορηγία, supply, provision, equipment.

επιχρίω, I besmear, anoint.

ἐποικοδομέω, I build upon (above) a foundation.

ἐπονομάζω, I name, impose a name on.

ἐποπτεύω, I am an eyewitness of, behold.

ἐπόπτης (originally of one initiated into the mysteries,
but also found of a surveyor, supervisor), an eyewitness.

enos, a word: ως enos εἰπείν (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: of έπτά, the seven ('deacons' of Ac. vi 3-6).
έπτάκις, seven times: έπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας, seven times in the day.

έπτακισχίλιοι, seven thousand.

έπταπλασίων, sevenfold.

"Εραστος, Erastus, steward of Corinth, a Christian.

ἐραυνάω (a form of ἐρευνάω not known before 1st cent. A.D.), I search: = ἐξεραυνάω, 1 Pet. i 11.

A.b., I scatter = εξεμάνδαα, I Tel. I II.

εργάζομαι. (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. εργον, εργα, Mt. xxvi 10, &c.;

c. acc. βρώσιν, I work for, John vi 27.

ἐργασία, τυσκκίης, activity, τυσκ, service, trade, business, gains of business: δὸς ἐργασίαν (da operam), take pains to, see to it that you, Lk. xii 58; performance, practice, Eph. iv 19.

έργάτης, 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.

èρeθίζω, I stir up, 2 Cor. ix 2: I arouse to anger, pro-

voke, Col. iii 21.

έρείδω, I strike; I run aground (of a ship). ἐρεύγομαι, (lit. I belch forth, hence) I utter, declare.

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¿pnuía, a desert place, a desert.

έρημος (the Latin heremus may be due to false analogy with heres, hereticus, &c.), adj. desert; hence, h "populos (sc. χώρα), the desert, to the E. and S. of Palestine : of a person, deserted, abandoned, deselate, Gal. iv 27.

έρημόω. (a) I make desolate, bring to desolation, destroy.

waste; (b) of a person, I strip, rob.

ερήμωσις, making into a desert, wasting, desolating, desolation

¿píla. I strive.

epiθeia, (the seeking of followers and adherents by means of gifts, the seeking of followers, hence) ambition, rivalry. Epiov, zuool.

Epis, strife.

¿ρίφιον, 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.).

'Ερμής, (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. Ερμογένης, Hermogenes, a faithless Christian at Rome.

έρπετόν, a creeping creature, reptile, especially a sertent.

ερυθρός, red.

ερχομαι, (a) I go: with acc. of extent, δδών; (b) I come: eis éautor exelor, having come to himself, having come to his right mind, having reasoned with him-

self' (Sahidic), Lk. xv 17.

έρω, I shall say: c. acc. pers. inas είρηκα φίλους, I have called you friends, John XV 15. αρχοντα οίκ έρεις κακώς, thou shalt not speak cilly of a leader, Ac. xxiii 5, cf. Rom. iv I (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.

 ϵ σθίω, ϵ σθω, tr. and intr. I cat, I am cating; I take a meal: aor, φαγείν, to eat, but in Rev. x 10 = καταφαγείν.

'Eσλεί (Hebr.), Eslei, son of Naggai and father of Nahum.

eσοπτρον, a mirror, looking-glass (made of highly polished metal).

έσπέρα, evening.

Eσπερινός, in the evening, belonging to the evening, evening.

'Εσρώμ, Έσρών (Hebr.), Hesrom, Hesron, son of Phares, father of Aram (Arnei).

ἔσχατος (ultimus), last: ἔσχατον, neut. acc. as adv., at the last, finally; ἐπ' ἐσχάτον, at the end; ἔως ἐσχάτον, till the end.

έσχάτως: έσχάτως έχειν, to be at the extremity, to be 'in

extremis', to be at the last gasp.

ἔσω, (adv.) within, inside, with verbs either of rest or of motion: ὁ ἔτω ἄνθρωπος, that part of man which is spiritual; οἱ ἄσω, those within (the church), members of the church, 1 Cor. v 12; (prep.) within, to within, inside, Mk. xv 16.

 $\check{\epsilon}\sigma\omega\theta\epsilon\nu$, (a) from within, from inside; (b) within, inside:

τὸ ἔσωθεν, the inner part, the inner element.

εσώτερος, inner: το εσώτερου, the part that is within, c. gen.

έταιρος, companion, comrade.

έτερόγλωσσος, speaking another language.

έτεροδιδασκαλέω, I teach different things, that is, different from the true or necessary teaching.

έτεροζυγέω, I am yoked with one different from myself,

unequally yoked.

ἔτερος (alter), (a) of two, another, a second: ἐν ἐτέρφ (sc. ψαλμά), Heb. v 6; δ ἔτερος, the other, the second, τῆ ἐτέρα (sc. ἡμέρα), on the second day, Ac. xx 15, xxvii 3; ἔτεροι, others, another group; (b) sometimes it does not differ from ἄλλος (alius), being used of more than

two, other, different, cf. Lk viii 6-8, 2 Cor.xi4: in Gal. i 6 l. éropus appears to mean another of the same kind, as contrasted with addos, another of a different kind.

έτέρως, differently.

ἔτι (adhue), (a) of time, still, yet; even new: ωὶκ ἐκι, no l nger, and similarly with other negatives; (b) of degree, even; further, more, in addition.

έτοιμάζω, I make ready, prepare.

ετοιμασία. (in L.XX, a stand, base, but also) readiness (of bearer of good tidings).

ετοιμος, midy, frefared: er ετοίμω εχοντες, faing ready, 2 Cor. x 6, cf. ετοίμως.

έτοίμως, readily: έτοίμως έχειν, to be ready.

čτος, ετος, a year: κατ' ετος (καθ' ετος), annually; àπό or εξ έτον followed by a number (Fr. defuis, Germ. seil, English for), lit. from . . . years.

εθ (bene), adv. well: as interj. well dene! braw!

Eŭa, Eŭa (Hebr.), Eva. Evi. wife of Adam, the first

εὐαγγελίζω, but far oftener mid. εἰαγγελίζομαι, I bring g al mies, I freach good tidings, with or without an olid. 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).

εὐαγγέλων, τό, the good netw of the coming of the Messiah, the good : 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 Ειάγγελος, that is, of Εμμής, is found).

εὐαρεστέω, I give pleasure to, I please (perhaps with the added idea of rendering good service to, cf. ἀρέσκω).

εὐάρεστος, w.ll-fleasing (especially to God).

εὐαρέστως, in a well-pleasing way.

Εὔβουλος, Eubulus, a Christian with St. Paul in Rome.

εὖγε, interj. zvell done! bravo!

εὐγενής (generosus), (a) of noble birth, of high birth; (b) noble in nature, Ac. xvii 11.

eidia, fair weather, good weather.

evola, 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.

εθεργεσία, good action, well-doing, benefiting, kind

service.

εὐεργετέω, I do good deeds, perform kind service, benefit.εὐεργέτης, Benefactor, an honorary title of kings and governors.

εὐθετος, fitted, suitable: absol. Heb. vi 7.

εὐθέως, immediately.

εὐθυδρομέω, I run a straight course.

εὐθυμέω, I keep up spirit, am of good courage.

εὐθυμος, 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 (σκολιός); (b) met. upright.

εὐθύς, adv. immediately: characteristic of Mk.

εὐθύτης, straightness, uprightness.

εὐκοιρέω, I have a good (favourable) opportunity, I have leisure.

εὐκαιρία, a good opportunity, an opportunity.

eŭκαιρος, opportune, timely, suitable: in Mk. vi 21 perhaps = empty, holiday, festal.

εὐκαίρως, opportunely, in season, conveniently.

EUKOTOS, EAST.

εὐλάβεια, caution, care; then anxie.y. fear (in a good sense); then almost picty.

εὐλαβέομαι (cf. εὐλάβεια), Ι ανι απινίους, περί, α' out.

εὐλαβής, (lit. handling well, hence) cautious, circumsfeet; hence God-fearing, pious.

εὐλογέω, (lit. I st ak well of, opp. I abuse, curso I bless: είλογημένος, of a man, tiessed thy God: contrast εὐλογητός): εἰλεγῶν (οτ ἐν εἰλογία) εἰλογῶ (Hebraistic), I bless abundantly.

εὐλογητός (used only of God), blassed (as entitled to

receive blessing from man).

εὐλονία, blessing.

εθμετάδοτος, willingly sharing, ready to imfart.

Edviky, Eunice, mother of Timothy.

εὐνοέω, I have good-will.

euvoia, good-will.

edvouxisw, I make into a ounuch, emisculate, castrate.

cirouxos. (a) a chamberlain, keeper of the bed-chamber of an Eastern potentate, cunuch. Ac. viii: hence. as such were castrated, (b) a cunuch, a castratel person.

Eŭobía, Eu dia, Evadia, or rather Euledia, 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.

EUTELONS, compliant.

EUTEPIOTATOS. en ily surr unding, 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 hak well, I make a fair show (a good autward affearance, 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.

ευσημος, with clear meaning.

εὖσπλαγχνος, tender-hearted, merciful.

εὐσχημόνως, becomingly, decorously.

εὐσχημοσύνη, comeliness.

εὐοχήμων, (a) comely, seemly, decorous; (b) of honourable position (in society).

εὐτόνως, vehemently, powerfully.

eὐτραπελία versatility (especially of speech); facetiousness, raillery.

Εὔτυχος, Eutychus, a young hearer of St. Paul at Troas.

εὐφημία, good reputation. εὐφημος, well reported of.

εὐφορέω. I bear well. I bring a good harvest.

coφρείνω. I cheer, make glad: generally mid. or pass.
I am glad; I make merry, revel, feast.

Εὐφράτης, the Euphrales, boundary river of the province Syria.

εὐφροσύνη, gladness.

εὐχωριστέω, I give thanks: pass. 3 sing. is received with thanks, 2 Cor. i 11.

εὐχαριστία, thankfulness, gratitude.

εὐχάριστος, thankful.

εὐχή (uotum), a prayer comprising a vow, as was usual; a prayer; a vow.

εύχομαι, Ι pray.

euxpnotos, useful, serviceable.

εὐψυχέω, I am of good cheer.

εὐωδία, a srveet smell.

εὐώνυμος (lit. well-named, to avoid the evil omen

amaching to the left), on the left-hand side, left: έξ εὐωνύμων, on the left.

έφάλλομαι, Ι Ιεαρ υροπ.

¿φάπαξ (¿φ' απαξ), once, once for all.

Epécos, Ephesian, of Ephesus.

Eccos. If A. M. a coast city, capital of the Roman province Asia.

έφευρετής, a finder out, discoverer.

έφημερία, a chir of priests who served for a stated number of days.

έφήμερος, for the day, for a day.

έφικνέομαι, I reach as far as.

ἐψίστημε: in intr. tenses and passive, I cook upon (undeally or unexpectedly) and stand by: met. I prove forward, 2 Tim. iv 2.

¿φνίδιος, a phonetic spelling of αἰφνίδιος.

Έφραίμ, Εββραίμε, a city of uncertain situation.

έφφαθά (Aramaic, meaning) le of ned uf.

exθés, yesterday.

«χθρα, enmity, hostility.

έχθρός, an enemy.

Cor nella he fardinus, a constrictor snake like a viper without poison-fangs, which fixes its small

teeth into the skin, but is harmless.

ξω, (a) tr. I h. il. have, I stess; ἔσχων, generally, I got, received, acquired, ἔσχηκα, I possessed; ἔχω τι κατά (civ), I h.:: a ground of complaint against; ἐν γωτην ἔχων, to have (a child) in the a mh; with double arc., the second being in the pred, (with or without cis), i have so and so as ..., i regard so and so as (cf. Mk. xi 32); with obj. indicating time (cf. Fr. avoir) his so and so days &c. ald; (b) c. infin. I am able; (c) c. adv. equal to ciui with corresponding adjective; (d) intr. κατά κεφαλής ἔχων, having a covering art the h. al. with head cavered. I Cor. xi 4; (c) Mid. I am neighbouring, I am next to, e. 2. Mk. i 38, τη ἐχωνίνη (sc. ἐνιση), next day, I.k. xiii 33, cf. Ac. xiii 44 (v. l.), s.c.

εωs, (a) conj. until: followed by the indic. where a definite time in the past is indicated; with or without où or öτον, and followed by the subjunctive aorist with, or without, öν or ἐω, indicating an indefinite time, until . . . shall have, e. g. εως ὰν 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}

Zαβουλών (Hebr.), Zebulon, one of the sons of Jacob, and founder of one of the twelve tribes.

Zακχαίος, Zacchacus, a Jewish tax-gatherer.

Zαρά (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. xxii 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.

Lάω, I live: ξαυτώ ζην, to be one's oren master.

ζβέννυμι, a graphic variety of σβέννυμι.

Zeβeδαΐος, 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.

Lέω (lit. I boil, I am boiling), I burn (in spirit).

ζηλεύω, I am zealous.

ξήλος (masc, and neut.), (a) eagerness, seal, enthusiasm; (b) jealousy, rivalry.

ξηλόω. (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, on who is eagerly detailed to a person or a

thing, a zealot.

ζημία, loss.

Υημιόω. I inflict less (damage) up n. I fine. I punish, sometimes with the acc. of the penalty, even when the verb is passive.

Zηνάς (pet form of Ζηνάδοτος or Ζηνάδωρος), Zenas. a lawyer in Rome,

ζητέω (quaero), I seek, search for.

ζήτημα (quaestio), a questi n, subject of inquiry.

Lyrnois, questioning.

ζιζάνιον (lolium); in plur. darnel. Ζμύρνα, the correct spelling of Σμύρνα.

Zοροβάβελ (Hebr.), Zerukbabel (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.

Lóbos, darkness, murkiness.

Yoyos, a v.ke; hence met. (a Jewish idea) of a heavy hurden, comparable to the heavy yokes resting on the bullocks' necks.

ζύμη, leaven, ferment, both lit. and met.

ζυμόω, Ι Ιεανεπ.

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 hapyīm (a plural form) = all the days you are alive (nearer to βίως than ξωί), of a place in the New Age.

ζώνη, a girdle, lelt, waist and; because the purse was

kept there, also a purse.

ζώννυμ. I gird, I fut 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).

Loov, an animal.

ξωοποιέω, I make that which was dead to live.

H

 $\tilde{\eta}$, (a) or, both in rel. and interrog. clauses: in interrog sentences we ought perhaps sometimes to accent $\hat{\eta}$ (cf. $\epsilon \hat{t}$) and regard simply as an interrogative particle, not to be translated; (b) than, sometimes almost otiose after $\pi \rho \hat{\nu}$; $\hat{a}\lambda\lambda'$ $\hat{\eta}$ (Lk. xii 51, 2 Cor. i 13) should be $\hat{a}\lambda\lambda'$ $\hat{\eta}$ (i. e. $\hat{a}\lambda\lambda$ 0 $\hat{\eta}$), nothing but; $\hat{\eta}$ $\hat{\gamma}$ $\hat{a}\hat{\mu}$ 0 in Lk. xviii 14 (v.l.) is corrupt.

ήγεμονεύω, I govern.

ήγεμονία, rule, authority.

ηγεμών (praeses, a very wide word), a (Roman) governor. ἡγέομαι, (a) I lead: ὁ ἡγούμενος (as subst.), the leader; (b) (cf. duco) I think, I am of opinion.

ήδέως, gladly, pleasantly.

ήδη, 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.

ηκω, I have come, but other tenses are translated as if the present meant I come.

'Hλεί (ἡλεί) (Hebr., as contrasted with the Aram. ἐλωί), my God.

'HAct (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,

have much, just as quantus sometimes = quantuiu. Context determines the sense in each case.

η̈́λιος, the sun; μη βλέπων τον η̈́λιον, equivalent to st neblind, Ac. xiii 11.

ήλος, a nail.

ήμέτερος, ουτ.

ήμιθανής, half-dead. ήμισυς (dimidius). half; (τὸ) ήμισυ, τὰ ήμίσια (ήμίσεια, elsewhere unparalleled; usual form ήμίση), the half.

ἡμίωρον, half an hour, but see ωρα. ήνίκα, τυhen; ἡνίκα ἄν, τυhensoever.

ηπερ, an intensified η, than.

ήπιος, gentle.

"Hρ (Hebr.). Er, son of Joshua and father of Elmadam.

ηρεμος, undisturbed.

Hράδης, Hered: three persons are indicated by this name, (a) 'Hered the King', 'Hered the Great', Herol I (73-4 B.C.) Mt. ii passim, Lk. i 5, Ac. xxiii 35: (b) 'Hered the Tetrarch', son of (a), Herod Antipas, ruled 4 B.C.-A.D. 39: (c) 'Hered the King', Agrippa I, grandson of (a), brother of Herodias (10 B.C.-A.D. 44), ruled a.D. 37-44, Ac. xii passim.

Hpwolavoi. the Heredian, the fartisans of Hered

(Antipas).

'Ηρφδιάς. Heredius (died after A.D. 4c). daughter of Aristobulus and granddaughter of Herod I, wife, first, of her uncle Herod, second, of his half-brother, her uncle Herod Antipas.

Ήρωδίων

'Ηρωδίων, Herodion, a Christian in Rome, a 'relative' of St. Paul.

'Hoαίας (Hebr.), Esaias, Isaiah, the prophet.

'Hoαû (Hebr.), Esau, elder son of Isaac the patriarch, brother of Jacob.

ήσσάομαι, see ήττάομαι.

ήσσων (sometimes ήττων under the influence of ήτταομαι), less; worse.

ήσυχάζω, I am quiet, I keep quiet, I rest; I am silent.

ήσυχία, quietness; silence.

ήσύχιος, quiet.

nou, or of course.

ήττόομοι, 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

Oassaios (Aram. = Theodotus or some similar name), Thaddaeus, one of the twelve disciples (v. l. Λεββαίος).

θάλασσα, (a) the sea, in contrast to the land (γη̂): το πέλαγος της 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 δεύτεροι θάνατος

(ά θιαστος ά δείτερω), the death of the spiritual part in man, practically annihilation of personality.

θανατόω, I put to death.

θάπτω, Ι bury.

Θαρά (Hebr.), Thara, Terah, the father of Abraham. θαρρέω, I am courageous, I am of good cheer, a by-form

οί θαρσέω.

θαρσέω, only in the imperative, be of good cheer, a byform of θαρρέω.

'or outpea

θάρσος, courage.

θαύμα. (a) concr., a marvel, a reonder; (b) abstr., reonder.

θαυμάζω, (a) intr. I wender; cognate acc. θαυμάζεω θαιμα μέγα, Rev. xvii 6, to wender very greatly; (b) tr. I wonder at, admire.

θαυμάσιος, wonderful.

θαυμαστός, to be wondered at, wonderful.

θεά, a goddess.

θεάομαι (specto), I behold.

θεατρέζω, 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 spectacle, 1 Cor. iv 9. θείον primstone, sulphur.

belos, divine; to belov, the divine, the divine nature,

Ac. xvii 29.

θειότης (diuinitas), 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; ωὶ θέλω, I refuse: θέλω èr, to fix ene'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; plur.

neut. θεμέλια is used, Ac. xvi 26.

θεμελιόω

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 Iew and many pagans, avoided naming his God, and referred to him as the god.

θεοσέβεια, reverence for the god.

θεοσεβής, devout, religious. θεοστυνής, 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. I 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.

Θευδάς, 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.

θηλάζω, (a) I give suck; (b) I suck.

Onlus, fimale.

Onpa, hunting, entrapping.

θηρεύω, I hunt, I seek to catch or entrap.

θηριομαχέω. I fight with wild frath (i.e. wild beasts in human form).

Oppior, properly a sould frant, hence any amenal.

θησαυρίζω, I store up, I treasure up, I save.

θησαυρός, a stere-houre for precious things; hence a treasure, a store.

θιγγάνω, I touch.

θλίβω, (a) I mak narrow (strictly 'v fresser), Mt. vii 14; I press upon, Mk. iii 9; (b) I persecute, press hard. θλίψις, persecution, affliction, distress.

θνήσκω. Ι του τίνος: 10 11. τεθνικά, Ι σου dead; τεθνηκώς.

dead.

θνητός, mortal.

θορυβάζω, I disturb greatly.

θορυβέω. I disturb greatly. I terrify. I strike with panie.
θόρυβος. (a) tin, hukhai, confused naise, Ac. xxi 34, cl. Mk. v 38; (b) riot, disturbance.

θραύω, I crush.

θρέμμα. (lit. a nursting, hence probably) plur. cattle (rather than household, slaves).

θρηνέω, I lament.

θρησκεία (underlying sense, reservace or warship of the gods), we rehip as expressed in ritual acts, religion.

θρήσκος (religious) (refers probably to a careful observance of religious restrictions), religious (probably in a limited sense), James i 26.

θριαμβεύω, (properly, I land one as my prisoner in a trumphal forestion, hence) I land around, I make a show (speciacle) of:

θρίξ, a hair; plur. hair.

θροέω, I disturb, agitate.

θρόμβος, a clot.

θρόνος, a (king's) throne, seat.

Θυάτειρα. Thruttra, a city of the old district Lydia, in the Roman province Asia.

θυγάτηρ, a daughter; hence (Hebraistic?), of any female descendant, however far removed, Lk.i5, 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 allar of incense (Exod. xxx 1-10), 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 angry 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, 1 Cor. xvi q, &c.

θυρεός (scutum), the heavy oblong Roman shield.

Oupis, 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.

Θωμας, Thomas, also called Didymus, one of the Twelve.

θώρας, a breastblate, corsect. currass.

T

'láειρος, Jaïrus, a Jewish ruler of the synagogue.

'laκώβ (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 (?). Juie 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.

lapa, a healing, a curing.

'laμβρῆς, Jambres, a sorcerer at the court of the Pharaoli (v. l. Μαμβρῆς).

'lavvai (Hebr., Jannai, an ancestor of Jesus, son of

Joseph, and father of Melchi.

'lawn's, /ames, a sorcerer at the court of the Pharaoh (v. l. 'Ιαμνήs).

ἐάομαι, I heal, generally of physical, sometimes of spiritual, disease.

'láper (Hebr.), Jareth. son of Maleleel and father of Enoch.

ἴασις, healing. ἴασπις, jasper.

'láσων, Jasen, a Christian of Thessalonica, perhaps the same as the 'relative' of St. Paul in Rom. xvi 21.

iaτρός, a physician.

(δε, behold! (originally imper of előov and accented löε).
(διος (διος) (proprius), one's even, belenging to one, private, personal: of coo, one's even people, one's even family, John i 11; 6 toos, possibly his even (son).
Ac. XX 28; τὰ του, one's even home, one's even property, John i 11, &c.; lòig, κατ lòine (καθ lòine) (possibly sc. οδόν), privately, apart, in private, by oneself, individually.

ίδιώτης, (prinatus, un filial, hence) an amateur, an un-

professional man, a layman.

ἐδού (originally the imper, of αδόμην and accented loi), interjection, inh hll ho! Its excessive frequency is a Semitism.

² 1δουμαία, *Idumata*, *Edom*, a district of Arabia, immediately S. of Judaea.

idows, streat, perspiration.

'le Láβeλ (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.).

lepáπολις, Hierapolis, a city of the Lycus valley in

Phrygia, near Laodicea and Colossae.

isparsia, the duty (office) of a priest. ιεράτευμα, act or office of priesthood.

ιερατεύω, I serve as priest.

lερειχώ ('lερειχώ), Jericho, Hiericus, a city a little north of the Dead Sea.

lepeulas (Hebr.), Icremiah, Old Testament prophet

(wrote about 603-586 B. C.).

iepeus, a priest, one who offers sacrifice to a god (in Iewish and pagan religions; of Christians only metaphorically).

ιερόθυτος, slain as sacred, slain in sacrifice,

ίερον, a temple, either the whole building, or specifically the outer courts, open to worshippers; contrast vaós.

ίεροπρεπής, like those employed in sacred service.

iepós, sacred.

'leροσόλυμα, the Greek form of the Hebrew name Jerusalem.

'leροσολυμείτης, an inhabitant of Terusalem, see 'leρουσαλήμ.

ιεροσυλέω, I rob temples.

ίερόσυλος, a robber of temples, but possibly simply sacrilegious.

ίερουργέω, I sacrifice.

'Ιερουσαλήμ (Aramaic form), Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine: hence, Judaism, Gal. iv 25, and allegorically. Christendom, the Christian Church, Gal. iv 26, &c.

ίερωσύνη (earlier ίερεωσύνη, from ίερεύς), the abstract notion of the priestly office.

'leσσαί (Hebr.), Jesse, son of Obed (Iobed), and father of King David.

'ιεφθάε (Hebr.), Jephthah, one of the Judges of Israel.

'lexorias (Hebr.), J. houinh, son of Josiah and father of Salathiel.

'hŋσοῦs, Jesur, 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.

'Inσοῦs. (a) according to certain MSS, one of the names of Barabbas, the reliber, Mt. xxvii 16, 17; (b) feshua, Moses' successor as leader of the children of Israel, Ac. vii 45, Heb. iv 8; (c) an ancestor of our Lord, Lk. ii 29; (d) fesua, who was also called Justus, an early Christian, with St. Paul, Col. iv 11 (Philem. 23, if Amling's emendation 'Tησοῖs' be accepted). In these cases the name is not contracted.

ikavós, (a) ensid rable, sufficient, of number, quantity, time: eξ esuson χρόνου (v. l. tsavei), already for a long time, Lk. xxiii 8 (cf. viii 27), eφ tsavóv, for a sufficiently long time. Ac. xx 11: tsavóv corτω, eneugh of this subject. Lk. xxiii 38 (cf. 2 Cor. ii 6); το tsavóν παιείν ται (satis facere alicui), to satisfy one, to give him no ground of complaint, Mk. xv 15, το tsavóv λαμβάνω (satis accipio). I get sureiv (security). Ac. xvii 9; (b) of persons, sufficiently strong (g ed, &c.), τω rthy, suitable, with various constructions.

ixavorns, sufficiency, ability, power.

iκανόω, I make sufficient, I make fit.

iκετηρία (originally i. μάμθος, the olive branch held in the hand of the suppliant), sufflication, entreaty.

ikuas, moisture.

¹κόνιον. Ι. mium, a Phrygian city of the Roman province Galatia (mod. Konia).

ilapós, cheerful.

ilapótns, cheerfulness.

(λάσκομαι, (n) c. dat. I have mercy on, I show favour in;
 (b) tr. with obj. of sins, I forgive.

iλασμός, a frefitiation (of an angre god).

(λαστήριον (original idea, propiliation of an angry god).
(λ) a sin fering, by which the wrath of the deity

shall be appeased, a means of propiliation, Rom.iii 25; (b) the covering of the ark, which was sprinkled with the atoning blood on the Day of Atonement (Hebr. Kapporth), Heb. ix 5.

Thews, propitious, forgiving, Heb. viii 12: Thews σοι =
 Thews 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.

Ἰλλυρικόν, 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.

ίμάς, 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. ίμάτιον, a long flowing outer garment.

ίματισμός, a collective word, raiment, clothing.

that topology a content would, reamen, eventuals.
tran (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: "wa τί (ut quid), why? wherefore?

'lóππη, Joppa, a coast town of Judaea, WNW. of Jeru-

salem.

loρδάνης (a long), *Jordan*, a great river flowing due S. and bounding Galilee, Samaria, and Judaea on the E. lós (cognate with Latin uirus), *poison*; hence *rust*,

James v 3.

Ἰούδα, see Ἰούδας.

'louδαία, Judaea, a Roman province, capital Jerusalem. 'louδαίζω, I live as a Jew (in religion, ceremonially).

'loυδαϊκός, Jewish, Judaic.

² Ιουδαϊκώς, in the manner of Jeres (religiously, ceremonially).

loudaios, Jewish.

loudaïouos, the Jewish religion, Judaism.

You Sas (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 'Jouña the name of the city, modern Futha). 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. vii 3, Jude 1 (?); (d) Jude, an ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 30: (e) Jude (son of James), the apostle, Lk. vii 6, John xiv 22. Ac. ii 3; (f) Judas, a Galilean rebel about 4 B.C. Ac. v 37; (g) Judas, a resident of Damascus, Ac. is 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).

'louλία. Julia. a Roman Christian, probably a slave or

freedwoman of the Imperial household.

'loύλιος. Julius, a Roman centurion on special service.

louvia, Junia, a Roman Christian.

loûστος. 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 xvii 7; (c) surname of Jesus, a Christian with St. Paul in Rome.

iππεός, a h ree-soldier, a mounted soldier, a cavalryman.

iππικός, adj. used as collective subst. cavalry.

ιππος, a horse.

ipis, a rainbow.

'Ισαάκ (Hebr.) (better 'Ισάκ), Isaac, the patriarch.

ισάγγελος, like the angels.

'Ισκαριώθ. Israri', the surname of Judas the Betrayer, which would seem to indicate the place from which he came (v. l. Σκαριώθ).

'Ισκαριώτης, the gractical form of 'Ισκαριώθ, Iscari t (τ. l. in John vi 71, xii 4, xiv 22 ἀπό Καριώτου, from

Karyotes).

τόσος (τσος), equal, equivalent, identical: τὰ τος, the equivalent, Lk, vi 34; τσα, adverbially, en an equality.
Phil, ii 6 (if text be sound).

ισότης, equality; equality of treatment, fairness.

ἰσότιμος, equally privileged, equal.

ισόψυχος, likeminded.

'Ισραήλ (Ίστραήλ) (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.

'Iσσαχάρ (Hebr.), Issachar, one of the sons of Jacob and founder of a tribe of Israel.

ίστάνω (form appearing first in 3rd cent. B. c.), ἴστημι, (a) tr. in tenses of the active mood (including new perf. -ἐστακα), 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: = ἀντιστῆνα, Eph. vi 13.

ίστορέω, Ι visit, see (some person or object of importance) (rendered 'inspicio' in one inscription).

ίσχυρός, strong (originally and generally of physical strength); powerful.

ισχύς, 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, πολὲ ἰσχύει, has great power, James v 16.

ισως, perhaps (cf. Eng. likely).

Ίταλία, Italy.

'Ιταλικός, Italic, the name of a cohort forming part of

the Syrian army.

²Ιτουραίος, *Ituracan*, 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.

ix θús, a fish.

"xvos (uestigium), a track, footstep.

'lωάθαμ (Hebr.), Jeatham, son of Ozias and father of Achaz.

Iwáva ('Iwávva) (Hebr.). Joanna, Johanna, wife of Chuza, Herod's steward.

'Iwaváv (Hebr.). Joanan, Johanan, one of the ancestors of Jesus.

'Iωάννης, 'Ιωάνης (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) (z. l. 'Ιωνάθας, 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.

'iώβ (Hebr.), /ob, the hero of the Old Testament book

of that name.

"lωβήδ ('Ωβήδ) (Hebr.), Jobed. Obed, son of Boaz and Ruth, father of Jesse, and grandfather of David.

'lωδά (Hebr.), Jodah, an ancestor of Jesus.

'lωήλ (Hebr.), Joel, the Old Testament prophet.

'Ιωνάμ (Hebr.), Jonam. an ancestor of Jesus.

'lwras (Hebr.), Jonah, the Old Testament prophet. 'lωράμ (Hebr.), Joram, son of Jehoshaphat and father of Ozias.

'lωρείμ (Hebr.), Torim, an ancestor of Jesus.

'lωσαφάτ (Hebr.), Ichoshaphat, king of Judah, son of Asaph, father of Joram, an ancestor of Jesus.

Iwoeias (Hebr.), Josiah, king of Judah, son of Amos

and father of Jechoniah.

'lwoη's (Hebr.). Toses, son of Mary, sister of Mary, the mother of Jesus; see 'Ιωσήφ (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 'lωσῆs, which is a by-form of 'lωσήφ, and add Mt. xiii 55, xxvii 56; (e) an ancestor of Jesus, Lk. iii 24; (f) another 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.

ίῶτα, yed, the Hebrew or rather Aramaic letter which was smallest of all.

K

κάγώ, contracted from καὶ ἐγώ, I also, I too.

καθά (i.e. καθ' ä, according to which things), as.

καθαίρεσις (destructio), laking down, razing, destroying. καθαιρέω, (a) I lake 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

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, $d\pi \dot{o}$ 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. καθέδοα, a seat, chair.

καθέζομαι, I am sitting, I sit, I am scated.

καθεξής (deinceps), in order, in succession: èv τῷ καθεξής (sc. χρόνω), in the time immediately after, just after, Lk viii I: of καθεξής, those with 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), τehat is unfitting.

κάθημαι, I am seated, I sit: καθήμενος, scated, sitting.

καθημερινός, daily.

καθίζω, (a) tr. I make to sil, I set; (b) intr. aor. I sat down.

καθίημι, I let down.

καθίστημι, καθιστάνω, in the tr. tenses (see "στημι), I set, establish, appoint, constituts, make: I conduct, Ac. xvii 15: καθίσταται, shows itself, acts its part, James iii 6. καθό (i. e. καθ δ. according to which thing), as, according

ing as.

καθόλου (i.e. καθ' όλου), at all. καθοπλίζω, tr. I arm completely, I arm cap-à-pic.

καθοράω, I see clearly.

καθότι (i. e. καθ δ, 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. καινός (recens), fresh, new.

καινότης, freshness, newness.

καίπερ, although.

καιρός, fitting season, season, opportunity, occasion, time:

προς καιρόν, for a time.

Καΐσαρ, Čaesar, 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 (Λ. D. 14–37) except in Lk, ii I to Augustus (23 B. C.-A.D. 14); in Ac. xvii 7 to Claudius (Λ.D. 41– 54), in Ac. xxv-xxviii, Phil. iv 22 to Nero (Λ. 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 Stratu (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.

κἀκεῖ (contraction of καὶ ἐκεῖ), and there, and yonder.

κάκειθεν (contraction of και εκείθεν), and thence, and from there.

κάκεινος (contraction of και έκεινος), 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.

κακοποιόs, 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-zvorker), a criminal.

κακουχέω, I treat cvilly.

κακόω, I treat badly.

κακῶς, badly, evilly: κακῶς ἔχω, see ἔχω.

κάκωσις, ill-treating, ill treatment.

καλάμη, stubble.

κάλαμος, a reed; a reed-pen, 3 John 13.

καλέω, (a) I call, summen, 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 neble (honeurable).

καλοποιέω, I de the noble then urable) thing.

καλός (honestus). leautiful, as an outward sign of the inward good, noble, hone urable character; good, το rthy, honourable, noble, and seen to be so.

ка́доµµа, a covering, especially a covering of head and

face, a veil.

καλύπτω, I veil, hide, conceal, envelop.

καλώς, τeell, ni, hly, hensurably; in a go of place. James ii 3: compar, κάλλου; καλός πούσου, 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.

ка́цию, а furnace.

καμμύω, I close.

κάμνω, (a) I am weary. Heb. xii 3; (b) I am ill. James v 15.

κάμπτω, I bend.

 $\kappa \tilde{a} \nu \ (= \kappa ai \ \tilde{a} \nu, \kappa ai \ \tilde{\eta} \nu), and if; even if.$

Kava, Cana, a town in Galilee.

Kavavaios, a Cananaean, a (former) adherent of the party of Zealots (= ζηλωτής).

Kardákn, the Candace, a dynastic name for queens of

the Ethiopians in Abyssinia.

κανών (lit. a level, ruler), (a) rule, regulation. Gal. vi 16; (b) a measured (defined) area, province.

καπηλεύω, I havek trad in deal in for purposes f cain.

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. ct 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 1, &c.; (c) profit, gain, Rom. i 13, &c.

Κάρπος, 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 zvood.

ката, (A) c. gen.: (a) against, Mt. xii 30; (b) dozen from, Mt. viii 32, κατά κεφαλής, 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 δλος; ή κατά βάθους πτωxeia, 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' ὑμᾶς, 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 έορτην, at each feast, Mt. xxvii 15, Mk. XV 6, κατά έκατόν, by hundreds, Mk. vi 40, ungrammatically els κατά (καθ') els, Mk. xiv 10, [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 zvay of, Mt. ii 16, Kab' ocov, &c.; in titles of Gospels, κατά practically indicates the

author; (e) various adverbial phrases: τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, ακ far ακ in me lies. with πρόθυμως, Rom. i 15, cf. τὸ κατὰ σάρκα, Rom. ix 5, &ce.; κατ' (καθ') ἰδίαν (ἰδίαν) (οργ. δημοσία), privately, by eneself, individually. Mt. xiv 13, &ce.; κατὰ μόταν, alone, Mk. iv 10. Lk. ix 18; κατὰ πρώσωσου, in a Hebraistic periphrasis, in the presence of, Lk. ii 31, Ac. iii 13, cf. xxv 16.

καταβαίνω, I go desen, I come down, either from the sky

or from higher land.

καταβάλλω (cf. iacere), (a) mid. I lay, of a foundation, Heb. vi r (ef. καταβολή); (b) met. I cast deten, 2 Cor. iv 9.

καταβαρέω, I burden, oppress.

καταβαρύνω, I reeigh down, make heavy.

κατάβασις, descent.

καταβιβάζω. I bring deren, I cause to go deren.

καταβολή, (a) feundation, only in Mt. xiii 35 without κόσμου (add. v. l.); (b) depositing, seeing, 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, freclaimer, herald, setter forth.

καταγγέλλω, Ι αππουπιςε.

καταγελάω, I laugh at, ridicule.

καταγινώσκω, Ι condemn: κατεγνωσμένος, reprehensible, Gal. ii 11.

κατάγνυμι, I break.

καταγράφω, I write (down).

κατάγω, I lead dozen, I bring dozen, 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.

καταδικάζω, I condemn.

καταδίκη

καταδίκη, sentence of condemnation, condemnation.

καταδιώκω, I hunt down.

καταδουλόω, I enslave.

καταδυναστεύω, Ι overpower, quell; I treat harshly.

κατάθεμα, an accursed thing.

καταθεματίζω, I curse.

καταισχύνω, I shame, disgrace, bring to shame, put to utter confusion.

катакаїш, І виги доген.

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.

катакрі́vw, 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, eatch, 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, 1 Thess. v 4; (B) mid. aor. I perceived, comprehended.

καταλέγω, I enter in a list, register.

καταλείπω, I has beinel; I havet, ahandan.

καταλιθάζω. I stope is ton, stone to death, vertebelm with stones.

καταλλαγή, reconciliation.

καταλλάσσω, I reconcile.

κατάλοιπος, left behind; οί κατάλοιποι (reliqui), the rest, the remainder.

κατάλυμα, an inn, lodging.

καταλόω (lit. I be sen ther ughly). (a) tr. I break up. everthree, destroy, both lit. and met., δ καταλόων, you to addite destroy r (of). Mt. xxvii 40; (b) I unvoke, unterview a carriage house or pack animal; hence I fut up. I. dge, I find a lodging. Lk. ix 12. xix 7.

καταμανθάνω. I understand, take in a fact about.

καταμαρτυρέω, I gite evidence against.

καταμένω, Ι τωτίτ, Ατ. i 13 : Ι stay, πρώς, τωτίλ, 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 knowladge of, take notice of, perceive; I detect, Lk. xx 23; I master, Ac. vii 31.

καταντάω, (a) I come deten, either from high land to lower (or actually to the sea coast), or from the high seus to the coast; hence met. I reach (my destination). Ac xxvi 7. Eph. iv 13. Phil. iii 11; (b) of preperty. I come deten (descend) by inheritance to an heir, I Cor. x 11, xiv 36.

κατάνυξις, deef sleef. I rf r. insensibility.

κατανύσσομαι. met. I am firred, slung.

καταξιόω, I deem (count) worthy.

καταπατέω. lit. and met. I trample de ten.

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 (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 strietly 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, svvallow, gulp down: I gobble: (b) pass.

lit. and met. I drown, am drowning,

καταπίπτω, I fall dozen.

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, I 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, I 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 filness, perfecting. κατασείω, I shake (the hand) up and down, I wave; intr. I beckon for silence.

катаока́ π т ω , I dig down.

κατασκευάζω, I build, construct, prepare, make.

κατασκηνόω, I encamp, take up my quarters, tabernacle, dwell.

κατασκήνωσις, a dwelling.

κατασκιάζω, Ι overshadow.

κατασκοπέω, I spy out.

κατάσκοπος, *a spy*.

катабофізоцаї, I circumvent by trickery.

καταστέλλω, I quieten.

κατάστημα (a man's outward bearing, including gail, failure, expression of countenance, dress, &c., involving the idea of calmness and composure), demeanour, department.

καταστολή, garb, clothing.

καταστρέφω, Ι overturn.

καταστρηνιάω. I exercise my youthful vigour against.

καταστροφή, destruction, material or spiritual.

καταστρώννυμι, I scatter on the ground.

κατασύρω, İ drag (dozen). κατασφάζω, I slaughter.

κατασφραγίζω, I seal and thus close.

κατάσχεσις, abstr.. (permanent) fossession.

κατατίθημι. (a) (depono) I lay deren, deposit; (b) mid. χάριν, χάρινα. I lay deren or deposit a favour, with the view of receiving one in return, I seek favour.

κατατομή, a word-play with περιτομή, a .ulting up.

κατατρέχω, I run down.

καταφέρω, (a) I bring down, ψήφον, the public into the urn, i.e. I give my vote; αντώμα, I bring a charge against; (b) I oppress; καταφερόμενος, being gradually offressed, becoming offressed. 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, I corrupt.

καταφιλέω, I kiss affectionately.

καταφρονέω. I de fize, so m, and show it by active insult.

καταφρονητής, a despiser.

καταχέω, I pour (down) over.

καταχθόνιος, under the earth, subserranean.

καταχράομαι (abutor). I use to the full, I use up. καταψύχω, I cool, I refresh.

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κατείδωλος, full of images of gods.

кате́vavть, adv. and prep. c. gen. opposite, in front (of).

κατενώπιον, prep. before the face of.

κατεξουσιάζω, I have (exercise) power (authority) over.

κατεργάζομαι, 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 30°. καταφαγείν.

κατευθύνω, (a) I make straight, I Thess. iii II: (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. τὴν 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

κατήφεια, a derencast countenance as a sign of sorrow, gloominess, gloom, dejection.

κατηχέω, I instruct orally.

катьо́оµаь, 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 divell in* (implying a more permanent settlement than παροικέω), *I settle in*, *I am established in* (permanently).

κατοίκησις, dwelling, abode.

κατοικητήριον, a habitation, dwelling-place.

катокіа, dwelling, habitation.

κατοικίζω. I take up a deciling, but probably κατωκατώ is an itacistic error for κατώκησευ (from κατωκώ), as κατοικίζω is properly transitive.

катоптрізонац, mid. for act., I mirrer, reflect: elsewhere

mid. = I gaze upon myself in a mirror.

κάτω. (a) drum, below, also determeards; (b) compar.
κατωτέρω, liver, under, less, of a length of a time,
Mt. ii 16.

κατώτερος, compar. adj. lotter, Hebraistic, with ref. to

Sheo

Καῦδα, Cauda mod. Gaudhe), an island twenty-three miles south of the Western end of Crete (v. l. Κλαίδα, see my apparatus).

кабµа, burning heat, heat.

καυματίζω, tr. I burn, I scorch.

καῦσις, burning.

καυσόω, tr. I lurn (perhaps by internal heat).

καυστηριάζω, I cauterize, I burn with a het iren: hence met. I sear.

καύσων, the East wind of Palestine, the Simon, which blows from February to June.

καυχάομαι, I benst; I glery (exult) prendly.

καύχημα, a boasting, a ground of boasting (glerying, exultation).

καύχησις, boasting; glorying, exultation.

Καφαργαούρ, 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 Κέδρων (Kidren, 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 εis 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.

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K 2

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; els kevov, 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.

ке́утроу, а 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.

KEVWS, 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. Ι πίχ.

κέρας, (a) a horn; (b) as a symbol of strength, κέρας σωτηρίας, a powerful support of salvation, Ik. 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: εβριν και 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.

κέρμα, 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 faint, Heb. viii 1;

(b) a sum of money, Ac. xxii 28.

κεφαλαιόω, see κεφαλιόω.

κεφαλή, (a) hard, κατά ετφαλής έγων, see κατά: (b) met. κεφαλή χωνίας, α corner show, uniting two walls. Mk. xii 10 and parallels: head, ruler, hard, 1 Cor. xi 3, &c.

κεφαλιόω, I wound in the head.

κεφαλίς, (fit. had had, then the knob at the end of the wooden core of a roll of papyrus, then) a roll.

κημόω (from κήμος, a muzzle), I muzzle.

κήνσος (Latin census), poll-la.v.

κήπος, a garden.

κηπουρός, keeper of a garden.

κηρίον, a honeycomb.

κήρυγμα, a proclamation.

κήρυξ, a herald, proclaimer.

κηρύσσω, I proclaim, herald, preach. κήτος, a sea monster, a huge sea fish.

κηφάς. C. plan (Aram. for rock), the new name given to Simon, the disciple.

κιβωτός, (properly a to olen low, 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.

Καλικία, Critina, 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. καθουκία, I am to imper, sometimes c. infin. of . . .

κίνδυνος, danger, peril, risk.

κινέω, tr. I more; I stir, excite.

Kirnois, moving, stirring.

κιννάμωμον (a Semitic word), cinnamon.

κλάδος, a branch of a tree.

κλαίω, Ι τυνερ; c. acc. or έπί 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 Jerusalem.

κλαυθμός, τυεερίης.

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.

κλέος, glory, fame.

κλέπτης, a thief.

κλέπτω, I steal; ὁ κλέπτων, the stealer, Eph. iv 28.

κλημα, 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, I 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 (khippos),

Eph. i 11.

κλήσις, a calling, invitation, summens 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, summaned by God to the reli-

gious 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 e w.h. a fed. 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 a with or litter of a sick person.

κλίνω, (A) tr. (a) I rest, recline (even in John xix 30):
I lend, incline; (b) (inclino) I cause to give ground,
I make to yield, Heb. xi 34; (B) intr. of the day,
doclines, approaches its end, Lk. ix 12. xxiv 29.

khioia, properly a dining enach; 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.

Κλωπας, Cl jas, husband of one Mary, who stood by the cross.

κνήθω. I rub, tickle: κνηβόμουσι τήν ἀκοήν, τwith cars itching with eagerness to hear pleasant things, 2 Tim. iv 3.

Krisos. Chidus, a town on the coast of Caria (SW.

Asia Minor) near the island of Cos.

κοδράντης (Latin. = quadrans), a quadrans, the smallest Roman copper coin, a quarter of an as, the sixteenth part of a sestertius.

κοιλία, helly, ald man, a general term covering any organ in the abdomen, e.g. stomach, womb: κκαλίας

μητρός, from birth.

κοιμάομαι. I fall assist. I am assist, sometimes of the sleep of death (e.g. Mt. xxvii 52).

κοίμησις, sleeping, followed by constituent gen. τοῦ ὕπνου, τυλίκλ is slumber.

κοινός, (a) common, shared; (b) Hebraistic use (in contrast to äywos), profanc; dirty. unclean, unwashed, Mk. vii 2, Ac. x 14, 28, xi 8, Rom. xiv 14, Heb. x 29, Rev. xxi 27.

κοινόω (cf. κοινόs), (a) I make unclean, I pollule; (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.

Rouvavia. (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, 1 Cor. i 9, x 16, 2 Cor. vi 14, xiii 13, Gal. ii 9, Phil. ii 1, I John i 3, 6, 7 (frequently outside N.T., of the marriage relationship).

κοινωνικός, 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 13.

κοιτών (cubiculum), bed-chamber: ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιτῶνος

(cubicularius), chamberlain.

коккию, crimson, dyed with Kermes (coccum), the female coccus of the Kermes oak.

ко́ккоs, 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, ενε-salve.

κολλυβιστής (from κόλλυδως, a commission faid 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, mutikale), I eut short, shorten, abbreviale.

Κολοσσαί, Cel star, a town of the Roman province Asia, in the Lycus valley, near Landicea and Hierapolis.

κόλπος, (a) sing, and plur. For m; (sinus) the overhauging fold of the garment used as a pocket. Lk, vi 38: (b) a bay, gulf, Ac. xxvii 30.

κολυμβάω. (properly I dire; hence) I steim.

κολυμβήθρα (lit. a diving or steimming flave), a fool.
κολωνία (Latin, = colomia), a rolom, a city settlement of
Roman (soldier) citizens; a garrison city.

κομάω. I tour the hair leng, I allete the hair to grow

long.

κόμη, hair, long hair.

κομίζω. (a) act. I convey, bring, Lk. vii 37; (b) mid. I renerice 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.

κομψως (colloquial), nielv, finelv, hearely.

κονιάω, Ι ruhilcrvash.

κονιορτός, dust.

κοπάζω, I cease, drop.

κοπετός (planelus, beating of the beaut or hard in lamentation, lamentation.

κοπή (caedes), slaughter.

κοπιάω. (4) I grown theory, Mr. xi 28, John iv 6, Rev. ii 3; (b) I tuil more with effort (of bodily and mental labour alike).

κόπος. (a) Τε τιλίο: κόποις (κόποιε) του πορέχειν. Ε 2000

trouble to one, to anney 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 heat 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.

Κορέ (Hebr.), Korah (Num. xvi 1 ff.). κορέννυμι, I fill, sate, glut, feed full. Κορίνθιος, Corinthian, of Corinth.

Κόρινθος, Corinth, in NE. Peloponnese, the capital of the Roman province Achaia.

Κορνήλιος, Cornelius, a centurion of the Roman army, stationed at Caesarea (b).

κόρος (Hebr.), a (dry) measure, equivalent to ten Attic μέδιμνοι or 120 gallons.

κοσμέω, I put into order; I decorate, deck, adorn.

κοσμικός carthly, 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. ἀρχή, εξουσία, 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 rī), 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

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in its tendency, cf. John, 1 John (e.g. ii 15). James (e.g. iv 4), 2 Pet. ii 20; (c) sometimes seems not different from, the inhabited world; (d) advenment, 1 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 lasket.

краватто (grabattus), a bed, mattress, mat of a peor man. (Spelling кразакто in Egyptian documents.)

κράζω, I cry aloud, shriek. κραιπάλη (crapula), surfeiting.

κρανίον, the skull.

κράσπεδον, the fringe, the edge.

кратагоонаг, I become strong.

кратаю́s, strong, powerful.

κρατέω, I lay hold of, take focussion of, citain, c. gen. and (much oftener) c. acc.

κράτιστος (egregius), meet 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, fewer, except in Heb. ii 14.

κραυγάζω, I cry aloud, shout.

κραυγή. (a) a shoul, ery, clamour; (b) outery, clamouring against another, Eph. iv 31.

κρέας (caro) flesh: plur. (carnes) fie es of flesh. kinds of

flesh.

κρείσσων (also κρείττων), better.

крена́вгиц (pendo. I hang, I uspend: mid. (pendeo) I am hanging, I hang.

κρεπάλη (a variety of κραιπάλη).

κρημνός, a crag, precipice.

Kons, 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, κρίματε, κρίσω, emphasizing the notion of the verb; (b) I decide, I think (it) good, c. infin. Ac. iii 13, xv 19, &c. (cf. Ac. xvii 1).

κρίσις, judging, judgement; generally divine judgement:

accusation, Jude q.

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.

KOLTIKÓS, 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 (parks), the inward nature (character); ἐν [τῷ] κρυπτῷ, 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.

κρυφη, in secret, secretly.

κτάομαι, (a) I aequire, win, get, purchase, buy; (b) I possess, 1 Thess. iv 4.

κτήμα, 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.

кторов, a least of lardon (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.

exious (often of the frauling of a city), (a) abstr., oradion; (b) coner., oradion, oradior, institution. Always of Divine work.

κτίσμα, a created thing, a creature, of God.

κτίστης (after of the funder of a city), ereator. God. κυβεία, (in. playing with die, goming, hence) trickery. sleight.

κυβέρνησις (lit. steering, pil. ting), severning, gevernment, 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. κίκλφ 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.

кона, а геаге.

κύμβαλον, a cymbal.

κύμινον (a Semitic word), cummin, a plant used as a spice.

κυνάριον, a house dig, possibly with a touch of contempt.

Kύπριος, Cypriote, belonging to Cyprus.

Kύπρος, Cyprus.

ки́тты, I sloop.

Kupyvaios, belonging to Cyrene.

Κυρήνη, Cyrone, a district W. of Egypt on the Mediterranean coast, forming with Crete a Roman province.

Κυρήνιος, 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 legalus 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). [In constitutional law means imperial.

κυριεύω, I rule; c. gen. I rule over, lord it over, master. κύριος (dominus), (a) an ozoner of property, particularly of slaves (δοῦλοι), a lord, master (cf. 1 Pet. iii 6): plur. of Kupioi (domini), master and mistress, Mt. xv 27 (?), Lk, xix 33, Ac, xvi 16, 10, 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 & kupios, 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).

κώλον (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.

κώμος (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. Kûs, Cs, an island in the Aegean Sea, SW, of Asia

Minor.

Κωσάμ (Hebr.), Cesam, son of Elmadam and father of

κωφός, dumb.

Λ

λαγχάνω, (a) I obtain (receive) by let, my let (turn) is;

(b) I cast lots, John xix 24.

Λάζαρος ('Ελεάζαρος in old Western documents). Lazarus, Eliezar, (a) the beggar. Lk. xvi 20 ff.; (b) the brother of Martha and Mary, of Bethany, John xi, xii.

λάθρα (λάθρα), secretly.

haihay, 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) Ι τετείτε, σεί: πρώσωπον λαμβάνειν τινώς (Hebraistic). lit. to receive the face of, to accept the forson of i.e. to favour specially; (b) I take: συμβοίλιον λαβείν, to d. liberate, Mt. xii 14; (c) = παραλαμ-Bάνω. John i 12.

Λάμεχ (Hebr.). Lamech, son of Methuselah and father of

Noah.

λαμπάς, a lamp, a lantern.

λαμπρός, shining, glossy, bright.

λαμπρότης, brightness.

λαμπρώς, sumptuously.

λάμπω, I shine.

λανθάνω, I am hidden (concealed), I lie hid, I escape notice, sometimes with acc. of person from whom concealment takes place, λc. 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, heren 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 Λασαία, Lasaca, a city in Crete, about the middle of the S. coast.

λάσκω, I burst asunder with a loud noise.

λατομέω, I here (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.

λείμμα, a remnant, a remainder.

helos, smooth.

λείπω (earlier, I leave behind, abandan). (1) I am wanting; τὰ λείπωπα, what is defective, Tit. i 5: (1) 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. xii 2: but also of the service of priests and levites. Heb. x 11.

λειτουργία, fublic service in the widest sense, 2 Cor. is 12, Phil. ii 30: service as of priest or levite ritual. Lk. i 23.

Phil. ii 17, Heb. viii 6, ix 21.

λειτουργικόs. given to serving (ministration), ministering. λειτουργός, minister, servant, of an official character; of priests and levites, Heb. viii 2.

λεμά (Aramaic), zuhy.

λεντίον (Latin, = linteum), a torvel.

λεπίς, a seals 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 = 1 quadrans (κοδράντης, which see).

Λευεί, 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 levile, 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 : the tribe of Levi. levitical.

λευκαίνω, I ruhiten.

λευκοβύσσινος, of tehits fine linen (but see βύσσος).

λευκός, white.

λέων, a lion: ἐκ τῆς ἐμιλῆς Ἰαίδα applied to Jesus, Rev.

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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.

ληρος, folly, nonsense, idle talk.

ληστής, a robber, brigand, bandit. λίαν, very; very much, exceedingly.

λίβανος (Semitic word), frankincense, incense.

λιβανωτός, a censer.

Λιβερτῖνος (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 sione.

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.

Airos, 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 λογείω, '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 τινί τι, Rom. iv 6, I Cor. xiii 5,

2 Cor. v 19, 2 Tim. iv 16; also with \$\epsilon\$ is \$\epsilon\$ as of none; alm, \$\epsilon\$ g. Ac. xix 27, Rom. iv 3. Gal. iii 6: (b) I number, class amongs. [Mk.] xv 28, Lk. xxii 37; (c) I reck n inf accounts. I reciph arguments. I deliberate. Mk. xi 31 (w.l.); (d) hence I consider, reciph. 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) rea na'le, rational, Rom. xii 1; (b) melaphorbal, as contrasted with literal, 1 Pet. ii 2 (so

perhaps also in Rom. xii 1).

λόγιον, plur. reaths, divine responses or after ance (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.

hóyeos, eloquent.

λογισμός, reasoning, thinking.

λογομαχέω, I battle with (for) words.

λογομαχία, a fattling with (for) words, a lattle of

λόγος ispeech in progress) (sermo, uerbum, ratio).

(a) a werd, an ulterance, speech, diseases, saying, frequently of God through his messengers: the genexpresses either this origin or the subject of the word; διά λόγου, θυ ερκένι word, δυ word of meuth; διδόγου, the Gospel news, e.g. Lk.i.2, Ac. xiv 25; (b) the fromulized Word or Divine ulterance, a conception of Palestinian or Alexandrian the ology, referred by the Fourth Evangelist to Jesus the Messial. Johni 1, 14; (c) an account, Ac. xx 24, 1 Pet. iv 5; hence (d) reason, a rat. v. 1 Pet. iii 15; κατά λόγου, της htlp, deserted to Ac. xviii 14; (c) analogy, σύχειν λόγου των κο correst na to be malegous to, be interad of something, Phil. ii 16.

λόγχη, a long lance.

horsopen, I resile a person to his fuer. 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 λοιποί, the remainder, the rest, the others; (b) adverbial phrases, acc. neut., λοιπόν, τὸ λοιπόν, for the rest, now, already; temporal gen., τοῦ λοιποῦ (sc. χρόνον), henceforth.

Λουκάς, 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.

Λούκιος, 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.

Aύδδα, Lydda, Diespolis, Led (modern Ludd), a city on the way to Joppa within a day's journey of Jerusalem.

Λυδία, *Lydia*, a lady resident of Philippi, native of Thyatira in Lydia (Asia Minor), and engaged in the

clothing trade.

Λυκαονία, 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.

Aυσίας. Claudius Livius, a Roman tribune of the soldiers in Jerusalem.

Augis, dissolution, release.

λυσυτελέω, impers. 3 sing, it is advantageous to it profits.

Λύστρα. Lystra, a Lycamian city in the southern part

of the Roman province Galatia.

λότρου, the furchasing money for manumitting slaves, a common, the frie of rensoming; especially the surifice by which explation is offered, an offering of explation.

λυτρόω (originally, I deliver captives from robbers or ettennes in war by payment, I manumil or liberate a slave from slavery), I ransom, liberate, deliver.

λύτρωσις (in O. T. ransoming from imprisonment for delt, or from star ery, release from national misfortune. &c.), liberation, deliverance, release (cf. λιτρόω).

λυτρωτής, a ransomer, a liberator.

λυχνία, a lampstand.

λύχνος, a lamp.

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 (astry, 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, 1 John iv 3 (v. l.).

Awis, Lois, grandmother of Timothy.

Λώτ (Λώθ) (Hebr.), Lot, nephew of Abraham.

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Μαάθ (Helir.). Matth. Mahath, an ancestor of Jesus.
Μαγαδάν. Magnetan. 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 Megdel on the western bank of the Sea of Galilee.

Μαγδαληνός

Mαγδαληνόs, a Magdalene, of Magdala, a place identical with modern Megdel, near Tiberias: see Μαγαδάν (b).

Μαγεδών, 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.

Μαγώγ (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.

Μαδιάμ (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.

Maθθαΐος, Matthaeus, Matthew, a revenue officer, then one of the twelve disciples of Jesus.

Mαθθάν (Hebr.), Matthan, son of Eleazar and father of Jacob, an ancestor of Jesus.

Mαθθάτ (Ματθάτ) (Hebr.), Matthat, son of Levi and father of Jorem, an ancestor of Jesus.

Maθθίας, Matthias, elected one of the Twelve in room of the deceased Judas.

Mαθουσάλα (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.

Μακεδονία (Hebr.), Macedonia, a Roman province north of Achaia (Greece).

Μακεδών, 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 μακρώθευ = μακρώθευ, ὰπὸ μακρών (cf. Lk. xviii 13).

μακροθυμέω, I defor my anger. I am ling-suffering.

i.e. the opposite of short- or quick-tempered.

μακροθυμία, long-suffering.

μακροθύμως, with lang-suffering, patiently.

μακρός. (a) long: acc. neut. plur. as adv. long, Mk. xii 40, Lk. xx 47; (b) distant.

μακροχρόνιος, long-timed, long-lived.

μαλακία (malacia), weakness, illness.

μαλακός (mollis). (a) ε ft. (τά) μαλακά, as substantive, soft material: (b) of persons, soft colluptuous, effectivate (really = cinaedus, pathicus).

Makeλeήλ (Hebr.), Maleleel, Malelehel, one of the an-

cestors of Jesus.

μάλιστα (superlative, see μάλλον), most of all, especially. μάλλον (comparative, see μάλιστα), more, rather.

Mάλχος (Aram. Malchu), Malchus, a slave of the highpriest at Jerusalem.

μάμμη, a grandmother.

μαρωνάς (Aramaic, with cognate words in Hebrew and Punic), riches, mency, possessions, property.

Mαναήν (grecized form of Aramaic Menahem), Manaen, probably a member of Herod Antipas' court.

Maraσσῆς (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, 1 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

μαντεύομαι. I fractice on the aying, 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.

Mάρθα, Martha, sister of Mary and Lazarus of Bethany.
Mαρία, Μαριάμ (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.

Μάρκος, 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, όμολογίαν, 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, τvilness, evidence (of recovery, Mt. viii 4, Mk. i 44, Lk. v 14: so of other occurrences or thoughts): η 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 twitness, eve- or ear-twitness. 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 fig. strutze, the victim being strapped to a pole or frame, see μάστιξ.

μαστίζω, I flog, scourge, see μάστιξ.

μάστιξ (flagrum), (a) a sewige, lish, of leathern thongs with pieces of metal sewn up in them, Ac. xxii ε4, Heb. xi 30: (b) met. severe pains (inferrings) sent by God.

μαστός, a breast, especially a nipple of a woman's breast.

ματαιολογία, vain speaking, for lish talking.

ματαιολόγος, speaking vain things.

µатаю́ора. I am made vain. ineffective, godless.

μάταιος, vain, unreal, ineffectual, unfraductive: practically godless.

ματαιότης, trilly, emfliness, unreality, purfivelessness, ineffectiveness, instability.

μάτην, in vain, in an unreal way.

Ματθάτ (Hebr.), Matthat, an ancestor of Jesus.

Ματταθά (Hebr.) Matlathah, an ancestor of Jesus.

Ματταθίας (Hebr.). Mattuthias, an ancestor of Jesus.

μάχαιρα, a sie rd: met of the spirit, Eph. vi 17.

μάχη, (earlier, a buttle, conflict, perhaps in James iv 1: hence) in the sphere of words. &c., etrife, contention, quarrel.

μάχομαι. I engage in batth. I fight: hence I striv.

John vi 52.

μεγαλείος: τα μεγαλεία (magnalia), the mights deeds,

μεγαλειότης, (lit in) majesty or magnificence. μεγαλοπρεπής, magnificent, superb, transcendent.

μεγαλύνω, (a) I nhire the then, Mt. xxiii 5; (b) I increase, magnify.

μεγάλως, greatly: compar. μείζου.

μεγαλωσύνη, (divine) majesty; in Heb. i 3, viii 1, a sort of substitute for the divine Name.

μέγος, 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 more 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 μενάλως.

μειζότερος, μείζων, (a) compar. greater (3 John 4); (b) superl. greatest, Μι. 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.

Μελεά (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), Alalta.

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

μέλλουτα, the things that are to be (come to pass). See μέλει.

μέλος (membrum, but wider in sense than κώλον). a budiy

organ, limb, member.

Μελχεί (Hebr.), Melchi, one of the ancestors of Jesus. Μελχισεδέκ (Hebr.), Melchisedek, king and priest of

Salem (Gen. xiv 18-20).

μεμβράνα (Latin, = membrana), a farchment leaf, perhaps for notes.

μέμφομαι, I blame.

μεμψίμοιρος, blaming one's let or destiny, discontented.

μέν, an untranslatable particle, generally answered by έξ (sometimes by ἀλλά, πλήν), each of the two introducing a clause intended to be contrasted with the other. The uév is very often omitted as compared with classical Greek.] Other uses are (a) μέν followed by καί (e. g. Lk. viii 5), where an additional detail is given, not explicitly contrasted with the earlier, (b) new 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) µèv oiv, for the most part in narrative passages, where the new brings the accompanying noun or pronoun into relief, without any contrast being expressed by a following & (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 wer our for another use.

Μεννά (Hebr.), Menna, one of the ancestors of Jesus. μέν οὖν, μενοῦν, μέν οὖν γε, μενοῦνγε, especially in an

answer, strengthening or correcting, nay mere, 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 distribut: mid. I ge 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.

Μεσοποταμία, 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 μέσων (acc. neut.), ἀνὰ μέσων (elliptical in 1 Cor. vi 5), κατὰ μέσων, ἐν [τῷ] μέσῳ, in the middle, before them all, ἐκ μέσων, from the midst.

μεσότοιχον, mid-wall.

μεσουράνημα, mid-heaven, the middle of heaven.

μεσόω, I am in the middle of my course.

Meσσίας (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 cennexion 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.

μεταβαίνω, I change my place (abode), I leave, I defart,

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 rear 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 summen 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 fartake of; (b) c. acc. I take after (later) or I take instead, Ac. xxiv 25.

μετάλημψις, partaking of, sharing in.

μεταλλάσσω, I transform, alter.

ретарехорая (lit. I change one care or interest for another), I change my mind (generally for a better).

μεταμορφόω, I change a ferm (involving a change of inmost nature; contrast the creatures described in Ovid's Metamorphoses); mid. c. acc. I assume some-

thing 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 rovs (mind) instead of rejection): with από or έκ, 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: άπό indicates what is given up in this change,

Heb. vi T.

μεταξύ, (prep.) δελευτεί μεταξύ σου και σίτου μόνου (Aramaic idiom), frivately, Mt. xviii 15, μεταξί άλλή-

μεταπέμπομαι

λων, in their mutual intercourse, Rom.ii 15; (adv.) with 6 in the sense the next, the next after (because between the present and the one after that), Ac. xiii 42, $e^{\lambda} v \tau \hat{\varphi} \mu \epsilon \tau a \hat{\xi} \hat{\psi}$ (sc. $\chi \rho \delta \nu \phi$), 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 ga 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, Ι 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, partner; c. gen. in something.

μετρέω, I measure.

μετρητής, a measure, about 39·39 litres or 8\frac{3}{4} gallons. μετρισπθέω, I feel moderately, with particular reference

to displeasure at men's sin.

μετρίως (modice), moderately: οὐ μετρίως, greatly, ιχ-

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 οὖ, 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 - 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 terhats. 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 norist, in a statement, a very emphatic negative, assuredly not. It occurs for the most part in passages coming from the O.T. and savings 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 μή 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.

μηθείς (also another Hellenistic orthography μηθείς, Ac. xxvii 33), (a) aij, n, in agreement with nouns; (b) each gender used as a noun, n fore n, nothing. Its use with respect to that of σώδις core spouds to that of μή with respect to that of σύ

μηδέποτε, not at any time.

unδέπω, not vel.

Mysos, a Mak, 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.

μηρός, thigh.

μήτε (= μή τε), nor: μήτε...μήτε, neither...nor, sometimes 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, I Tim.

v 2, Rev. xvii 5.

μήτι (μή strengthened by the addition of the acc. neut. of τις (indefinite) as adv.), (a) with εἰ: thus εἰ μήτι = εἰ μή, if not, unless, Lk.ix 13, εἰ μήτι ἄν, unless in a given case, i Cor. vii 5: (b) in questions, expecting a negative answer, ef. Mt. vii 16, can it be that ε suggesting impossibility.

μήτιγε, a modified μήτι, in elliptical construction, not to

speak of.

μήτις = μή τις. μήτρα, the roomb.

μητραλώας, a matricide.

μιαίνω, met. I stain, pollute, defile.

μίασμα, a pollution, a defilement.

μιασμός, pollution, defilement.

μίγμα, a mixture.

μίγνυμι, Ι πίχ.

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 eater or eater 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 th usand d'uble 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. retarment of trice 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 faid worker, a hired servant, a hireling (contrasted with a slave).

μισθόομαι, I hire, engage.

μισθός (merces), (a) fay. 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.

Mixaηλ, Michakei, Michael, an archangel.

μνά (a Semitic word), a mina, a Greek money unit

= 100 δραχμαί, or about £4.

Mνάσων, Mnagon, an early Christian, native of Cyprus, resident at a place between Caesarea and Jerusalem.

preia, remembrance, red dietien, mention; commemoration, Rom. xii 13 (v. l.).

μνημα, a tomb, monument.

 $\mu\nu\eta\mu\epsilon\hat{\iota}ov$, a tomb, monument.

μνήμη, memory, or mention.

μνημονεύω, I remember; I hold in remembrance; I make mention of, Heb. xi 22.

μνημόσυνον, reminder, memorial; a remembrance offering, Ac. x A.

μνηστεύω. I betroth.

μογιλάλος, (lit. speaking with difficulty, hence) dumb.

Hoves, with difficulty: scarcely, hardly,

μόδιος (Latin, = modius), a dry measure, the chief corn

unit, nearly two English gallons.

μοιχαλίς, (a) an adulleress (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

μόλις (uix), with difficulty, hardly.

Moλόχ (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.

μόνος, alone: κατὰ μόνας = κατ' ίδιαν, by himself. μονόφθαλμος, one-eved, with one eye only.

μονόω, I leave alone (solitary).

μορφή, form, implying essential character as well as out-

line. It suggests unchangeableness, as contrasted with $\sigma_{\chi}\hat{\eta}_{\mu\alpha}$ (= figure, fashion). In Phil. ii 6 the reference is to the pre-incarnate Christ with divine attributes.

μορφόω, 1 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, α musician. but probably in some narrower sense in Rev. xviii 22.

μόχθος, truggle, hardship, involved in continued labour. μυελός, marrow.

μυθω. (I initiate into the Mysteries, hence) I habituate. μύθος, an idle tale, fable, fameiful 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. Μητα, a port in Lycia, SW. Asia Minor. μυριάς, a group of ten thousand, a ten the usand.

μυρίζω, I anoint.

μυρίοι, ten thousand: also used for a very large number. μύρον (a Semitic word), aneinting-est: aintment.

Μύρρα, see Μύρα.

Muoia. Mysia, a country in the NW, of the Roman

province Asia (and of Asia Minor).

μυστήριον, a recret, Mk. iv 11 and parallels: also (a) a symbol containing a sieret meaning, Rev. xvii 5, cf. Eph. v 32: (b) the meaning of such a symbol, Rev. i20, xvii 7: (c) as the counterpart of ἀποκάλυψα, a seeret to be revealed, the weret furface of God in His dealings with man, a Divine weret 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, 1 Tim. iii 9, 16.

μυωπάζω, I half-close the eyes, I blink.

μώλωψ, a τειαί, 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.

Mωυσής, Mosss (the form nearer Hebrew found in oldest Latin Bible and Vulgate), Mosses, 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

Nαασσών (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.

Nαζαρά (the Greek form, declined), Ναζαρέτ (the native form, not declined), Λασαντίλ, a city of Galilee, where Iesus lived before His ministry.

Naζαρηνός, of Nazareth, a Nazarene.

Naζωραίos, commonly interpreted to mean, of Nazareth,
Nazarene, the ω being nearer to the Syriac form
Natsoreth.

Naθάμ (Hebr.), Nathan, son of David, and an ancestor of lesus.

Ναθαναήλ, Nathanael, Nathanahel, of Cana in Galilee, an early disciple.

ναί, yes, sometimes made a substantive by prefixing the article τό.

Ναιμάν, Naaman, commander-in-chief of the army of a king of Syria in the ninth century B.C. (2 Kings v). Ναίν, Ναίμ, Nain, a city SW. of the Sea of Galilee.

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vaos, a Limble, a shrips, that part of the temple where the god himself resides (contrast icpor); so also figuratively.

Naoua (Hebr.), Naum, Nahum, an ancestor of Jesus. νάρδος (Hebr., borrowed into Persian and Sanscrit). spik mand, a perfume made originally from the Nardostachys Jatamansi growing on the Himalayas.

Nápriosos, Narcissus, a resident in Rome in Nero's

time.

ναυαγέω (naufrago), (a) I am shiprerecked; so (b) figuratively, I come to ruin.

ναύκληρος, a captain (master) of a ship.

vaûs (literary), a ship, a vessel, Ac. xxvii 41 only (an almost obsolete word, rare in the vernacular; see πλοίον).

vautns, a sailor.

Naχώρ (Hebr.). Nacher, one of the ancestors of Jesus.

rearias (inuenis), a y ung man, a man in his prime (used even of a man of 10).

veavioxos, a youth.

Νεάπολις, see νέος.

νεκρός. (a) adj. dead. lifeless; hence met.; (b) noun a dad body, a certse, ik [tov] vekpov, from among the dead.

νεκρόω, lit. and met. I make (cause) to be dead: I make as dead.

νέκρωσις. (a) fulling to death, 2 Cor. iv 10; (b) dead or lifeless condition, Rom. iv 19. (veountia, Ionic, probably not used by N.T. writers),

vouppria (Attie), a new me n. (So numenia occurs in

good Latin MSS.)

véos. (a) v ang; (b) new, fresh; New willis, Newfelis, New City, the harbour town of Philippi.

veorns, wouth, youthfulness.

veópuros (lit. nerely flanted), nerely converted to Christianity.

vevo, 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.

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.

Νηρεύς, Nereus, a Christian in Rome. νησίον, a little island, an islet.

νησος, an island.

νηστεία, fasting.

νηστεύω, I fast.

νηστις, fasting, without food.
νηφάλιος, sober, not intoxicated (with wine).

νήφω (lit. I am sober), I am calm (vigilant).

Nίγερ, 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).

vikn. victory.

Νικόδημος, Nicodemus, a rich Jewish follower of Jesus, and member of the Sanhedrin.

Νικολαίτης, a Nicolaitan, a follower of Nicolaus (a heretic at Ephesus).

Νικόλοος, 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.

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Niveueitys, a Ninevile, an inhabitant of Nineveh or Ninus, a city on the Tigris in Assyria.

νιπτήρ, a basin.

vinto, I wash; mid. I wash my own (hands, &c.).

νοέω, I understand, conceree, apprehend; aor. possibly realize, John xii 40, Eph. iii 4.

vonua, a thought: a design.

νόθος, a bastard, an illegitimate son.

νομή, (a) fasture; (b) έχειν νομήν, to stread, 2 Tim, ii 17.

vouilw, I think, suppose.

νομικός, (a) adj. connected with law, about law, Tit. iii o: (b) noun a harver, one harmed in the Law (i.e. in the Gospels), one learned in the Old Testament seriptures (like γραμματείς), a scribe: a jurist. Tit. iii 13. νομίμως (legitime), in a legitimate reay, according to law

and regulation.

убщоца, а соіп.

νομοδιδάσκαλος, (a) a teacher of the Law, one learned in the Law ii. e. the Old Testament), = ppapparevs, voui-Kos; (b) a teacher of larcs, probably with reference to heretics of ascetic tendency, I Tim. i 7.

νομοθεσία, legislation (at Sinai), enactment of the Law.

νομοθετέω, (a) I ordain, lay dozen, 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 & vouos καὶ οἱ προφηται, 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 lare, 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.

vóros, a disease, a malady.

voσσιά (syncopated from νεοσσία), a nestling, a young bird in the nest.

νοσσίον, a nestling, a young bird in the nest; see νοσσιά.

voooos, 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.

νότος, the south wind; hence the south.

νουθεσία, a warning, admonition.

νουθετέω. I admonish. warn.

νουμηνία, see νεομηνία.

vouvexûs, reasonably, sensibly.

νοῦς (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 lēl), 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.

Nύμφα, Nympha, a woman's name, if we read Νύμφαν and αὐτῆς in Col. iv 15, as we probably should; otherwise, Νυμφῶν will be the accusative of the masculine name Νυμφῶς, a pet form of Νυμφῶδωρος, Χ'ημήρας,

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; οί νίοὶ τοῦ νυμφῶνος (a Semitism), the wedding guests, the Messiah being spoken of as bridegroom, Mk. ii 19 and parallels, cf. νυμφίος.

νῦν (nunc), note, at freent, sometimes with article preceding, τὸ κῦν, τὰ κῦν, governed at times by prepositions, ἀπό, ἔως, ἄχρι.

voví (priginally a more emphatic vôv), mac.

vóξ. (a) night: weetis, δω vestis, hy night, sometime during the night, see also ήμέρα; (b) met. 1 Thess. v 5. &c.

νύσσω, I prick.

νυστάζω, I sleep, slumber; met. 2 Pet. ii 3.

ruxθήμερον, a night and a day (not necessarily more than the latter part of a night and the earlier part of the succeeding day).

Nac (Hebr.), Noah.

rωθρός, thant, dull, hence spiritually: sluggish, remiss, slack.

νῶτος (dorsum), the back.

Ξ

ξενία (hospitium), a ludging, or rather, abstr., hospitality, ξενίζω, (a) I entertain a stranger; (b) I startle, lewilder, Ac. xvii 20, 1 Pet. iv 4, 12.

ξενοδοχέω, I receive (entertain) strangers.

§évos. (a) adj. foreign. Ac. xvii 18; strange. unusual, Heb. xiii 9, 1 Pet. iv 12; (b) noun (hospes) a stranger, a fereigner (either one belonging to another community in the same country, or to another country); a resident alien, without city rights. Ac. xvii 21, Eph. ii 10, Heb. xii 3; c. gen. a stranger to, Eph. ii 12; a host (grant) friend, the word indicating the reciprocal relationship, which was a sacred one. Rom. xvi 23.

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.

\$npós, dry:

n Enpe (artila), dry land, as opposed to sea.

&c.; dried up, anthered, parehad; in generalizing neuter, Lk. xxiii 31.

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, ζωής, the fruit of which gives life, Rev. ii 7, xxii 2, 14, 19.

ξυράομαι, I shave my head.

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δ, ή, τό, originally a demonstrative pronoun, as in τοῦ yévos couév, we are descended from Him, Ac. xvii 28, cf. $\delta \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots \dot{\delta} \delta \dot{\epsilon}$ (a) $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ (a) the one ... the other. But in the following phrases some word is understood, ὁ τινός, the son of so and so, cf. Mt. iv 21, h Tivos, the daughter (wife) of so and so, in the house of so and so, Lk. ii 49; 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. έν οἴκω, in the house, Mk, ii I, έν ἀγορα, in the market-place. Lk. vii 32, ev συναγωγή, in church, John vi 50, xviii 20). It is thus found (a) with common nouns, e. g. 6 avoos, the field (avoos, a field). (in Tit, ii 13 the absence of τοῦ before σωτήρος 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 aλλos, the other (aλλos, an other), o aυτός, the same (aὐτός, he, self), ὁ πῶς, πῶς ὁ, the τυhole (πῶς, every); (d) with numerals, e. g. ὁ είs, the one (είs, one), ὁ πρῶτος, 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. Savlos o kai Havlos, Saul reho

was also called Paul, Saul, otherwise Paul, Ac. xili 9; (f) with the infinitive, making it a substantive, and so capable of being governed by prepositions: see below also; (g) with adverbs, e.g. to πέραν, the other side (πέραν, beyond), το τίν, τὰ νίν: (h) with interjections, e. g. τὸ ἀμήν, ἡ οἰαί; (i) with a clause or phrase, e.g. to or poverous, the command Thou shall do no murder, Mt. xix 18. The genitive sing, neut, roi with the infinitive is used in three special ways (like wa), (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.

ογδοήκοντα, eighty.

ογδοος, eighth.

ογκος, (properly bulk, mass, hence) a burden. δδε (hic), this here, this; also as pronoun.

δδεύω, I am on a journey. δδηγέω, I lead, guide.

δδηγός, a guide.

όδοιπορέω, I am on a journey, I journey. δδοιπορία, j urneying travelling, travel.

δδοποιέω, I journey (a Latinism (?), = iter facere: in careful Greek it would mean, I build (pare) a read).
 δδός, (a) (uia) a read: (b) (iter) a journey; hence met.
 a rear of tife, a course of conduct, and \$\hat{n}\$ \(\tilde{\tilde{n}} \) \(\tilde{n} \), the very

of life, Christianity, Ac. ix 2, &c.

δδούς, a tooth.

όδυνάομαι, I suffer acute pain, physical or mental.

δδύνη, acute mental pain.

δδυρμός, mourning, grieving.

Oxecas (Hebr.). Ozeias. Uzziah. son of Joram and father of Josaham, and king of Judah from about 785 to 746 B.c., an ancestor of Jesus.

οζω, intr. I smell, am felid.

δθεν (unde), (a) local, whence, from which place; (b) inferential, where fore.

δθόνη (a word of Semitic origin), a sheet, made of fine

οθόνιον, a bandage, a wrapping (see δθόνη).

οίδα, (a) (scio), I know a fact; perhaps, I remember,
1 Cor. i 16, 2 Cor. xii 3; c. infin. I know how how to;

(b) (noui), I know (am acquainted with) a person.
oikeios (from oikos, household, family), of one's family,
intimate, I Tim. v 8; hence met.

οἰκέτεια (familia), household of slaves.

οίκέτης (famulus), a household slave, a slave.

οικέω, I dreell, lit. and met.; c. acc. I inhabit.

οίκημα, a prison (euphemism for δεσμωτήριον).

oἰκητήριον (habitaculum), a dwelling-place, lit. and metoiκia, a house (strictly the whole house, see oἰκος): 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.

oikiakos, 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 Βεεξεβούλ).

οίκοδομέω, I build (a house); hence met.

οἰκοδομή, (a) abstract, building, the operation (process) of building, sometimes transitional, without being strictly concrete, 1 Cor. iii 9, 2 Cor. v 1, Eph. ii 21, iv 12, 16, 29 (here perhaps = improvement); met. upbuilding, edification; (b) concrete, a building, Mk. xiii 1, 2, Mt. xxiv 1.

οἰκοδόμος, a house-builder, a builder.

οἰκονομέω, I am a steward, I do the work of a steward. οἰκονομία, 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. 1 Cor. iv 1, 2, Tit. 1 7, 1 Pet. iv 10; (b) apparently. City Steward or Trassurer. Rom. xvi 23; (c) perhaps not to be exparated from (a), (curator) a guardian, a legal guardian. Gal. iv 2. In any case he manages the property of the 'infint' till the age of 25, perhaps.

olkos (strictly a ret of resons, see οἰκία), (a) a house, the material building; σίκοι τοῦ θεοῦ, the Temple at Jerusaiem, Mk. ii 26, κε. (referred to in Mt. xxiii 38); hence met.; (b) a household, family; σίκοι Ίσρηῆλ, Ἰακώβ, Δακοίδ (Hebraic, note the omission of the

article).

οἰκουμένη (properly present pepl. pass. of οἰκεω, with γῆ understood, the land that is laing inhabited, the land in a state of habitation), the inhabited world, that is, the R man world (orbis terrarum), for all outside it was regarded as of no account.

οίκουργός, a h use-werker, a housekeeper, v.l. οίκουρός, a keeper at home; a housekeeper.

οίκτείρω (Attic οίκτίρω), Ι pity.

οίκτωμός, ρώγ, πωτέν: the frequency of the plural is due to Hebraic influence (the corresponding Hebrew word has the same meaning in the plural).

οἰκτίρμων, pitiful, merciful.

οτμαι, οτομαι, I think: c. infin. the underlying idea is that of purpose, Phil. i 17.

οίνοπότης, an excessive wine-drinker.

olvos, zeine; met. Rev. (except vi 6, xviii 13), where almost otiose.

οινοφλυγία, sollishness, steeping of oneself in wine.

οΐομαι, see οίμαι.

olos (qualis). properly correlative to τοιοῦτιες, 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 (vharatter): ολχ οἰον δέ ὅτι, Rom. ix 6, is equivalent to a strong negative, not of course (lit. it is not so that).

δκνέω, I shrink (from), I hesitate, I am afraid.

δκνηρός, timid; slothful: ἐμοὶ οὐκ ὀκνηρόν, a kind of epistolary formula, I do not hesitate.

οκταήμερος, eight days old.

οκτώ, eight.

ολεθρος, ruin, doom, destruction.

ολιγοπιστία, smallness of belief (faith).

όλιγόπιστος, 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 ὁλίγος, to a slight degree, I Tim. iv 8, for a short time, James iv 14; èv δλίγος, in brief compass, in brief, in frev words, briefly (cf. I Pet. v 12), Eph. iii 3, Ac. xxvi 28 (perhaps = in very short time); ὁλίγος (acc. neut.), adverbially, of space, a little, Mk. ii 19, Lk. v 3, of time, for a short (little) time, Mk. vi 31, I Pet. i 6 (but more probably, to a little amount), v 10, Rev. xvii 10.

δλιγόψυχος, 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.).

όλοθρεύω: ό όλοθρεύων, the Destroyer, the destroying angel (cf. Exod. xii 23, and όλοθρευτής).

δλοκαύτωμα, 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.

όλολύζω (onomatopoeic), I hozel.

öλos (totus), whole, all: δε όλων, throughout, for its whole extent, quite, entirely, John xix 23.

δλοτελής, complete, rounded off.

'Ολυμπάς (pet form of 'Ολυμπιόδωρος probably), Olympas, a Christian man in Rome.

όλυνθος, an unripe fig.

öλως (omnino), (a) entirely, altogether, at all; (b) actually, 1 Cor. v 1; absolutely, 1 Cor. vi 7, xv 29.

ŏμβρος, a rain-storm.

δμείρομαι (perhaps a nursery word, derived from a word indicating 'remembrance'). I long fer, c. gen.

δμιλέω, I consert with, associate with, commune with; particularly, I talk (converse) with, Ac. xx 11.

Spilia, intercourse, companionship, conversation.

δμίχλη, a mist.

öppa, an eye.

ομισμι, δμισω, / steen, / take an eath: 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.

όμοιάζω, I am like.

ομοιοπαθής, of like feelings, almost, of like nature.

ομοιος, like.

όμοιότης, resemblance: understand ήμων in Heb. iv 15.

όμοιόω, I make like, liken; I compare,

δμοίωμα (originally, a thing made like something else).

likeness, or rather f rm. (In fact ὁμοίωμα (concrete) differs from ὁμοιότης (abstract) much as simulacrum differs from similitudo.)

όμοίως, in a similar way, similarly, in the same

δμοίωσις, making like; likeness (cf. Gen. i 26).

δμολογέω (originally, I agree with the statement of another), (a) I promise. Mt. xiv 7, Ac. vii 17; (b) I remfers (confitteer); (c) I publicly declare (profiteer), cf. 1 John ii 23, iv 3, sometimes with the Aramaic and Syriac construction, èr c. dat. equivalent to an acc., Mt. x 3e. Lk. xii 8, of confessing allegiance to Jesus before an earthly law-court: c. cognate acc. I Tim. vi 12; (d) a Hebraism, I praise, celebrate, Heb. xiii 15 (cf. εξομολογόρμα).

ομολογία, a enfision (the act rather than the contents or substance) of faith in Christ: 1 Tim. vi 12 refers either to that at baptism or to that at ordination:

δμολογουμ*ένω*ς

1 Tim. vi 13 is referred by Pelagius to John xviii 37, not inappropriately.

δμολογουμένως, admittedly.

δμότεχνος, of the same trade.

όμοῦ (simul), together.

δμόφρων, of one mind (intent, purpose).

όμως, nevertheless.

οναρ, a dream.

ονάριον, an ass (a conversational diminutive).

ονειδίζω, I reproach.

ονειδισμός, a reproaching, a reproach.

ονειδος, a reproach.

'Oνήσιμος (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.

'Ονησίφορος, Onesiphorus, a Christian of the province of Asia. (An Onesiphorus, probably intended to be the same person, comes into the Acts of Paul).

δνικός, connected with an ass; μύλος δνικός, an upper millstone so heavy that it requires an ass to turn it (in contrast to the ordinary handmill).

ονίνημι, tr. I profit: pass. c. gen. I have joy of.

öνομα, (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: εἰς τὸ ὅνομά 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, 1 Pet. iv 16; similarly εἰς ὅνομα, Mt. x 41, 42 = qua, as; (e) reputation, Rev. iii 1.

δνομάζω, I name, give a name to.

övos, an ass.

ovrws, really, actually.

öξος (posea), vinegar of wine (Num. vi 3), vinegar, the drink of field-labourers and private soldiers.

όξύς, (a) sharp; (b) swift, express, Rom. iii 15.

onn. a crevice (in a rock); a cave.

öπισθεν, adv. and prep., lehind; in Rev. v I 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.

οπίσω, adv. and prep., behind; after: eis τα οπίσω (Mk. xiii 16) = ômiow (Mt. xxiv 18), cf. Lk. ix 62,

όπλίζω, tr. I arm; mid. I arm myself: especially of defensive armour (breastplate, shield, &c.).

οπλον; especially plur. οπλα (properly arma, also tela). defensive as mour (Rom. xiii 12), but also offensive armour, weapons, arms (John xviii 3): sometimes met

όποιος (qualis), corresponding to τοιούτος (talis), rel. and indirect interrog. of which kind; of what kind, what art of. This word was dving out in N.T. times

οπότε (in classical Greek whener r), when, Lk, vi 3 (v. l. OTE).

öπου, where, also whither; öπου αν (ear), whereseever, also whithersoever.

οπτάνομαι. I appar, I am seen (by), I let myself be seen (by).

οπτασία, a vision; an appearance.

ontos, broiled.

οπώρα, autumn; hence fruit.

οπως, with the subjunctive, with or without av, in order that; that (especially after ἐρωτάω).

οραμα (literally, something seen), a sight, a vision.

Sparis, a sight, a vision: between (specie), in appearance, Rev. iv 3.

oparos, to be seen, visible.

όράω, / see; hence, like γεύω, widened in sense to mean, I exterience (Ll. iii 6, &c.): "όρα (όρατε) μή

1423 177 (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.

δργίζομαι, I am angry.

οργίλος (iracundus), irascible.

οργυιά, a fathom (six feet).

ορέγομαι, I hanker after, I seek (long) for, I am eager for, I aspire to.

όρεινός, όρινός; ή όρεινη (sc. γη̂), the mountain (mountainous) country (region), the highlands.

ορεξις, 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.

δρθοτομέω, 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 $\tau \eta \nu \gamma \hat{\eta} \nu$), then it may be, I cultivate, I am occubied with.

ορθρίζω, I rise early, I come in the morning.

opθρινός, belonging to the morning; hence, equivalent to adv., in the morning, early.

öρθρος, dawn, early morning, day-break.

oρθωs, rightly.

όρίζω, (lit. I bound, fix a limit; hence) I fix, determine, define; I fix upon, appoint, designate.

όρινός, less correct spelling of δρεινός.

οριον; plur. ορια (fines), territory, district.

όρκίζω, with double asc. of the one adjured and of the one in the name of whom he is adjured, I adjure.

ορκος, an oath (see ομνύω).

όρκωμοσία, the savaring of an eath, the taking of an eath.

δρμάω, 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.

Sout (originally a Doric form, given by MSS NDW, and less common than ερνις), a bird.

öpvis, a bird.

δροθεσία (originally, a laying deten [fixing] of a boundary), a boundary.

őpos, a mountain.

δρύσσω, I dig.

δρφανός, erphaned: an erphan; hence friendless, John xiv 18.

opyéouai. I dance.

os-1-0, definite relative pronoun, who, which; bs an (car) with subjunctive, whosover; as is sometimes equal to the classical Gores, 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 10), 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): is nev... is it, the one ... the other, or one ...

another; $\partial \phi' \circ \delta$, $\partial \phi' \circ \delta$, since (where $\dot{\eta}\mu\dot{\epsilon}\rho$ as or $\ddot{\omega}\rho$ as can be supplied) 2 Pet. iii 4; $\ddot{\sigma}$ $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\nu$ can introduce relative clauses containing interpretations, whatever be the gender and number of the antecedent, e.g. Mk. xii 42, xv 22; $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ $\ddot{\phi}$, in that, because, Rom. ii 1, viii 3, Heb. ii 18; wherefore, Heb. vi 17; as long as, white, Mk. ii 19, Lk. v 34, John v 7; until, Lk. xix 13 (= $\dot{\epsilon}$ s $\ddot{\sigma}$); $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\phi}'$ $\ddot{\sigma}$, see $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{\epsilon}$; $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\phi}'$ $\dot{\delta}$ $\ddot{\sigma}$ afore, to the task for which you have come /, Mt. xvi 50 (a command, not a question); $\dot{\epsilon}\chi\rho_l$, $\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ s, $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\chi\rho$ s of (lit. up to the point at which), until; $\dot{\epsilon}w\dot{\theta}'$ $\dot{\delta}\omega$, of $\dot{\epsilon}$ $\dot{\epsilon$

οσάκις, always with έάν and subjunctive, as often as, as

many times as.

σσιος, (a) holy, pious (implying the right relation to God); τὰ ὅσια, the picties, the pious deeds, Ac. xiii 34:
(b) (Hebrew Chāsīd means not only godly, pious, but also beloved of Yahweh), ὁ ὅσιος, the Holy One (i. e. the Messiah).

δσιότης, holiness, piety.

οσίως 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.

ὅσος (originally correlative to τοσοῦτος, cf. Heb. x 25), (quantus) relative and indirect interrogative adj., as great as; how great: of time, as long as, Mk. ii 19: ὅσος ἐἀν (ἄν) generalizes, (quantuscumque) how great soever, plur. as many soever as: ὅσοι = πάντες οῖ (quot, later Latin quanti), how many, as many as: ἐφ' ὅσον, as long as, e. g. Mt. ix 15; to the degree that, inasmuch as, e. g. Mt. xxv 40, Rom. xi 13: καθ' ὅσον, in proportion as, Heb. iii 3, vii 20, ix 27: ὅσον ὅσον, a little (cf. English so so).

όστέον, a bone.

δστις (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 force to the sense of δs. cf. Mt. xxvii 62, Lk. ii 4, x 42, but examples are very rare: δστις διε (ἐω) = ἐων τω, with subjunctive, τωθωνωνων (it is doubtful whether the δω should be omitted, cf. Mt. x 33. James ii 10): δ.π. short for τί δ.τι (= τι γέγνικι δτι, John xiv 22), τωθη, Mk. ii τ6 (v. l.), ix 11, 28 (v. l.). Jehn viii 25 (but in this passage δτι can be read. 'do you reproach me that . . '): examples of τι δ. τι (οτ δτι) are Mk. ii 16 (v. l.), Lk. ii 49: ἔως δτων. until the time at τεhich, until.

οστράκινος, made of fothery, of earthemeure.

öoppnois, sense of smell.

δοφύς, sing. and plur., the lains, 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 33): hence also met., 1 Pet. i 13 (the negation of mental slack-

ness is referred to).

öταν, whenever, whenever, as effen 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 the 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 fut. indicative (conative, continuous, or iterative), while the subjunctive agrist (punctillar) corresponds to the fut. perf. indic. In Mk. xi 19 perhaps when.

6τε, when, at which time, used especially with all tenses of the indicative; only once with subjunctive, the

time rohen, Lk. xiii 35 (v. l.).

ὅτι (a development of ὅ,τι, neuter of ὅστω, which see), most often, either ὑει αμίε. 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 δήλον in I Tim. vi 7, I John iii 20; so ώς ὅτι pleonastically, 2 Cor. v 19, xi 21, 2 Thess. ii 2, where the expressions are equivalent to we with the participle: 671 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 σστις): στι with infin., Ac. xxvii 10, is due to forgetfulness. A Hebraistic weakening of the force of causal or 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 ὅ,τι (ὅτι), see στις: οὐχ στι = οὐ λέγω στι, not that, John vi 46,vii 22, 2 Cor. i 24, Phil, iv 11, &c., with which compare oux olov ori, it is not so that, it is by no means the case that, Rom, ix 6. In Mk, viii 24 671 is a mistranslation of an Aramaic word which should have been rendered ove.

où, relative adverb, zvhere; also zvhither.

ou, interjection, no! an accented form of ou.

oð, so before consonants: regularly oða before smooth breathings and oða before rough breathings, not, the proper negative for a denial of a fact, used generally with the indicative, as $\mu\dot{\eta}$ is with other moods, but sometimes with the participle, it being closely related to the indic and coming also under the rule that oð negatives a single word rather than a clause: oð with future indic in a question is equivalent to an imperative: for oða $\ddot{\sigma}\tau$ see $\ddot{\sigma}\tau$: oð ... $\pi\ddot{a}s$ is Hebraistic = $o\dot{v}\delta\dot{e}is$, Lk. i 37, &c.: for oð $\mu\dot{\eta}$ see under $\mu\dot{\eta}$.

odá (uah), an interjection expressing real or ironical

wonder.

οὐαί (uae), adv., τωνε, c. dat. or acc., sometimes in Rev. made a noun ἡ οὐαί (= ? ἡ κρανγὴ οὐαί); expresses rather a statement than a wish or imprecation, distress comes (will come) upon.

οὐδαμῶς, in no way, in no respect, not at all.

où Sé, nor . . . either, nor . . . at all ; not even.

οὐδείς (οὐθείς), adj. and noun. no: no one (mase. fem.). nothing (neut.).

οὐδέποτε, not at any time, never.

οὐδέπω, not yet either, not yet, not as yet, never before.

οὐθείς, later form of οἰείει, occurring first in 378 B.C. and with more or less frequency until its disappearance before A.D. 200.

oukéti, no longer, no more.

οὐκοῦν, (in a question) not really?

οὐν. adv. or conjunction, projectly in causal connexion, therefore, but also freely of a mere temporal connexion, continuing a narrative. then, for example, in the combined expression μεν οῦν (see under μεν); it sometimes indicates the return to the narrative after some digression, John iv 45, vi 24, I Cor. viii 4, xi 20: ἄρα οῦν is a strengthened οῦν.

ούπω, not yet.

οὖρά, a tail.

oupavios, in howen, belonging to heaven, heavenly, from heaven.

ούρανόθεν, from heaven, from the sky.

obpavós (caelum), the str. the heaven: as later Jewish cosmology conceived of a series of heavens one above the other (sometimes three, sometimes seven), the plur. (cael:) 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 ε βασιλεία τῶν οἰρατῶν, the kingdom (rule) from heaven, of divine origin, a phrase which may be in origin purely eschatological (so Mt.) with ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ τοῦς, God Himself being the ruler, Mt. xii 28, xii 24 (s. 1). xxi 31, 43, Mk. Lk. Faul.

Οδρβανός, Urbanus, a Christian in Rome, fellow-worker

of St. Paul.

Οὐρίας

Οὐρίας (Hebr.), Uriah, husband of Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon.

ous, an ear.

οὐσία, property.

ούτε: ούτε . . . ούτε, neither . . . nor; οὐ . . . ούτε . . . ούτε. not . . . neither . . . nor; sometimes the other clause

is positive, e.g. John iv 11, 3 John 10.

ούτος-αυτη-τούτο, demonstrative adj. and pron., this: he, her, it: aven (Hebraistic) = rovero, Mt. xxi 42: τοῦτ' ἔστιν (id est, Fr. ca veut dire, Germ. das heisst), which means, meaning, actually, in reality (cf. 1 Pet. iii 20); έκ τούτου, for this reason, John vi 66 (possibly, from that time onwards), xix 12, by this mark, by this means, I John iv 6; έν τούτω, for this reason, John xvi 30, Ac, xxiv 16, by this mark, by this means, I John iii 10: ἐπὶ τούτω, meantime, John iv 27; τούτου χάριν, on this account; κατά 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 II.

ούτως (sic), in this way (manner), thus, so, under these circumstances; used sometimes with είναι, γίνεσθαι, where a part of τοιοῦτος would be expected (cf. έχω),

Mt. i 18, xix 10, &c.

οὐχί, a more emphatic form of οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), not; no, not so; also = nonne, in a question, expecting a positive answer.

όφειλέτης, (a) a debtor, one roho orves, one roho is indebted; (b) one who has sinned against another (an Aramaism, see οφείλημα), a sinner, Lk, xiii 4.

όφειλή, a debt, robat is orving (due): the mutual obliga-

tion of married life, I Cor. vii 3.

οφείλημα, (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.

όφελον (in origin an aorist of ἐφείλω, with augment dropped), I would that.

öφελος, advantage, gain.

δφθαλμοδουλεία. enslavement to the eye, the subjection that waits upon a glance of a master's eye.

δφθαλμός. (a) an eye: (b) ἐφθαλμός πονημός (a Semitic idiom), ency, ill will, Mt. xx 15. Mk. vii 22; (c) met. the mind's eye' (Shakespeare), Eph. i 18.

öbis, a serpent.

όφρύς, (properly the brew; hence) the brew, a ridge (of a mountain).

όχετός, a water-pipe, Mk. vii 19 (v. l.).

οχλέω, I trouble, torment, worry. οχλοποιέω, I gather a crowd.

δχλος (turba, plebs), a crossed of men, a meb, a multitude: the plur, much affected by Matthew (Semitism?) does not differ in meaning from the singular (cf. iv 25).

οχύρωμα, a lulwark, a bastion: hence, met.

δψάριον. (conversational diminutive of ὄψων, 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.

δψία, of a period never earlier than sunset; early evening.

όψιμος, late in the year (opposite to πράϊμος).

οψιος, late, Mk. xi 11 (v. l.).

οψις, (a) the face ; (b) the features, the outward appear-

ance, John vii 24.

οψώνιον, especially plur. οψώνια, (rations: then) soldier's fay, Lk. iii 14. cf. 1 Cor. ix 7: fay. τeages, salary, reward in general, Rom. vi 23. 2 Cor. xi 8; charges. 1 Cor. ix 7.

11

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, cuil treatment, suffering, e. g. τὰ εἰς Νριστὸν 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.

παιδευτής, 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.

παιδίον, (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 τ (according to an interpretation in Augustine).

παιδίσκη, a female slave, a maidservant, a maid.

παίζω, I play, I sport (includes singing and dancing).
παίς, (a) a make child, a boy; (b) (cf. παιδίου) a make
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.

παλαιός, old; δ 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 fust. Heb. viii 13; pass. I fall to the fust, Heb. viii 13.

πάλη, revestling, a revestling bout; hence a struggle.

a conflict.

- πόλω (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 spatial arises. Further, thereufon; els το πάλω = πάλω. 2 Cor, xiii 2.
- 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. Pamfhylia, a Roman province on the south

coast of Asia Minor.

πανδοχείον, an inn, khan, hotel.

πανδοχεύς, an innkerter, landlord, hotel-manager.

πανήγυρις, a festival assembly.

πανοικεί, with all (his) household.

πανοπλία, armour.

πανουργία. (a) eleverness, usually with the idea that it is evil; (b) cuming, craftiness, Lk. xx 23.

πανούργος, crafty (playfully used).

πανπληθεί, adv. lit. with the whate crewd, almost equivalent to a subject of the sentence.

πανταχή, everywhere.

πανταχοῦ, everywhere.

παντελής: εἰς τὸ πωτελίς (omnino), utlerly, at ail, Lk. xiii 11: in Heb. vii 25 either entirely, or. more probably, for ever, finally.

πάντη, 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 (θεδς) παντοκράτωρ as a translation of Lord of Hosts,

πάντοτε, at all times, always.

πάντως, entirely; in any case; (after a negative) at all:

παρά, (a) c. acc. by, beside, near, without difference between 'where?' (properly παρὰ τίνι) and 'whither?': not with persons: (not in accordance with, opp. ката́) 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; οί παρ' αὐτοῦ, his family, his relations, Mk. iii 21 (in papyri generally = his agents. his representatives), τὰ παρ' εαυτης, 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 a people, Rev. ii 13; in the eyes of, e.g. παρὰ τῷ θεῷ, in the judgement of, Rom. xii 16, &c.

παραβαίνω, (a) 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 overslepper), a transgressor, a lawbreaker.

παραβιάζομαι, I urge, press.

παραβολεύομαι, I expose myself (to danger).

παραβολή, a similifude, allegory, parable. emblematic allusion: in Heb. xi 19 èv = as.

παραγγελία, a e mwand, an injunction: a precept, rule of living, I Thess, iv 2.

λειν (Hebraism), to charge strictly, Ac. v 28.

παραγίνομαι. (1) I eeme on the seeme, I appear, I come; (h) with words expressing destination, I present

myself at, I arrive at, I reach.

παράγω, (a) I fats by, Mt. xx 30, Mk. xv 21, &c.; (b) I tanish, disaffear, 1 Cor. vii 31, in which sense the passive is used, 1 John ii 8, 17 (the verb being originally transitive): (c) I defart, Mt. ix 9, 27 (the text is doubtful in both passages, and therefore this meaning is questionable): (d) almost I tealk, Mk. i 16, ii 14, xv 21 (?)

παραδειγματίζω. I put to open shame.

παράδεισος, a quarter of heaven conceived by the later Jews to be in or just above the 'third heaven', paradise (lit. an enclosed exchard or garden with fruit trees).

παραδέχομαι, I receive (recleams) far ourably.

παραδίδωμι, I hand ver. I playe; I hand deen, deliver; I betray.

παράδοξος, un vjerted; hence we nderful.

παράδοσις, originally abstract, handing ear, generally concrete, that which is handed desen, a tradition (whether of written or of oral teaching).

παραζηλόω. I make jeal us. I proceed to jealousy. παραθαλάσσιος, by the sea (lake), on the coast.

παραθεωρέω, I look past, overlook, neglect,

παραθήκη (deposition), a depart (properly of money or valuables deposited with a friend for safe-keeping, while the owner is abroad).

παραινέω, I admonish, advise,

παραιτόρμαι, (a) / big from another, Mk. xv 6 (v.l.), Heb. xii 19 (ci. (b)); (b) (deprecor), I beg aff from I seek to turn array (from myself) by outrouty; hence, I give an exeme, I exeme myself, I beg to be exemsed, Lk. xiv 18, 19, Heb. xii 25; I decline, I from , wheet 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) I comfort.

παρακαλύπτω, I conceal, veil.

παράκειμαι, I rest with.

παράκλησιs, 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 faralytic, a more colloquial word than παραλελιμένως, the medical term (cf. Lk. v 24).

παραλύω: in the passive, παραλολυμένως, one who has become tweened (unstrung), one whose power of m ve-

ment has gone, paralysed, a paralytic.

παραμένω. Î rencin beside. I shand 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 enevurage, comfort, consele.

παραμυθία, ex. wrager, nt, my rt. consolation.

παραμύθιον, consolation.

παρανομέω, I contravene a statute (law).

παρανομία, a breach of a statute (lazv).

παραπικραίνω, absol. I embitter, fr whe, irritate.

παραπικρασμός, embillerment, proveration, veritation, napaπίπτω, I fall to k (into the unbelieving and godless

ways of the old time).

παραπλέω, I sail fast (without stopping there).

παραπλήσιον, in a manner like.

παραπλησίως, c. rrest indingly, in like manner.

παραπορεύομα. I go fast. Mk. xi 20. xv 20 (= Mt. xxvii 39): I so, apparently a colloquial or incorrect use. Mk. ii 23 (v.l.), ix 30 (v.l.).

παράπτωμα (delictum), a falling away, a lafse, a slip,

a false step, a trespass.

παραρέω (ht. I flow past, I glide fast, hence) I am lest,
I f rish, or in rely, I drift away (I full away) from
duty (or the way of salvation).

παράσημος, a figure-head.

παρασκευάζω, Î frefare: mid. 1 prefare, make preparations, 1 Cor. xiv 8.

παρασκευή, the day of preparation the day before the sabbath, Friday.

παρατείνω, Ι prolong,

παρατηρέω, act. and mid. (a) I watch carefully, keep my eye on (as a cut does a monse); 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,

παρατυγχάνω, 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.

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 els, πρός).

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 marching-camp, 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 f 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 πυρίημι), στerhoking, sustension, remission

of punishment for.

παρέχω, act. and mid. I affer, provide, confer, afferd, give, bring, show, cause: κύπων (κύπων) των 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 παρθένων is an inaccurate translation (slue 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 reares.

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 fass, neglect, omit, Lk. xi 42; (b)

I slacken, weary, Heb. xii 12.

παριστάκω, 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 came up to and stand by, sometimes with the idea of thus providing support (cf. 2 Tim. iv 17).

Παρμενάς (a pet form of Παρμενίδης), Parmenas, one of

the original seven 'deacons' at Jerusalem.

πάροδος, τυαν-by, passage.

παροικέω, I s j urn (in), as a resident stranger.

παροικία, a sojourn in a foreign city or land; so also in the spiritual sense (cf. παρεπίδημος). I Pet, i 17.

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 10, 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.

παροξύνω, 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.

rapouría (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, liberly, shown especially in speech; èν παρρησία, μετὰ παρρησίαs, quite openly (opposite to 'secretly').

παρρησιάζομαι, I speak boldly, I am bold of speech.

mas, adi, in the sing, without the article, every lind of: in the sing, with the article preceding or following. the rehale, all the; in the plur, without the article, all; in the plur, with the article following, all the: pronoun mase. every one, neut. everything; marres, all, everybody, marra, all things; or mas, &c., not all, i.e. only some, e.g. Mt. xix 11, John xiii 10, Rom. x 16, but also like πῶς κτλ. . . . οὐ) Hebraistically, especially when words intervene between of and #as, &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 in 21, Rev. vii 16, xxi 27, xxii 3: πάντες οι = οι πάντες, 1 Cor. xv 51: δια παιτός ('semper', 'omne tempus', 'per omnia', Ambr. exfos. ps. exviii 5 22, 6 30), continually, continuously, always: κατά πάντα, in everything, in every respect, Ac. iii 22, xvii 22, &c.

πάσχα (Hebrew, Aramaie). the feast of passover, the faschal 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 faschal lamb, also called το πάσχα (so met., I 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, Paiara, 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 ancester. 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 νίδς, the Sen, of the Father (cf. especially John). He is sometimes spoken of as the Heavenly Father, the Father in the

Heavens (e.g. Mt. v 16), as distinguished from earthly fathers. Other epithets, such as $\tau \hat{\eta} s \delta \delta \hat{\xi} \eta s$, $\tau \hat{\omega} v \ o k \tau \iota p \mu \hat{\omega} r$, $\tau \hat{\omega} v \ o k \tau \iota p \mu \hat{\omega} r$, $\tau \hat{\omega} v \ o k \tau \iota p \mu \hat{\omega} r$, $\tau \hat{\omega} v \ o k \tau \iota p \mu \hat{\omega} r$, $\tau \hat{\omega} v \ o k \tau \iota p \mu \hat{\omega} r$, $\tau \hat{\omega} v \ o k \tau \iota p \mu \hat{\omega} r$, are attached to the Name, some of them under the influence of Hebrew, expressing not only that He is the author of these signs or qualities, but that they bear a likeness to Him; thus $\pi \alpha \tau \hat{\eta} p \ \tau \hat{\eta} s \ \delta \delta \hat{\xi} \eta s = glorious \ Father$.

Πάτμος, Patmes, a small rocky island in the Aegean

sea, SW. of Ephesus.

πατριά, a group of persons united by descent from a common father or ancestor, a family, a tribe.

πατριάρχης, a ruler of a family (or tribe), given as an honorary title to David (Ac, ii 29) as ancestor of the race of Jewish kings.

πατρικός, belonging to the fathers (ancestors).

πατρίς (patria), native city, native town, native place.

Πατρόβας, Patrobas, a Christian in Rome.

πατρολώας, a parricide, a murderer of his father.

πατροπαράδοτος, handed down by (from) one's ancestors, inherited.

πατρώος, belonging to ancestors, ancestral.

Παύλος, Paulus, Paul, (a) the third part (cognomen) of the full Roman name of the Apostle, the other two parts of which (Gaius Iulius?) are now unknown; (b) the third part (cognomen) of the full name of the proconsul of Cyprus, the first part of which seems to be unknown, Ac. xii 7.

παύω, (a) act. I cause to cease, I Pet. iii 10; (b) mid.

I cease.

Πάφος, Paphos, a city at the western end of Cyprus. παχύνω, I thicken: used with καρδία, of obtuseness of mind, it has become obtuse.

πέδη, a fetter.

πεδινός, level, low-lying.

πεζεύω, I go by land.

πεζή, on foot or by land.
πεζός, on foot or by land.

πειθαρχέω, I obey one in authority.

πειθός, persuasive.

πείθω. (s) (suadon) I urge. I apply presuasi n. I seek to personate. I seek to personate. I seek to personate. I in the suasient: (b) 2 perf. and pluperi... I in: (t. êni, n: (c) mid. or pass. (I admit suasion to myself). I am persuaded; hence. I believe: hence also, c. dat, I obey.

Πειλάτος. Pilata, Pilata, the third name (cognomen) of the procurator of Judaea, whose first name (prae-

nomen) is unknown.

πεινάω, I hunger, either lit. or met.: c. acc. I hunger for

πείρα, an attempt, a trial; πείραι λαμβάνειν, to have

πειράζω, (a) Î mak triul of, ny, ket, explore: God tests man by means of suffering or in some other way, man tests God by seeking how far it is possible to go on disobeying Him, without provoking his anger; (b) a secondary neutral or evil sense. I temple, Mt. iv 1, Mk. i 13. Lk. iv 2, 1 Cor. vi 5, James i 13 (second occurrence), 14: if trial fails the result is moral evil: the agency of Satan is interposed, the same process being carried on for God's good purpose and his evil purpose; thus ὁ πειραζων comes to indicate the intermediary, the Templer. Mt. iv 3, 1 Thess, iii 5; (c) c. inf. I try, attempt.

πειράομαι, I try, attempt.

πειρασμός (from πειράζω, which see). (a) Irial, Irobation, Letting Leting tried; (b) templation, Mk xiv 38 and parallels, Mk. vi 13. Lk. iv 13. (c) in Gal. iv 14 the reading του πειμασμόν (without ερών οr other addition) has been taken, on the analogy of modern popular Greek usage, = the death, the demonic fever as the cause of the Apostle's infirmity.

πεισμονή, fermusion, both the act of fermusion and the

being persuaded.

πέλαγος, the γ n - a: in Mt. xviii 6 the use of the two words for set produces a more impressive effect.

πελεκίζω, I behead with an axe.

πέμπτος, fifth.

πέμπω, I send.

πένης, poor.

πενθερά, a mother-in-law. πενθερός, a father-in-law.

πενθέω, Ι mourn.

πένθος, mourning, sorrow.

πενιχρός, ροοτ.

πεντάκις, five times.

πεντακισχίλιοι, five thousand.

πεντωκόσιοι, five hundred.

πέντε, five.

πεντεκαιδέκατος, fiftcenth.

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 = (aπδ) τῆς πέραν, Mk, iii 8 (Mt. iv 25), πέραν = τῆς πέραν, Mk, x 1: τδ 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, rwith regard to, e.g. 1 Cor. vii 1: on account of (with κρίνεσθαι, ἐνκαλέῖν, ἐροτᾶν, &c.), whence it often passes into the meaning for and becomes identical with ἐπέρ, e.g. Mt. xxvi 28, 1 Cor. i 13 (ὑπέρ is nearly always a textual variant in

such cases); so with verbs of feeling (= $\epsilon \pi \epsilon$ c. acc. or dat.). $\epsilon c r$: $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ aèroi, with him, Lk. ii 27, seems incorrect (= $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ aèroi, with ρ iii aèroi); (b) c. acc., local and temporal, al ul, oi $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ aèroi) Alk. iv 10, Lk. xxii 49, his disciples, but oi $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ Itaixov, Ac. xiii 13, P aud and his company (according to the classical idiem): used to indicate the circumstances of the action or of the effort, e.g. with $\epsilon \pi \partial \nu \mu i u$, Mk. iv 19: Paul in his later epistles uses it = concerning, louching, e.g. Phil. ii 23.

περιάγω, (1) tr. (1) I carry about, (2) I go about : (b) intr.

I go about.

περιαιρέω. (a) I strip eff, I strip from, I take areay; (b) I east off, cut adrift, Ac. xxviii 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 east 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 zurapper, mantle.

περιδέω, I bind (tie) around.

περιεργάζομαι, I am active around, I am a lusy-body.

περίεργος, (a) inquisitive, frying, a busylady: (b)

curious, magical, Ac. xix 19.

περιέρχομαι, intr. and tr., I go round, I more about (περιερχόμενοι, strolling, Ac. xix 13): I make a circuit,

tack, Ac. xxviii 13 (v. l.).

περιέχω, (a) I cantain (of a book containing subject matter): hence, impersonal, it stands that its content) thus, 1 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 pulling around (or on).

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 helmel.

περικρατής, mastering, gaining control over.

περικρύπτω, I conecal, hide (by putting something around it).

περικυκλόω, I encircle, invest.

περιλάμπω, I shine around.

περιλείπω, I leave behind.

περίλυπος, deeply pained (grieved).

περιμένω, Ι areait the happening of something.

πέριξ, round about, in the neighbourhood.

περιοικέω, I dwell around (near).

περίοικος, neighbouring; a neighbour.

περιούσιος, of (for) one's oven (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, exerescence; 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, we and alone, ever sire, alumiant, overtheing; superfluent. Practically a synonym for πλειων (cf. Mt. v 37), a pectally in the comparative περισσότερος: èκ περισσός, superabundantly, exceedingly.

περισσοτέρως, more executingly, to a great r digree: see

περισσός.

περισσώς, εντιτλίης by, so perhaps Λ. xxxiii; but usually mer (cf. περισσώς), with reference to what precedes,

περιστερά, α dove.

περετέμεω (circumcido), I cus round the foreskin, I concumcise.

περιτίθημι, I place ar und; I fut about (uf n), I if the with.

περιτομή (circumcisio), circumcision (see περιτέμεω); of èx περιτομές, the farty of circumcision, the farty advocating circumcision, the rigorist Christian Jews: sometimes met, as in Q.T.) of that chattering of the beart (mind) which leads to learlier 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, neight wring; ή περίχωρος (sc. 5), the neight wring country, the neight wrhood, surroundings.

περίψημα, that which is strated off round anything, a scraping.

περπερεύομαι, I show myself off: I am beastful (a braggart).

Περσίς Parit, name of a Christian lady in Rome. πέρυσι, adverb, the previous year, last year.

πετεινός, flying: neut πετεινόν, a bird.

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).

πῆχυς, 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 em-

bittered, 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 sablet, on which to write with iron pen.

wivat. a flat dish. πίνω. I drink. πιότης, faluess.

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 'Αντιό-YELG.

πιστεύω, (a) I believe, with various constructions; c. dat., I islies a person, or a statement made by a person (to be true): els (eni) c. acc., èn (ent) c. dat., I place (refuse) my trust on either God or the Messiah, I rely on them, I commit my life to them, I believe in, I believe in, I cast my self upon them as stable and trustworthy, with energy of faith: e^{ir} is sometimes = mthe sthere of, Mk. i 15 (cf. Rom. i 9. 2 Cor. vili 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 11).

πιστικός, probably = genuine, pure.

πίστις, (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 consistion of certain truths, is often present. (In Eph. i 15 [shorter text] els = among): (b) with the article, the faith (in Lk. xviii 8 perhaps the necessary faith or the faith that persecures), 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, trustrearthiness, hyalty, Mt. xxiii 23, Rom. i 17 (?) Gal. v 22, 2 Tim. iv 7; (e) a guarantee, Ac. xvii 31.

πιστός, faithful, trusty, trustacerthy, reliable; of πιστοί,

the Christians.

πιστόω, I make sure, I convince, I give assurance to.

πλανάω, (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, coandering (probably of shooting stars).

πλάνος, adj., misleading, deceiving: as subst. a deceiver.

πλάσμα, a moulded thing; a created thing, a creature.

πλάσσω, I mould out of clay; I create.

πλαστός (finctus), made up, fictitious.
πλατεία (sc. δδός), 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 πολίς, τery large: plur. τery many (numerous); adv. τὸ πλείστον, at the most, I Cor. xiv 27.

πλείων, πλέων, comparative of πολές, larger: more; a considerable number of, Ac. xxi 10, &c.; οι 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 trambles on the rights of others.

πλεονεξία, covelousness, greediness, rapacity, entire dis-

regard of the vighte 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 M w. especially, caused by the lash, a strife, 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) have er, nevertheless. Mt. xxvi 39 (Lk. xxii 42), Mt. xx 22, 24, xxvi 64, &c.; (2) but, Lk. xii 31, xxiii 28; (3) πλήν δτι, except that, save that, λc. 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 (7), John i 14, where πλίμης agrees with 465 as, and there should be no parenthesis, Ac. vi

5 (v.l.)), full.

πληροφορέω (lit. I carry full), (a) I complete, carry out fulls, 2 Tim. iv 5, 17. Lk. i 1(?); (b) I fully continue, Rom. iv 21, xiv 5; perhaps I satisfy fully, Col. iv 12; (c) I fully believe, Lk. i 1(?).

πληροφορία, full assurance, conviction (confidence).

πληρόω, (a) I fill, I fill up. e. g. I.k. ii 40, ii 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 proph cies or other statements which are absolutely and completely confirmed by reality (actual occurrence), or of dusies; I preach fully, Rom. xv 19. cf. Col. i 25; ii Eph. i 23 the Messiah is being fulfilled (completed) by the Church.

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 vass having become almost obsolete). Ac. xx 13, &c.

πλόος, a vovage.

πλούσιος, rich, wealthy: hence, met., of other than material wealth.

πλουσίως, richly; lavishly.

πλουτέω, I am rich (wealthy): with εἰς and acc. the person on whom the wealth is lavished is indicated: with εἰς, I abound in, 1 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 nothesh) or of its energies, directly derived from the wind at the bidding of God; (c) the resultant psychical life, like nethesh, '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. In the Greek O.T. nethesh is represented by Vern (which see) and ruach by wreight (a purely Hebraistic usage of the word). In the N.T. mreina (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 muciua. Sometimes, e.g. Rom. viii 16, 2 Cor. vii 1, it denotes a normal element in human nature. But the Christian is essentially the product of the divine πνεθμα, which is mediated to us by the Messiah. Parallel to the divine micina are the unclean, evil spirits, the spirits of demons, &c., which act in a corresponding way on the spirit of man. Treiua ayov, hely breath, spirit of heliness, adopted originally from Deutero-Isaiah lxiii 10 f., Ps. li 11, practically synonymous with πνεύμα θεού, &c., gradually tends to become personalised. The first step in the process is reached by affixing the definite article and making it τὸ Πνείμα τὸ "Αγιον (τὸ "Αγιον Πνείμα). 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 πνεύμα) associated with the demonic world, τὰ πνευματικά τῆς ποιστρίας, the spiritual hatts feril, Eph. vi 12: supernatural,

I Cor. x 3.

πνευματικώς, spiritually, in a spiritual way; from a spiritual point of view.

πνέω, Ι blow: τη πνεούση (sc. αυρα, 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 χιτών ποδήρης), a tunic or robe reaching the feet.

πόθεν (unde), whence? from what place? 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: δόδον ποιείν. Mk. ii 23 (v.l.), which ought to mean to construct (pave) a road, is incorrectly used for δόδον ποιείσθαι (cf. μνείαν ποιείσθαι, 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 1 Cor. ix 7).

ποίμνιον, a little flock: hence, of men.

ποίος (qualis), properly direct interrogative, of a half serf?, then often weakened to what? simply: also indir. interrog.: ποίως (local genitive, sc. ωνί), /ν 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 exchange (assembly of free citizens) and a βωλή (an advisory and deliberative council, in N.T. times a mere honorary corporation). Examples are:—Mt. viii 34, xii 25, Mk. i 33: ή άγια πόλιο (cf. tepm in Tepnaóλepa), the haly rify, i.e., Jerusalem, as containing the temple of Yahweh.

πολιτάρχης, a politareh, 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, folity; cilizen lody, Eph. ii 12; (b) (the Roman) cilizenship, cilizen-rights,

franchise, Ac. xxii 28.

πολίτευμα (properly, that which one does as citizen), the constitution; citizen hip, franchie; the state, the emmanity, the emmanuealth. 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 cilizen; 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 cilisen: a fellete-cilisen, Lk. xix 14, Heb. viii ττ.

πολλάκις, often, frequently.

πολλαπλασίων (multiplex), manifold, many times over.

πολυλονία, much-speaking, loquaciousness, volubility. πολυμερώς, 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: οί πολλοί (plerique), the majority: πολλω (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 kai 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,

r 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. xi 4], 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: $\tau \delta \pi \omega v_{\mu} \delta v_{\nu} / \delta v_{\nu}$ in the world, all that is twicked, e.g. Rom. xii 9.

πόνος, labour, toil; trouble.

Ποντικός, Achinging to Pontus (which see).

Постов, Ponting, the second or gentile name of Pilate.
Постов, Pontins, 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, α 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. 1 Pet. iv 3, &c.

πορθέω. I devastate, lay reaste: hence, I bring destruction

upon, I destroy.

πορισμός (quaestus), a means of gain, a way of making a living, a livelihood, a living.

Πόρκιος, Perrias, the middle (gentile) name of the pro-

πορνεία, firminatin, the practice of consorting with πόρναι οτ πόρνοι, habitual immorality.

ποριεύω. I proctise fernication, especially of men consorting with πόργαι.

πόρνη, a prostitute.

πόριος, a make prestitute: the weaker sense, one who consorts with πόριαι, a ferni, aler, is generally adopted for N.T.

πόρρω (procul), far, at a distance.

πόρρωθεν, from a long distance. Heb. xi 13: hence (cf. ἔξωθεν), at a long distance, far away, Lk. xvii 12.

πορφύρα, a purple robe, purple: a reductured cleak. such as common soldiers wore, Mk. xv 17, 20.

πορφύρεος, died teach furfile, Rev. xvii 4, xviii 16: died scarlet, John xix 2, 5 (see πορφύρα).

πορφυρόπωλις. e wom in daler in furple-dy I garments.

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 I).

πότε, at what time?, when?: εως πότε, till what time?, till when?, how long? Also in indirect interrog, clauses.

ποτέ, indefinite temporal particle, at any time, ever, a! some time; at one time, especially with past tenses: for μή ποτε, see μήποτε.

πότερον (utrum), rehether.

ποτήριον (poculum), a wine cut.

ποτίζω (poto, potiono), I cause to drink, I make to drink, I give drink to.

Ποτίολοι, Putroli (now Pozzuoli), the great harbour for traffic with Alexandria, &c., on the Bay of Naples.

πότος, a drinking bout.

ποῦ, τυhere?: also used (for the obsolete ποί) in the

sense, whither ?, to what place?

που, (a) anywhere, Ac. xxvii 29; somewhere, Heb. ii 6, &c.; (b) about, Rom. iv 19: for 8ή που and μή που, see also δήπου, μήπου.

Πούδης (Latin), Pudens, a Christian man in Rome.

πούς, a (human) foot.

πράγμα, (a) a deed, action; (b) used more vaguely, a matter, an affair; πραγμα έχειν πρός τινα, to have something against one, to have ground for a lawsuit against one (where πράγμα = causa), I Cor. vi I: ἐν τῶ 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 practorium, meaning originally, the quarters (residence) of the general), (a) the official residine of the properator, which in Jerusalem was the palace of Herod on the west side of the city; (b) personally, the imperial guard, the fracterian guard, or perhaps, the law efficers of the Cr um, Phil, i 13.

πράκτωρ, (usually, a collector of reconte, but in Lk.) an

officer (usher) of the court.

πράξις, (a) abstr., a winer: function, Rom. xii 4; (b) con-

crete, in plur. doings, deeds.

πρασιά, a regetable or flow read: πρασιαί πρασιαί, colloquial type of phrase, like avgundle or threer lats, 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, extert, Lk. iii 13. xix 23: (c) intr. I fare: el maigere, veu shall fare well, Ac. XV 29. τί πράσσω, how I fare, Eph. vi 21.

πραϋπάθεια, mechners (gentleness) of stirit.

πραύς, meek, gentle.

πραύτης, meekness, gentleness.

πρέπω. I suit: generally impersonal, or with neuter pronoun as subject, πρέπει, πρέπον έστα, it is becoming. it is fitting.

πρεσβεία, an embassy, delegation.

πρεσβεύω (especially, I am on embasis to the Emfer r).

I am an ambassador.

πρεσβυτέριον, (a) amongst the Jews, a college of elders, who supervised the worship, &c., of the synagogue; hence, the Sanhadrin at Jorus Ilem: (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 1; plur. our (their, &c.) ansisters, Mt. xv 2, Mk. vii 3, 5, Heb. xi 2; (b) a title of honour applied among the Jews to various classes of dignitury, because such offices were originally conferred on the old, e.g. a member of

the Sanhedrin, Mt xvi 21. &c.. [τοῦ 'Ισρωήλ], Ac. iv 8, τῶν 'Ιονδωίων, 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, Reviv 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.

πρεσβῦτις, an old voman. πρηψής (a medical term, denoting a disease, and corresponding to $\pi(\mu\pi\rho\eta\mu\iota$, 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 "w 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 εξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα, six days before, &c., John xii I, 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. pepl. preceding, previous, Heb. vii 18; I lead forwards to a definite goal, 1 Tim. i 18; (c) intr., I go leo far, 2 John 9.

προαιρέομαι, I choose deliberately.

προαιτιάομαι, I make a prior accusation.

προακούω, I hear beforehand.

προαμαρτάνω, I sin previously.

προαύλιον, a f ro-urt, a courtyard in the front part of a building.

προβαίνω. I ge forward, mete forward, advane: met. I advance (in years), Lk. i 7, 18. ii 36.

προβάλλω, (a) tr. I ful forward: (b) I ful forth shots,
I sprout, burst into leaf, Lk, xxi 30.

προβατικός, connected with sheep: προβατική (∞ , πύλη) the

Shop Gate of Jerusalem: if κολυμβήθρα be read, προβατική agrees with it.

προβάτιον, lit. a little sheef; 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.

προγανώσκω (properly. I get to know (I haven) beforehand),

(a) I kn w freedomsty; (b) I designate before (to a position or function), x Pet. i 20.

πρόγνωσις, foreknowledge.

πρόγονος, an ancestor.

προγράφω, (a) I write frectiously (aferetime), Rom. xv 4, Jude 4: I write above (already), Eph. iii 3: (b) I exidently pourtray or I placard, advertise, Gal. iii 1.

πρόδηλος, perfectly clear (evident).

προδίδωμι, I give previously.

προδότης. (a) a hetrajer; (b) traiterous, treacherous, 2 Tim. iii 4.

πρόδρομος, a forerunner.

προείδον, see προοράω.

προείπον, I said beforehand (previously).

προελπίζω, I have before another. I am the first to hope.

προενάρχομαι. I begin earlier (previously). προεπαγγέλλομαι, I promise beforehand.

προέρχομαι. (a) intr. I go in front (b.for): sometimes

with acc. of distance covered, Ac. xii 10; (b) tr. I precede, Mk. vi 33, Lk. xxii 47.

προερώ, 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 9.

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, cager: in Rom. i 15 το κατ' έμε πρόθυμον may be = $\hat{\eta}$ έμη προθυμία, my good will, but perhaps it is better to read πρόθυμος (sc. είμί) with some authorities.

προθύμως, eagerly.

πρόϊμος (not πρώϊμος, but from πρώ), carly in the year (understand $\dot{\nu}\epsilon\tau\dot{\nu}$ s or some other word meaning rain): reference is to that beginning in October: opposed to $\ddot{\nu}\psi\iota\nu$ os.

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 (orrange) 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, t Cor. xi 21; (b) προιλαβένε μερίστα, has by annitytation ameint d (perhaps an Aramaism). Mk. xiv 8; (c) (deprehendo) I each, capture, overtale (before he can escape).

προλέγω, I tell (say) beforehand.

προμαρτύρομαι, I call (God) beforehand to witness. προμελετάω, I gradise beforehand. I gretare, I get ut.

προμεριμνάω, I am anxious beforehand.

προνοίω, act. and mid., I take the ught for beforehand. I provide for.

πρόνοια. I reth ught, feresight: πρίπειαν ποιούμαι = προ-

νοέω.

προοράω, I see beforehand, I feresse, I see previously, Ac. xxi 29: mid. I pay regard to, set before me. Ac. ii 25, προοράζω, I fere red nin (iv. I bound [limit] beforehand). προοράζω, 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) (prosequer), I convey. I excert 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 has:e). impulsive, rash, reekless.

προπορεύομαι, I journey in front. I go before.

πρός, (a) c. gen., on the side of, in the interests of, for (literary), λc. xxvö 34; (b)c. dat, et as h, there by near, at i 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 παρμί του); (3) near, instead of παρμί λει v 10, into the h use 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, μειχεσές, εξωριψές ζειε, &c.; το πρός ήμας; τέ h it h it το to do with it? Mt. xxvii 4, John xxi 22; πith reference.

of, Mk. xii 12. cf. x 5. Mt. xix 8. Lk. xii 41. xviii 1. XX 19, John xiii 28, &c.; (6) with αγαθός, ωφέλιμος. 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, I 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.

προσάγω, (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, extect; (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, reaiting.

προσεάω, I permit to go straight onwards. προσεγγίζω, I come near to, I approach.

προσεργάζομαι, I freduce in addition, I vain.

προσέρχομαι, I come up : , I come to ; I come near (h),

I approach; I consent (to), I Tim. vi 3.

προσευχή, (a) fraver (to God): τοῦ θεοῦ, to God, Lk. vi 12; (b) a flace for frayer, Ac. xvi 13 (used by Jews, perhaps where there was no synagogue).

προσεύχομαι, I fray; c. acc., I fray for: sometimes with Hebraistic tautology, προσευχή or διά προσευχής is

προσέχω, (a) (τον νοιν was originally added, I direct the min i), I astend to, pay attention to, c. dat., Ac. viii 6, xvi 14. &c. cf. (ε): (b) with εμαυτώ, 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 and governing the thing of which one has to beware, Mt. vii 15, Lk. xii 1, &c. : so with μή, lest; (c) sc. εμαυτόν, I attach myself to, I join, Ac. viii 10, I Tim. iv 1; I derete 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-lew, 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 tersist, either of remaining in a place, or of persisting in a certain course of action; (b) I attach myself assiducusty to, Ac. viii 13, x 7; (c) with a lifeless subject, I continue near (at hand), Mk. iii 9. προσκαρτέρησις, constant attendance, fersistence, fer-

severance, constancy.

προσκεφάλαιον, a pillow or a cushion.

προσκληρόω, I all t (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 λiθωs, 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, 1 Pet. ii 8. Sometimes met. (cf. πρόσκομμα).

προσκυλίω, I roll to (up to).

προσκυνέω, I go down on my knees to; I do obvisance 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.

προστάσσω. (a) I instruct, command; (b) I appoint, Ac. xvii 26.

προστάτις (a development of the political sense of προστάτης [patronus]. a felifical spensor of resident

aliens), protectress, patroness.

προστόθημι (ardo), I phire (put) he, 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 lestdes. &c., thus:—προστέθετο πέωψαι, lesides (in addition, further) he sent. Lk. xx 11.

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 πρώς and the root of φώνος, therefore originally newly slaughtered, fresh-killed), n we for the first time made, new.

προσφάτως, freshly, recently.

προσφέρω. (1) I brong to; (b) characteristically, I off r (of gifts, sacrifices, &c.).

προσφιλής, lovable, amiable.

προσφορά, an fiering (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 πρώτωπων and λαμβάνεων, Hebraistic, later than LXX; see under the latter), a special fav urer of one more than of another, a respector of persons.

προσωπολημψία (a Hebraistic expression, later than

LXX), favouritism, partiality.

πρόσωπον, (a) the human fiee; often Hebraistically ettiese, e.g. πρό προσώπου σου practically = πρό σωί, Μι. κί το; πρόσωπον πρός πρόσωπον (Hebraistic), face to fiee; (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 βλέπων εἰς πρώσωπον, θαυμάζειν πρώσωπον, λαμβάνειν πρώσωπον, to show special favour to, see under λαμβάνω; (e) by Hebraistic pleonasm (cf. (a) above), πρὸ προσώπον τῆς εἰσόδον αἰτοῦ, before his entrance, Ac. xiii 24; (f) person in a rather loose sense as a possessor of dignity or honour; pride, James i 11.

dignity or honour; pride, James i 11. προτείνω, I stretch forward, I put into a tense posture.

πρότεροs (becoming replaced by πρῶτος), first of two, former, previous, earlier: acc. as adv. (τδ) πρότερων, 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.

протретоца, I 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; evenue, 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, I appoint, elect (for an important duty).

προχειροτονέω, I appoint beforehand.

Πρόχορος, Pro. h. rus, one of the seven original 'deacons' at Jerusalem.

πρύμνα, the stern of a ship.

πρωί, early, in the marning (in John xx 1, even of the period before dawn).

πρωία, carly 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 hald the first (chief) place, I am the head.

πρωτοκαθεδρία, the chief (most honourable) seat (chair,

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.

πρώτος, first (of time, then of status), strictly of more than two, being a superlative, but also used where there are two elements only, as moirenes, the true comparative, was dving out in N.T. times, Ac. i 1, Heb. viii 7, 13, ix 1, 2, 6, 8, &c.: οι πρώτοι, the chief mon, Mk. vi 21, Lk. xix 47, &c., cf. δ πρώτος (primus). an official title, equivalent to the governer, Ac. xxviii 7: πρώτος μου, John i 15, 30, either = πρότερός μου. earlier than I (cf. xv 18), or, with you 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 irip, stumble, lit. or met. πτέργα, heel.

πτερύγιον, the gable, roof, projection of the temple roof, pinnacle; or possibly (see ερόν), the wall surrounding the temple precinct.

πτέρυξ, α τυίης.

πτηνός, winged; hence as substantive, a bird.

πτοέω, I scare, I strike with panic.

πτόησις, fear, terror (or other violent excitement).

Πτολεμαίς, 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.

тториа, а согрве.

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'?).

 π ύθων. a ventriloquist (the utterance being supposed to be due to the presence of a familiar spirit $[\pi \dot{\theta} \theta \omega r]$ within the body of the speaker).

πυκνός. (spissus, thick; hence) frequent: acc. plur. neut.

пики 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 fart of the house to the inner court, closed by a heavy πύλη at the streetward end), entrance passage, gateway; gate.

πυνθάνομαι, I enquire.

πορ, 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 lower.

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-coleured.

πυρόω. (a) I equip with fire, Eph. vi 16 (of flaming darts), I refine by fire. Rev. i 15. iii 18. I have with fire. I fire, 2 Pet. iii 12; (b) mid. or pass. met., of strong passion or feeling, I have with fleshly lust. I Cor. vii 9; I blaze with anger, 2 Cor. xi 29.

πυρράζω, I am red (ruddy).

Порров, Prophies, father of the Christian Sopater of Beroea.

πυρρός, red.

πύρωσις, (a) inerning; (b) met. trial as it were by fire, fiery test, 1 Pet. iv 12.

πωλέω (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 πῶρ s, a kind of marble, then, a bony for ma-

tion on the joints, and a callus or ossification uniting two portions of a fractured bone: thus $\pi\omega\rho\delta\omega$, 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.

πῶς, (a) how?, in what manner?, also in indirect interrogations: πῶς γάρ... why, how...; (b) = ὡς, ὅτι, 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: ϵt πως, if in any way; see μήπως.

Р

 Pαάβ (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 μαββεί), my master. μαββίζω, I flog (beat) with a rod (slaff), a Roman punishment.

ράβδος, a staff, rod.

ραβδοῦχος (lictor), (lit. a red holder, holder of rods), a lictor, an attendant (orderly), of certain Roman magistrates, a tipstaff.

'Paγaú (Hebr.), Ragau, an ancestor of Jesus.

ραδιούργημα, a moral wrong, a crime.

ραδιουργία, (case in working; so unscrupulousness: hence) fraud, wickedness.

ρακά (or ραχά) (Aramaic), empty foolish.

pakos, a piece of cloth.

'Pauá, 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.

ραντισμός, sprinkling, as a symbolic purification (cf. Exod. xxiv 6-8).

ραπίζω, I slap, strike.

pamiona (colaphus), a slap, a blew on the cheek with the open hand.

ραφίς, a serving needle (= classical βελώη, used by Lk.). payá, see paká.

Paxáß (Hebr.), another spelling of 'Paa'3.

'Paxn' (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.

Physion, Regium, a city in the SW. corner of Italy opposite Sicily (modern Reggio).

phyna, a breaking up, collapse.

ρήγνυμι, ρήσσω, (a) I break: I rend, har: in Mk. ix 18. Lk, ix 42, it = either σπαράσσω, of convulsions, or I throw on the ground; (b) intr. I break forth into jov. Gal. iv 27.

ρημα, (a) a speken 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, I 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, I Cor. xii 3, Phil. ii II.

'Pησά (Hebr.), R. a, an ancestor of Jesus.

ρήσσω, see ρήγνυμι.

ρήτωρ, a rhetorician, a professional public speaker; hence, a barrister, acting as counsel for the prosecution.

ρητως, in so many words, expressly, explicitly.

ρίζα, a root: hence met., a source.

ρίζοω, 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), ρίπτέω (iacto), I throw, cast; I shake, toss: 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.

'Pόδη (lit. Rose), Rhoda, a maidservant in the house of John Mark's mother at Jerusalem.

'Pόδοs, Rhodes, an island in the Aegean sea, SW. of

Asia Minor.

ροιζηδόν (properly expressing the whizzing sound produced by rapid motion through the air), with thunderous crash (roar).

'Ρομφά (vv. ll. '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.

'Pouβήν (Hebr.), Reuben, eldest son of the patriarch

Jacob and founder of a tribe.

'Poúθ (Hebr.), Ruth, wife of Boes (Boaz) and mother of

Iobed (Obed).

'Pooopos, 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).

ρυπαίνω, I make dirty, I stain: mid. and pass., I am filthy (morally), I am stained (by sin) (v. l.).

ρυπαρεύομαι, I am filthy; hence (morally), I am stained mith sin

puπαρία, defilement.

puπapo's, shathy, soiled: hence morally, filthy, corrupt. sinful, Rev. xxii 11.

ρύπος, filth, dirt.

puois, flowing; puois aluaros, hemorrhage.

puris, a wrinkle of age.

Popaios, 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).

Pupaiori, 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, "ρρωσο, ερρωσθε (uale, ualete), farewell.

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 alout 6 p.m. on Friday till about 6 p.m. on Saturday: πρώτη (μία) | των | σαββάτων ([τοι] σαββάτου) (Hebraistic), the first day after the Sabbath, the day fellowing 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 Sadducce, a Zad kite friest, a member of the aristociatic 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), sackeloth, 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 Iesus (v.), 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.

Σαμψων (Hebr.). Sampson, Samson, one of the Judges of Israel.

σανδάλιον, a sandal, an open-ic rk shee, a shoe.

oavis, 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, ald and warn out, state, worthless: met. corrupt.

Eph. iv 29.

Σάπφειρα (perhaps from an Aramaic word meaning handiful), Sapphira, wife of Ananias, an early Christian.

σάπφειρος (Semitic), a sapthire; latis lazuli.

σαργάνη, a mat-backet, 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.

οι Asia.
σάρδιον, sardius, sard, a quartz of a deep red

colour.
σαρδόνυξ, sardonya.

Σάρεπτα. Sarepta, a town in the district of Sidon in

Phoenicia.

σαρκικός (carnalis), generally ethical, helenging 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 flish, e neisting of

nesh.

σάρξ (in general used Hebraistically), (a) flash, 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 αἶμα, a Hebraistic periphrasis for human nature, a human being; hence (b) the substance (material) of the body, the body: uia gápe, one body, of husband and wife; it is contrasted sometimes with πνεύμα, sometimes with ψυχή; (c) (Hebraistic) mankind, humanity as such, without any necessary connotation of frailty, e.g. Rom. iii 20, I Cor. i 20, 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 10. 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, 10, 24, Eph. ii 3 bis, Col. ii 23.

σαρόω, Ι στυεερ.

Σάρρα (Hebr.), Sarah, wife of Abraham.

Σαρών, Sharon, the maritime plain between Carmel and

Joppa.

σατανᾶς (Aramaic, lit. adversary), both with and without the article, a representation of the word which is also translated ὁ διάβολος, the enemy, Salan, the devil, the chief of the evil spirits.

σάτον (Aramaic), a large measure equivalent to 11/2

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 aut: met. 1 Thess. v 19.

σεαυτοῦ, of thyself (yourself).

σεβάζομαι, I reverence, worship.

σέβασμα, an elist of wership, a thing wershipped.

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 rob res Augusta (a coh re I Augusta had its headquarters in Batanaea in NE. Palestine).

σέβομαι, I recerence, τe rship: generally in Ac. of godfearing, uncircumcised Gentiles who joined the

Jewish synagogues (contrast Ac. xiii 43).

σειρός (properly a fil. executation for the storage of grain), a pit: v.l. σειρά, a chain, fetter.

σεισμός (terrae motus), an earthquake.

σείω, I shake.

Σέκουνδος (Latin). Seundus, a Christian of Thessalonica. Σελεύκεια. Seleuvia. on the Syrian coast, the harbour of Syrian Antioch.

σελήνη, the moon.

σεληνάζω, I iring under the influence of the morn: pass. I am epileptic (the state of an epileptic being attributed to the moon $\left[\sigma\epsilon\lambda'_1\nu\eta_1\right]$).

Σεμετίν (Hebr.), Semain, an ancestor of Jesus.

σεμίδαλις, the finest wheaten meal.

σεμνός (grauis), grave, worthy of respect.

σεμνότης (gravitus), gravity, dignified behaviour.

Σέργιος, Sergius, the middle (gentile) name of the proconsul of Cyprus.

Σερούχ (Hebr.), Seruek, 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 reord; 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. ήμερο, cf. hodiernus dies), noun, to-day, this day.

σήπω, tr. I cause to rot: 2 perf. σέσηπα. I have rotted, I

ons, a moth.

σητόβρωτος, moth-eaten.

σθενόω, I strengthen.

σιαγών, a cheek.

σιγάω, I am silent.

σιγή, silence.

σιδήρεος, made of iron.

σίδηρος, ίτοπ.

Σιδών, Sidon, a great coast city of Phoenicia: in Mk. vii

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 Σιλάς), 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), Sinion. (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 Betbany; (e) a native of Cyrene, Mk. xv 21, Mt. xxvii 32, Lk. xxiii 26; (f) father of Judas Iseariot; (g) Simon Magus, a sorcerer in Samaria; (h) a tanner at Joppa.

Zwó, Sinai, a mountain in Arabia: according to Hebrew allegorical methods of interpretation identified with Hagar, concubine of Abraham, Gal. iv 25 (Arabic hadjar = reck, stone, and thus comes the equation Hagar = Sinai).

σίναπι, mustard.

συνδών (Semitic), a five light dress worn over the underclothing, or a nightgerun, or a shed hastily seized, Mk. xiv 51: of the grave-clothes of Jesus, probably a piece of unused linen, Mk. xv 46, &c.

σινιάζω, I sift, rvinnorv.

στρικός (an inexact spelling of σηρικός, adj. formed from Σήρες, the Chinese, from whose country silk was obtained), eiken: silk fabrics (or garments).

σιρός, see σειρός.

σιτευτός (altilis), fed up (with grain), fattened.

σιτίον, food made of corn, bread.

σιτιστός, the same in meaning as the much commoner σιτευτός.

ortouterprove measure of corn, person of corn, allowance of corn.

σίτος, corn.

Σιών, Sian, Zi u, the mountain on which the Davidic citatlel 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 jut 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, rehich 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, a leg.

σκέπασμα, strictly roofing, sheller, but with special reference to clothing.

Σκευᾶς, Sceva, an inhabitant of Ephesus.

σκευή (a collective noun), tackle.

σκεῦος, (a) (uas) a vessel, generally of earthenware, e.g. John xix 29; 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. I 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 [τῆν] σκηνοπηγίαs, 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.

σκῆνος, a tent: so met. (used in Pythagorean philosophy) of the body as the temporary dwelling-place of the soul.

σκηνόω, I dreell as in a tent, I encamp.

σκήνωμα. a hnl, 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 shadee. darkmas, shade: contrasted with the body easting the shadow, and used met. somewhat like a sale reflexion. Col. ii 17, Heb. viii 5, x L.

σκιρτάω, I leap, bound, jump.

σκληροκαρδία (Hebraistic, from σκλημώς and καρδία, as the seat of the will), stiffness, stubbarnness, unyieldingness, obduracy.

σκληρός (properly har l), (a) strong, James iii 4; (b) met.
har h, r is h; almost = dangereus, Λε. xxvi 14.

σκληρότης, obstinacy.

σκληροτράχηλος, stiff-necked, stubborn.

σκληρύνω, I make unyielding.

σκολιός, er akel: hence met. percerse, of turning off from the truth, erooked in nature.

σκόλοψ, originally a stake: but commonly in N.T. times a there: a splinter: met referring to some physical trouble.

σκοπέω, I look upon, I gaze upon, watch.

σκοπός, a mark to be aimed at (e.g. by an archer).

σκορπίζω, I scatter.

σκορπίος, a scorpion.

σκοτεινός, dark.

σκοτία, darlings: hence met. of ignorance and sin.

σκοτίζω. I darken, especially of an eclipse of the sun, cf. Lk. xxiii 4.5 (v. l.): met. of blindness, Rom. xi 10, ignorance, Rom. i 21.

σκότος. darkner: frequent in the conceptions of Jewish eschatology. Mt. viii 12, xxii 13, xxy 30: met. of the darkners 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).

Σκόθης, a Scythian, an uncivilized inhabitant of NE. Europe.

σκυθρωπός, with downcast countenance; sad-faced;

gloomy.

σκύλλω (originally, *I flay*, skin), (a) *I tire out by hunting*; *I distress*, M. ix 36; (b) (a slang usage in origin) *I worry*, trouble.

σκῦλον: plur. (spolia), armour.

σκωληκόβρωτος, caten by werms (the word scolex is still used for the tape-worm at one stage of its growth). σμαράγδινος (ζωαράγδινος), of an emerald.

σμάραγδος (ζμάραγδος), αη 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), Selomon, son of David. King of Israel, and Bathsheba.

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, zwisdom, the highest intellectual gift, of comprehensive insight into the ways and purposes of God; sometimes, e.g. Ac. vi 3, I Cor. vi 5, James i 5, (prudentia) practical zwisdom, that endowment of heart and mind which is needed for the right conduct of

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-exten-

sive with the modern country of the name. σπάομαι, *I draw my* (sword).

σπαράσσω, I throw on the ground.

σπαργανόω, I szvathe.

σπαταλάω, I am a valuptuary, I am wanten.

σπάω, see σπάομαι.

σπείρα. a reduct, that is about 600 infantry, under the command of a tribune.

σπείρω, I sow, lit. or met.

σπεκουλάτωρ (Latin), a sc ut; a ceurier: also an executioner.

σπένδω, I four out an offering of wine to a god: hence pass, met, of the suffering of one's life blood in service and suffering.

σπέρμα (semen), (a) seed, commonly of cereals; (b) effecting, descendants, in the animal kingdom (fre-

quent in Hebrew).

σπερμολόγος (from σπέρμα and λέγω: a slang term in Ac), used properly of a bird picking up seeds; hence a parasite, hanger m: also of one who picks up seeds to information and retails them at secondhand, an ignorant plagiarist.

σπεύδω, I hasten, hurry.

σπήλαιον, a care (especially as inhabited).

σπλάς, adjectivally used with ἄκεμος understood, a dirty, ful (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 [fcm.] in Phil. ii 1, if text he genuine), usually plur, σπλάγχνα, the nobler circera, heart, etc., and especially. Hebraistically, as the seat of certain feelings, or from the observed effect of emotion on them, compassion and pily.

σπόγγος, a sponge.

σποδός, ashes.

σπορά, quasi-collective, seed.

σπόριμος, sown: 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, στάδιον, 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.ix8. 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, I 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. στενάζω, I groan. στενός, παντοπο.

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.

Στεφανάς (a pet form of Στεφανηφόρος), Stephanas, a Corinthian Christian.

Στέφανος, Stephen, one of the seven original 'deacons' at

Jerusalem, and the first martyr.

στέφανος, 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 rereathe, 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. "στημι) 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.

στιβάς, a revisp (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.

στοά, 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 στρατηγὸς τοῦ iεροῦ, 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 duantiv, 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, prince) peregrinorum), the chief of the care, the extension of the care, connected with the commissariat, custody of prisoners, &c., which was on detached duty.

στρατόπεδον, α camp.

στρεβλόω. (It. I twist, warp, stretch on the rack, hence met.) I twist, strain.

στρέφω, ττ. I turn; hence, I 'ring back (?). Μτ. xxvii 3; I chauze, Rev. xi 6; act. intr. Ac. vii 42; mid. and pass. intr. I turn, also met. I change.

στρηνιάω, I am rvanton, I rvanton.

στρήνος, wantonness, luxury.

στρουθίον, α χείτετα: the cheapest of all birds for food. στρώνυμι, στρωννώω (sterno). I stread ut. strew; in Mkx 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.

στογνάζω. (2) I am sad, Mk. x 22; (b) I am dull (over-cast), Mt. xvi 3.

στύλος, a fillar for supporting an entablature or other

structure; hence metaph.

Στωϊκός (from στοιί, στοιί, hecause of the original place of meeting), a Stric, a member of one of the two

leading schools of philosophy.

σύ, then, v u; τι ἡμῶν (ἐμεὶ) καὶ σεὶ; Mt. viii 29, &c., what have των (f) to do with you? but in John ii 4 it is probable that we ought to translate, what have you and I to do τοιth it? what concern is it of ours? mever mind! note the order ἡμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν (Mt. xxv g), as in Latin: for καθ' ὑμᾶς, see κατά.

συγγένεια, collective, all the συγγενείε, kindred, kin.

relations.

συγγενεύς, a relation, relative (v. 1.).

συγγενής, a relative, relative, kineman: 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

συγγενίς

fellow-members of the same (Jewish) tribe $(\phi v \lambda \hat{\eta})$ 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.

συκη, a fig tree.

συκομορέα, a sycamore tree.

ойкоv, 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. Ι advise: mid. συμβουλευόμεθα, τυε

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: διδόνοι (Aramaism) Mk. iii 6.

σύμβουλος, an adviser.

Συμεών, Symeon, (a) the patriarch, son of Jacob and founder of a tribe, Rev. vii γ; (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 1 (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. ἐστω), 2 Cor. xii I = συμφέρει; τὸ συμφέρον, 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, basefipes (cf. Dan. iii 5), but perhaps music. symphony.

σύμφωνος, agreeing: εκ 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 stright abstract, a hading formation)

Letther, our same an assembly, then concrete, a

[religious] motion), so writes (manulay), a plane of

methin (manulay), particularly of Jews for the reading

of cripture and for worthin, a swang gas. In certain

passages it is doubtful whether the congregation (e.g.,

Johns it 2) is particularly incalcularly in the series is

not writingly affected by the doubt. In the O.T.

συνογωγή and configuration writing the former is

rarely used, and sormarly only of communities of

Jews of Jews's Christian (e.g., James it 3, where it

is probably the building).

συναγωνίζομαι. I struggle constitud) in company with, συναθέω. I switch constitute 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 fillent-applies, a fillent-grunder, a tem-

συνακολουθέω, Ι αετοπραην.

συναλίζομας (from one and αλς, 'sale'), I have high following words, I ware a seminor word with. (Cities take as συναλίζουν (from one and aλες, 's new deal), I meet with, from time to time.)

συναλλάσσω, I attempt (seek) to reconcile.

συναναβαίνω, I go up with.

συνανάκειμαι, I recline at (dinner-) table with.

συναναμίγνυμι, mid. I associate intimately with.

συναναπαύομαι, I rest along with.

συναντάω, I meel, encounter: in Ac. xx 22, with in-

συναντιλαμβάνομαι. I had a hand along with, I hade interest in (a thing) along with (others). I assist j-intly to perform some task. I assign as with, I hade 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.

συναποθνήσκω. I die along with, I die together (with

others)

συναπόλλυμαι, I perish along with.

συναποστέλλω, I send areay in some one's company.

συναρμολογέω (an architectural term, άρμώς meaning the side of a stone ', and -λογείν added by analogy with λιθολόγος without its proper force), I fit tagether (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 λόγουν expressed or understood, I engage in discussion with, Lk. xi 53 (v. l.), Ac. iv 15, xvii 18; (b) I reflect, pender, 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 logether, join, unite, Eph. iv 16, Col. ii 19; (b) I put logether, compare, examine closely, hence I consider, conclude. Ac. xvi 10; I deduce, prove. Ac. ix 22; (c) (a Biblical sense, translation Greek) I leach, instruct. Ac. xix 33 (v.l.), I Cor. ii 16, Col. ii 2.

συνγνώμη, indulgence, allowance for circumstances.

σύνδεσμος. a binding logether, a means of holding tagether, a bend, lit. and met.: in Ac. viii 23 the man is in $(\epsilon ls = \epsilon \nu)$ 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.

where θεοῦ 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 σύνωδα, see s.v.

σύνειμι, I go with, I accompany, Lk. viii 4.

σύνειμι, I am with, I am in company with, I company with.

συνεισέρχομαι, I go in with, I enter with.

συνέκδημος, a travelling-companion.

συνεκλεκτός, fellow-chosen, fellow-elect, understand εκκλησία.

συνεπιμαρτυρέω. I add my testimony to that already given. συνεπιτίθεμαι (lit. I join in attacking), I join in the charge.

συνέπομαι, Ι αςсотрану.

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, αὐτῷ in Mk. xiv 5,3 being = πρὸς αὐτὸν: (conuenio) I have sexual intercourse, Mt. i 18. συνεσθίω, I eat in company with.

σύνεσις, practical discernment, intelligence, understand-

ing.

συνετός (lit. one who can put things together, from συνόμι), 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, dis-

συνζήτησις, 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, 1 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,

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 συν, but = for the benefit of).

συνκακουχέω, I treat evilly (with hardship) along with. συνααλέω, 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) / mix together, compound, 1 Cor. xii 24: (b) pass. with dat. of instrument (πίστει), I agree with, Heb. iv 2 (reading acc. plur.).

συνκινέω, I stir violently.

συκλείω, I shut together; I enclose, I shut in on all sides, e. g. Rom. xi 22.

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) logether, i.e. to burial; or I take up for burial; hence I bury (cf. effero): perhaps, however, I get back, recover (the συν- 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.

συνπανεω, 1 sugget 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 I the day of the event may be partly included).

συνπνίγω, met. I choke utterly: in I.k. 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.

συνσ., see συσσ.

συνσταυρόω, I crucify along with, lit. or met.

συνστέλλω, (a) I rerap round, sweathe in a sort of wind-

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 fashi n myself in agreement with,
I conform myself outwardly to.

σύνσωμος, starring in a tody: it has been taken as fellow-slave (see σωμα).

συντάσσω, I direct, instruct, command,

συντέλεια, with aloros, a characteristic expression of Jewish apocalyptic, conclusion, consummation, and of the present period of time.

συντελέω, I bring to an end, complete, finish, exhaue!; I

accomplish, fulfil, bring to pass.

συντέμνω, I cal desen; 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; I 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. fester-brether: 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. Syntyehe, 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 throse 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 erowding together; hence, a seditious meet-

ing, 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 undaubted*, John iii 33, vi 27; mid. Rom. xv 28 (cf. under (a)).

σφραγίς, a 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, τ Cor. vii 5; (b)
I stand empty, of a house, Mt. xii 44, [Lk.] xi 25.

σχολή, a school, or lecture-hall.

σώξω, (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 (τ 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) apaprius, oapso, sometimes follow; (b) figuratively, the Church is the Body of the Messiah who is the Head (e.g. Eph. i 23); (c) a shave, as a mere body and nothing more, Rev. xviii 13.

σωματικός. (a) bedily, hence almost = visible, langible, Lk. iii 22; (b) bedily, physical, contrasted with

'mental', 'spiritual', 1 Tim. iv 8.

σωματικώς, leavily, in a leavily way, almost = visibly.

Σώπατρος (a pet-form of Σωσιπατρος), S faler, son of Pyrrhus, and a Christian of Berowa in Macedonia.

σωρεύω, I heap: c. ace. et dat., I exerwinelm 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, Sosipaler, 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 δ σωτήρ τοῦ κίσμων [εξ. John iv 42, 1 John iv 14], connoting probably freserver from the enemies of the nation or the empire, and thus a maintainer of life and prosperity), savieur, rescuer freserver, 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 hodely health, welfare [so also Ac, xxvii 3A, Hleb, xi 7], especially as recovered after illness, but also to deliverance from every calamity, wither 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, projectly that which produces σωτηρία, a sacrifice or

gift dedicated to bring salvation, or to give thanks for salvation), the Messianic salvation (cf. $\sigma\omega\eta\eta\rho(a)$) 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, varn.

σωφρονισμός, self-discipline.

σωφρόνως, sobermindedly.

σωφροσύνη, sound sense, sobermindedness.

σώφρων (from σωs, safe, sound, and φρήν, the mind), soberminded, prudent.

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.

τακτός, appointed, arranged.

ταλαιπωρέω, I am reretched (afflicted, in distress).

ταλαιπωρία, zeretchedness, distress, misery.

ταλαίπωρος, wretched, miserable,

ταλαντιαίος, a talent in weight or size. (But dyωνes ταλαντιαίοι are games where the value of the prizes

amounted to a talent.)

τάλαντον, a talent, that is a talent-weight (see ταλαντιαίος) 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.

ταμείον (syncopated from ταμιείον, 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. i8: regulation, rule, perhaps effice, Heb. v 6, &c.; (b) right order, I Cor. xiv 40, orderly attitude, Col. ii 5.

ταπεινός, of bw estate, four (and thus despised by the mass of mankind); also peer in spirit, meek a notion often combined by the Jews with the previous.

ταπεινοφροσύνη, mackness; lowliness, humility. ταπεινόφρων, mack-minded; humble-minded,

ταπεινόω, lit. I make lew. I lewer, I.k. iii 5: generally met. I humhlo

ταπείνωσις, a being brought bae, Ac. viii 33. James i 10: meckness; humility (rancivosis et humilitas uirtutis dicitur et humilitas adflictionis. Ambrose. expos. ps. cxviii 20 10 8 2).

ταράσσω, I disturb, trouble.

ταραχή, disturbing, ruffling.

τάραχος, disturbance.

Tapoeús, belonging to Tarsus, a Tarsian,

Tapoós, Tareus, 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. ώς 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 εt (ac, atque), and: τε...τε, τε...δέ, both...and.

τείχος, a zvall, especially the zvall of a city.

τεκμήριον. an infallible proof, a piece of certain (convincing) evidence.

τεκνίον (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. viás) 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, ύπακοῦς 1 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 ii 2, &c.

τελειότης, moral completeness (perfection).

τελειόω, 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, 1 Pet. i 13. τελείωσις, a bringing to completion (perfection, fulfilment). τελείωτής, a completer, perfecter.

τελεσφορέω. I'ming (the fruit) to maturin.

τελευτάω (lit. I end), I die.

τελευτή (lit. end), death.

τελέω, (a) I and, complete, accomplish, finish: also I fulfit; in Gal. v 10. possibly I perform; (b) of

taxes, dues, I par, Mt. xvii 24, Rom. xiii 6.

τέλος, (a) sing. (τέλος dicitur Graece quod nos Latine et finem dicimus et consummationem; rélos autem et consummationis ipsius finis est, Ambros. extes, ps. exviii 12 45 § 1) the end, the final end of anything ; eis relos, entimally. Lk. xviii 5; the result, the culmination, e.g. 1 Pet. 19; fulfilment, Lk. xxii 37; (b) especially plur. retenues, dues, Mt. xvii 25, also sing. Rom. xiii 7: of the spiritual revenues of the ages, I Cor. x II.

τελώνης, collector (receiver) of customs, tax-gatherer, recenue 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.

tépas, a frodigy, an extraordinary accurrence (appearance, act), a startling portent.

Τέρτιος (Latin), Tertius, a Roman (?) Christian, who wrote the Epistle to the Romans at Paul's dictation. Τέρτυλλος (Latin), Tertullus, a barrister acting as pro-

fessional prosecutor of St. Paul at Caesarea.

τεσσαράκοντα (the spelling τεσσεράκοντα is late and illiterate), forty.

τεσσαρακονταετής, of firty years, forty years long.

τέσσαρες, four.

τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, fourteenth.

τεταρταίος, of the fourth day (Greek idiom often personalises such adjectives), four days since he died. τέταρτος, fourth.

τετρααρχέω, I rule as tetrarch.

τετραάρχης. a letrarch, that is, the ruler of a fourth part of a territory divided into four parts for efficient

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.).

τηλαυγώς (so old MSS. [including W, the Washington (Freer) Gospels], clearly from afar, clearly: but others of equal age read δηλαυγώς, 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 πολλων έθνων τέθεικά σε, Rom.iv 17. I have made you a father, &c.: τίθημι γόνατα, I kneel: τίθεμα εἰς διτα, εἰν καρδία, I put into my ears, into my mind, i.e. I atlend to, e.g. Lk. 166. 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.

τόκτω (of a woman). I lear, 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, Timesac, father of the blind beggar Bartimaeus. τιμάω, I honour, give honour to.

τιμή, (a) hower, e.g. John iv 44: (b) frice, e.g. Mt. xxvii 6.

τίμιος, fra i us. aduath, in the literal sense (of money value), c.g. Rev. xvii 4, and also, e.g. Ac. v 34, in an extended sense.

τιμιότης, preciousness.

Τιμόθεος, Transly, 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, I pay.

τίς, mase, and fem, τί neut., interrogative pronoun and (sometimes) adjective, which a hale which a (usually of more than two, but semetimes = norepos, of two only, e.g. Mt. xxi 311: $\tau i = \pi chat \ reward ?$ Mt. xix 27: τί neut. as predicate to ταίτα, e.g. Lk, xv 26, Ac. xvii 20 (v. l.), John vi 9 (what use are they?), also adverbially = zehy? Mt. vi 28, Lk. ii 48, Ac. xiv 15, like dià ri and un ri (c. vinrai), as well as ri 6, re $(\tilde{a}\tau\iota) = \tau\iota \gamma \dot{\epsilon} \gamma o \nu \epsilon \nu \ \tilde{a}\tau\iota \ (or \dot{\epsilon}\iota' \, \tilde{a}, \tau\iota) \ (cf. \] o \ln xiv 22) : \tau\iota'$ and Herpus exerero (cf. Fr. que devenir), what then had Auffernal to Peter, Ac. xii 18, ti apa to maision toito εσται; Lk. i 66, Ac. v 24 (τί in predicate), abbreviated, circs ce re; what will be me of him? John xxi 21: (Hebraistic) kew, Mt. vii 14 (v.l.), Lk. xii 49, 1 Ccr. vii 16: To mais igas (se, corne); what have see he do with it? Mt. xxvii 4, cf. John xxi 22, I Cor. v 12 (see also under ou); ri vap; what it is it matter? or what difference due il ruth ? Rom. iii 3, Phil. i 15; ti oli (sc. ? e. muen); Remedi 15, masc. eyà ris nune; Ac. xi 17:

double interrogative, τ is τ i $\tilde{a}\rho\eta$, Mk. xv 24, τ is τ i (what each) διεπραγματεύσατο, Lk. xix 15 (v.l.). Sometimes τ is is confused with the relative $\tilde{a}\sigma\tau v$, $\tilde{a}v$, 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, τ is (= ϵ i τ is) (cf. Phil. ii 1) is non-Greek and Semitic.

715 (enclitic), masc. and fem., τι neut., indefinite pronoun and adjective, some one, any one, something, anything: a (an), a certain, any. some: special uses, απαρχήν τινα, softening the metaphor (quidam), so to speak, a sort of, James i 18: with numbers, making indefinite, about, but τινας δύο, 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 9: τι, 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.

Τίτιος, *Titius*, the second name (nomen) of a Christian Roman citizen at Corinth, his first name (praenomen)

being unknown.

τίτλος (Latin) (titulus), an inscription.

Títos, 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, α τορας.

τόπος (locus), a place; κατά τόπους, in various places, Mk. xiii 8, &c.. διδόναι τόπου, to make reom for, give place (n, l.k. xiv 9, &c.: met. an off-riunity, Ac. xxv 10, Rom. xv 23, Eph. iv 27, Heb. xii 17.

τοσούτος (tantus), so great, so large; of time, so long, plur. (int. later tanti) so many: τοσούτου, at such and

such a price, Ac. v 8.

τότε. then, at that time; δ τότε κόσμος, the reverled of that day, 2 Pet. iii 6; ἀπὸ τότε, from that time, thence-fraverd. Mt. iv 17. &c.: very often in Mt. representing Hebrew we've consecutive, and thus simply continuing the narrative.

τούναντίον (syncopated from το εναντίον, the offosit), as

adv. on the contrary.

τοῦνομα (syncopated from το ὅνομα), as adv., by name.

τράγος, a goal. τράπεζα, a lable.

τραπεζίτης (from τράπεζα, money-changer's table), a money-changer, a banker.

трабиа, а година.

τραυματίζω, I reound.

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): τετραχηλιστμένα, οβενι, manifest.

τράχηλος. the net: τον έαυτών τράχηλον ύποθέναι, to lay down their own necks, i. e. to risk their own lives.

τραχύς, rough.

Τραχωντές, Trach mitte, belonging to Trachen, adj. applied to a hilly region (inhabited by a nonneal tribe), considerably to the south of Damascus, called also Ituraean.

τρείς, three; μετά τρείς ήμέρας = τη τρίτη ήμέρα.

τρέμω, I tremble.

τρέφω. I maurish, feed; I bring up, Lh. iv 16: met., James v 5.

τρέχω, I run; sometimes c. acc. of the course, Heb. xii I; 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.

Tpis, 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: τή 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. ον τρόπον, in the reay in which, as, also with κατά, &c.; manner of life,

Heb. xiii 5.

τροποφορέω, I bear (endure) the ways (disposition) of (v. l.).

τροφή, nourishment, food, sustenance.

Τρόφιμος, Trophimus, a Christian of Ephesus in Asia.

τροφός, a narn (and thus of a mother who suckles her own children).

τροφοφορέω, I carry, dandle as a nurse (v.l.).

τροχιά, (orbita [from orbis], a truck: hence) a read.

7poxós, (a wheel; hence) the chartes-wheel of man as be 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.

Tpúpawa. Tryphama, a woman-Christian in Rome.

τρυφάω, I live a luxurious life.

τρυφή, Ιμχυργ.

Τρυφώσα, Τριχή sa, a woman-Christian in Rome, perhaps a sister of Tryphaena.

Τρωάς, Troas, a harbour city of Mysia.

Τρωγύλλιον, Tragy/hum, a promontory somewhat to the south of Ephesus.

τρώγω (originally I munch, I sat audicly). I sat. (This

word was displacing èaθίω in ordinary use.)

τυγχάνω, (a) e. gen. I chain; (b) absol. I chance. happen: τυχών, ordinary, or rudyy, Ac, xix 11. xxviii 2; ci τίχω (lit. if it should happen), it may chance; old acc. absolute, belonging to impersonal verbs, τυχών, forhaps.

τομπανίζω (from τίμπανον, 'drum' used in worship, then 'implement of toture'), I break on the wheel.

τυπικώς, either by way of example, or hypically, pro-

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 fallern, model: (c) a type, prefiguring something or somebody.

τύπτω, I strike.

Téparros, Tyranna an inhabitant of Ephesus, probably a rhetorician.

Τύριος

Túpios, a Tyrian, an inhabitant of Tyre.

Tupos, Tyre, an ancient city, the capital of Phoenicia.

τυφλός, blind, either lit. or met.

τυφλόω, I blind, make blind, lit. or met.

τύφομαι, intr. I smoke.

τυφόω: pass. I am puffed up, I am haughty.

τυφωνικός (from τυφώς, 'a vehement wind'); ἄνεμος, a heavy eddying squall.

Τυχικός (or Τύχικος), Tychicus, a Christian of the Roman province Asia.

Υ

ὑακίνθινος, of the colour of the martagon lily, that is, of a dusky red colour.

ὑάκινθος, a sapphire of dusky red colour like the martagon lily.

ύάλινος, glassy, transparent as glass.

űalos, glass.

ύβρίζω, I treat insolently (outrageously), I insult.

(a) wanton insult, outrage, 2 Cor. xii 10;
 (b) injury, loss, due to the sea.

ύβριστής, noun as adj. insolent, insulting, outrageous.

ὑγιαίνω, I am in (good) health, I am healthy (well): hence met. in connexion with words and teaching, I am right, reasonable.

ύγιής, whole, in health, sound; restored to health: met.

bypos, 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: ΰδωρ ζων (aqua uiua), ζωῆς (Hebraistic genitive), flowing water (as opposed to stagnant), John iv 10, &c.

ὑετός (imber), a shower of rain; rain.

υίοθεσία, adoption.

viós. (a) a sau 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, Muit, &c.; (b) in special senses: with a genitive of the Deity, Geni, i vioren, είλωγηταί ('sens of God' in Jobi 6, &c., rendered by άγγελοι '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. v 9; generally of Jesus. who as G:I . 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. : 6 ribs toi arthorow, (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 heing, simply, but) at some stage (cf. Dan. vii 13 and Parailes 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 Hebruism with genitives indicating qualities. &c., aneitheins, anotheins, yeerings (if, also hadding), used of persons who so perfectly exemplify these qualities. &c., that they can be spoken of as having a family likeness to them (cf. Tékvov).

υλη, wood, timber, brushwood.

Ypératos. Hymanian, a backsliding Christian.

ύμέτερος, 1'ουν.

ύμνέω, (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.

ὑπαντάω, I meet.

ὑπάντησις, meeting, act of meeting.

υπαρξις, a possession, generally of personal property.

ὑπάρχω, Γ am, denoting originally a state or condition still subsisting in contrast to what is temporary or accidental: τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, one's belongings, possessions, bersonal property.

ὑπείκω, I yield, submit.

ύπεναντίος, 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, 1 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 bo, 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). ὑπεραίρω, lit. I raise beyond: pass. met. I am exceed-

ingly uplifted.

ύπέρακμος, of doubtful meaning; probably of excessive sexual vigour (of the man), rather than past the bloom of youth (of the woman).

ύπεράνω, far above.

ύπεραυξάνω, intr. I grow exceedingly.

ὑπερβαίνω, intr. I transgress.

ύπερβαλλόντως, exceedingly.

ύπερβάλλω, intr. I exceed, surpass, c. gen.: pcpl. present, absolutely, excessive, extraordinary.

ύπερβολή. . x es , ahun fan . ; καθ ίπερβολήν, εμφυλλήν Α. exceedingly, beyond measure,

ύπερείδον, I looked past, everl k.d. protended not t see.

ύπερέκεινος, lit. As al synder: τὰ ἐπερέκεινα, the this ex

ύπερεκπερισσού, most exceedingly,

ύπερεκπερισσώς, west executingly, 1 Thess. v 13 (v. l.).

ύπερεκτείνω, tr. I stret h beyond the measure assigned to

ύπερεκχύννω, I pour out so that it overflows.

ύπερεντυγχάνω, I supplicate on behalf of.

ύπερέχω, absol. or c. gen. or c. acc. I am suf rior, I am supreme; I surpass.

ύπερηφανία, haughtiness, arrogance.

ύπερήφανος, haughty, disdainful, arregant.

ύπερλίαν (lit. more than very much): in irony, οί ίπερλίαν απόστολοι, the super-apostles.

ύπερνικάω, I score a heavy victory: I am more than

ύπέρογκος (lit, of pread or exessive bulk), arrogant.

ύπεροχή, superiority, I Cor. ii I; a to sition of superiority, I Tim. ii 2.

ύπερπερισσεύω, (a) intr. I alount exceedingly; (b) mid. as act. I overflow.

ύπερπερισσώς, most exceedingly.

υπερπλεονάζω, I at und exceedingly, I am exceedingly abundant.

ύπερυψόω, I elevate greatly (exceedingly).

ὑπερφρονέω, I have high notions.

ύπερωον, an upper room, an upstairs room.

ὑπέχω, I undergo.

ύπήκοος, obedient.

υπηρετέω, I serve, minister to.

υπηρέτης, a servant, an attendant.

υπνος, sleep.

ύπό, (a) c. gen., especially of a person as the original author (contrast ¿uá), with a verb passive or quasipassive (cf. Rev. vi s), /r: (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.

ύπόδειγμα, (a) a sign, image of something, Heb. viii 5, ix 23; (b) an example, given for imitation.

ύποδείκνυμι, I point out, show; hence I advise, warn, Mt. iii 7. Lk. iii 7.

ύποδέχομαι, Treceive 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.

ύποζύγιον, a beast of burden, either an ass or a mule.

ύποζώννυμι, 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.

ὑποκρίνομαι, I act the part, pretend.

υπόκρισις (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.

ύπολαμβάνω, (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) = ὑπολείπω.

δπομένω, (a) I romain is hind. Lk. ii 43, Ac. xxii 14:
(b) absolutely, I stand my ground, I shore endurance.
Mt. x 22, &c.; with τη θλύψω, Rom. xii 12, in fermionian, amid for secution, with cis = co, Heb. xii 7: (c) tr. I endure, bear up against.

ύπομιμνήσκω, I remind: pass. practically I remember.

Lk. xxii 61.

ὑπόμνησις, remembrance, recollection.

ύπομονή, staffast endurance, the virtue shown by martyrs. ύπονοέω, I suppose.

ύπόνοια, a supposition, suspicion.

ύποπλέω, I sail under the lee of (close to).

ὑποπνέω, I blow moderately (gently).

ύποπόδιον, af 1/1/1/ (of the conquering king placing his

foot on the neck of the conquered).

ψπόστασις (lit. an underlying). (a) e-nfidence, assurance;
 (b) a giving substance (or reality to, or a gradianteeing, libe, xi I (where possibly little-deed is the sense);
 (c) substance, reality, Heb. i 3.

ὁποστέλλω, act. tr. I withdraw, Gal. ii 12; mid. tr. I keep trick, Ac. xx 20; intr. I withdraw, Heb. x 38; I shrink from, I thun (c. infin. and answering negative), Ac.

XX 27.

ὑποστολή, withdrawal; shrinking.

ύποστρέφω, intr. I return: I withdrawe. met., 2 Pet. ii 21. ύποστρωννύω, tr. I spread underneath.

υποταγή, subordination, subjection, submission.

ὁποτάσσω (lit. I put in a lower rank, I rank under, a military term). I subject, I put into subjection: mid. tand pass.) I subordinate myself, I put myself into subjection, I submit.

ύποτίθημι, (a) I place (put) under some danger, I ex/ 11;

(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.

ύποχωρέω, I reithdraw.

ύπωπιάζω (from ὑπώπιον, which is from ὑπό and ὤψ, 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. is, a sort.

υσσωπος, hyssop. In John xix 29 ύσσώπω is a graphic

error for ὑσσῷ (pilum), pike.

ύστερέω, (a) act, intr. I come late, I am late, Heb. iv I;
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 infertor, Mt. xix 20, I 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. èv and
dat.; I am worse off (for honour), I 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.

υστέρησις, poverty, want.

υστερον, later, afterwards.

υστερος, (a) comparative, latter; (b) superlative, last, latest.

ύφαίνω, Ι τυεανε.

ύφαντός, τυουεπ.

ύψηλός, (a) lit. high, lefty; (b) met. μετὰ βραχίονος ύψηλοῦ (Hebraistic), of God; with φρονεῖν, of haughtiness, arrogance, boasting.

ύψηλοφρονέω, I am haughty (arrogant).

υψιστος, highest, always as epithet either of God, or of the region where He lives.

űwos, (a) height; (b) heaven, Lk. i 78, xxiv 49, Eph. iv 8;

(c) met. spiritual height.

ύψοω, I raise to a height, I lift up, I exalt, usually met, ύψωμα, (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 glutlon, gourmand.

φαίνω, (a) act. I shine, I shed light; (b) pass. (1) I shine; (2) I become visible, I appear, cf. èquin, impersonally. Mt. ix 3,3; (3) I become clear, appear, shea 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 (= δοκέ, uidetur), Mk. xiv 64. Lk. xxiv 11.

Φάλεκ (Hebr.). Phalek, son of Eber, and one of the

ancestors of Jesus.

φανερός, elear, ristle (as opposed to 'hidden', 'secret');
els φωνερών ελθέν, le come into the open, le appear infore
the fublic, Mk. iv 22, Lk. viá 17, en τῷ φωνερῷ, in
public.

φανερόω, I make clear (zasible, manifest).

φανερώς, openly, overtly.

φανέρωσις, a sh reing forth, with objective gen.

pavos, (a light, a torch; then) a lantern.

Φανουήλ, Fannhel, Phanuel, father of Anna the prophetess.

φαντάζω, I make to appear; το φανταζύμενου, the appearance.

фачтавіа, show, display.

фантаона. an affearance; hence a ghost. a spirit.

φάραγξ, a heibre fluce, 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, Pharach, a king of Egypt.

Φαρές (Hehr.), Phares, son of Judah and one of the

ancestors of Jesus.

Φαρισαίος (lit. a Separatist, a Purist), a Pharise, a member of the strict religious legalistic party in

Judaism after the exile.

Φαρμακεία, the fructive of drugging, drugging; hence, especially, from the use of mysterious liquids, a reary, witcheraft, inextricably combined with idolatey.

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.

φείδομαι. 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.

Φῆλιξ (Luin), 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.

фпиі. I sav.

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, I Thess. iv 15; (b) I

come, I arrive.

φθαρτός, perishable.

•θέγγομα. I utter (a word), I open the mouth in speech. •θείρω (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 = φ.θίνουσα ὁπώρα, 'the concluding portion of the ὁπώρα'), autumnal, in autumn, when fruit is expected.

- φθόγγος, a measured harmonious s und, of voice or instrument; an utterance.
- φθονέω, Ι επεγ.
- Φθόνος, πτη, ετιπέςε: plur, where related to various advantages.
- decomposition.
- φιάλη (poculum), strictly a τω/ne-rup, much like a modern champagne-glass in shape; hence a rup.
- φιλάγαθος, leving what is good.
- φιλαδελφία. Parhalelphia, a city of the Roman province Asia.
- φιλαδολφία has of he there for each other; hence, here
 of the heathern, have of fellow-Christian, all being
 sons of the same Father in a special sense.
- φιλάδελφος, he ing one's brothers (fillen-Christian).
- φίλανδρος, loving one's husband.
- φιλαυθρωπία, (a) his f (for) mankind: (h) humanity, kindness, Ac. xxviii 2.
- φιλανθρώπως, kindly.
- φιλαργυρία, love of money.
- φιλάργυρος, loving money.
- φίλαυτος, loving self.
- φιλέω, I have of friendship (contrast έρμμα: [of passion] and ἀγατάω [of reverential love]): I hits, Mk. xiv 44. Mt. xxvi 48, Lk. xxii 47.
- φιλήδονος, loving (sensuous) pleasure.
- φίλημα, a kiss.
- Φιλήμων, Philimon, a Christian man of Coloss te.
- Φίλητος, Philippe, a backsliding Christian at Rome.
- φιλία, friendship.
- Φιλιππήσιος (Latin [Philippensis], for the pure-Greek Φιλιππός, Φιλιππός), a Philippen, 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 Ituracan

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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.

φιλοτιμέομαι, (earlier, I am ambitious; then, I act with public spirit; now,) I am zealous, I strive eagerly.

φιλοφρόνως, with friendly thoughtfulness.

φιμώω, 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 flery 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. φόβου, πτόρου, I fear greatly: c. ἀπό and gentiive (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.

φόβοs, fear, terror, often fear on the reverential side,

in reference to God, and such as inspires cautious dealing towards men, cf. 1 Pet, i 17.

Φοίβη. Phila, a leading Christian woman in the

church at Cenchreae.

Φοινίκη. Phonici, Phonici, a northern coast strip of the Roman province Syria.

Φοινίκισσα (feminine), Phoenician.

•oînt. Ph. mix (perhaps modern Lutro), a bay on the south coast of Crete.

φοῦνιξ, a paim rece. 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.

povos, murder.

φορέω, I carry; hence, very often, I τυεατ.

Φόρον (Latin, Forum), Forum, Market, Market-Teten.

φόρος (tributum), tribute, war-tax.

φορτίζω, I load, burden.

φορτίον, (a) a burden; (b) a cargo, Ac. xxvii 10.

Φορτουνάτος (Latin), Fortunatus, a Christian of Corinth. φραγέλλιον (by dissimilation from Latin, flagellum), a lach.

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 will; hence, transferred, Rev. ix 1, 2.

φρειαπατάω (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. Î have in my mind, I think of, I set my mind uf on, 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 endeav ur).

φρόνησις

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, brushzeood, 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, 1 Pet. iii 10; (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 I-10, II-16, Deut. vi 4-9, xi I₃-21, 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, prefect, 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, James i 1.

φύλλον, a leaf of a tree.

φύραμα, a mixture; hence a lump, a mass, lit. or met.

φυσικός, wetteral; φισικά, 2 Pet. ii 12. creatures of instinct.

φυσικώς, by instinct.

φυσιόω (lit. 1 influt), met. I fuff up, with anger, conceit, &c.

φύσις, nature, inherent nature, in N.T. non-moral, neither good nor bad; φέσει, /y nature, in mixelf (itself, &c.).

φυσίωσις, a futfing uf (due to conceit).

фитеіа (lit. planting), a plant.

φυτεύω, I plant.

φύω, I grow, I grow up.

φωλεός, a hole in the earth.

φωνέω, I give forth a s und, hence: (a) of a cock, I error: (b) of men, I sheat; (c) tr. I call (to myself), I summn; I mente. Lk. xiv 12; I address, John xiii 13.

φωνή, a sound; hence a voice.

φῶs, 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 φῶs, 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-tringing, 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. vi 4, x 32 φωτωθέντες, having received enlightenment, having had experience of God's grace in conversion. φωτισμός. (a) act. enlightening, 2 Cor. iv 4; (b) passenlightenment, 2 Cor. iv 6.

X

χαίρω, (a) I rejoice, c. cognate acc. or c. dat., I rejoice exceedingly; (b) in the imperative, χαῖρε, χαίρετε, a greeting, farewell, Christianised in Phil. iii 1, iv 4 bis, by the addition èν κυρίω (and generally mistranslated), cf. χαίρεω, imperatival infin., e.g. Ac. xv 23 (cf. 2 John 10); also hail! Mk. xv 18, Mt. xxvii 20.

χάλαζα, hail.

χαλάω, I slacken. Χαλδαΐος, a Chaldaean, one living in southern Armenia.

χαλεπός, (a) hard, difficult, 2 Tim. iii 1; (b) difficult to restrain, dangerous, Mt. viii 28.

χαλιναγωγέω, I bridle, met. I keep in check, restrain.

xalivós, a bridle.

xálkeos, made of bronze, bronze.

xalkeús, a worker in bronze, a smith.

χαλκηδών, a chalcedony, a small stone of various colours.

yalkiov, a bronze vessel.

χαλκολίβανος, a word of uncertain signification, translated 'aeramentum turinum' (incense bronze) in certain Old Latin authorities, and 'orichalcum' (= δρείχαλκος [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.

yanai (humi), on the ground.

Χαναάν, Canaan, the whole of Palestine (Ac. xiii 19) or Palestine west of the river Jordan (Ac. vii 11).

Xavavaios, Canaanitish. Conaanits, a Biblical and archaic name for Phoenician.

χαρά, joy; delight.

χάραγμα, an sugar al work, Λε. xxii 29: an inseriftant engraved, a stamp.

χαρακτήρ, a representation.

xápak, a mound, rampart.

χαρίζομαι, (3) I grant anje majer. Lk. vu 21, &c.; (b) I fard n. forgrae. 2 Cor. ü 7. 10. xü 13. Eph. iv 32. Col. ü 13. ü 13. (c) I shan kındın sə m. Gal. ii 18.

χάρω, acc. sing. of χάρω, used as adv. for the sake of.

by reason of, on account of.

xápis (in early Greek literature, grat fubrass, gratiqueness: fareur: a far ur; pratitude; xa, w as above: in LXX especially of the far ur 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) fareur, as in LXX, e.g. Luke i 30, ii 40, 52. Ac. ii 47, &c.: (c) gratitude, I.k. vi 32 ff., xvii 9: thanks, e.g. in jages to bew and exer japer (to thank); (d) a farour, 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. I Cor. iii 10. xv 10; 1 Cor. i 4. 2 Cor. vi 1; grate was given to him for his ministry to them, and to them through his ministry.

χάρισμα a fra (griins) gift, a gift, an end-woment,

especially from God.

χαριτόω (property, I call to much χάρα), I natio with χτι. (the diene for in) in Eph. (6 followed by cognate acc. (genit.).

Xappár, Haran, identical with Carrae, in Mesopotamia.

χάρτης, ραργευς, paper.

χάσμα (from χάίνω, 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, 1 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: έπὶ 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.

ynoa, 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.

χιλιάς, a thousand, looked upon as a unit.

xilioi, one thousand, a thousand.

Xίος, 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, εποτυ.

χλαμύς, a cloak.

χλευάζω, I scoff by gesture and word.

xhiapós, lukewarm, tepid.

Xλόη, Chlos, a woman, probably with business connexions either in Corinth or in Ephesus or in both.

χλωρός (from χλήη), of the cellur of grass, green or yellow, as the case may be,

χοϊκός (from χοῖς), made of earth (dust) and with the quality attaching to this origin.

xoints. a Greek dry measure, equivalent to 1.92 pints.

χοιρος, a pig.

χολάω, I am angry with.

xoxy (in LXX represents three Hebrew words meaning respectively, (a) gall, bile. (b) wormwood, (c) poison), (a) gall, bile. Mt. xxvii 34; (b) met. bilterness, that is, intense malignity.

xóos, see xoûs.

Χοραζείν, Cherazin, probably the present Keraze, ruins half-an-hour north-west of Tell-hum (Capernaum?).

χορηγέω, I suffly (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, find, sustenance, corn for man as well as beast.

χόρτος. grass, hay, such grass or herbage as makes fodder.

Xousas. Chuza, a steward of Herod Antipas.

xoûs, 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 τŷ ελευθερία: with persons, I treat, Ac. xxvii 3.

χράω, I lend.

χρεία, ned; any special accasion or matter in hand, Ac. vi 3, Eph. iv 29 (?).

χρεοφειλέτης, χρεωφειλέτης, a debtor.

χρή, it is filling, it is congruous to a law or rather standard; the word is somewhat vague.

χρήζω, I need, have neea.

χρημα, (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.

xpnois, 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 χρηστόν 'bonum' intellegimus, quia disti Vide ergo bonitatem domini [Rom. xi 22]; iuxta euangelium χρηστόν 'suaue' accipimus; dixit enim Tollite ingum meum quia leue est el 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 99 §§ 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, ό 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. 1 Sam. x 1, xii 3, xv 1 and often), (a) δ χριστός, the are inted. the Messiah (the Aramaic equivalent of δ 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 (4) 'tyrais, feste, recognized by his fellowers 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 eriginally had and to become merely a proper name, Christ. (By many the curious word was confused with χριστός, 'good', which as a proper name was often a slave-name, and thus χριστοικοί became λριστοικοί confusion being due to the fact that the two words were pronounced alike).

χρίω. I amoint, to the kingly office, used generally with

regard to dedication to Messiahship, &c.

χρονίζω, I delay.

χρότος, lines; a lime, period: locative, πολλοίς χρώτοις, eftention, Lk. viii 29, but instrumental. Lk. viii 27, Rom. xvi 25.

χρονοτριβέω, I rvaste time.

χρύσεος, made of gold, golden.

χρυσόον, gold: plur, gold (golden) or naments, 1 Pet. iii 3. χρυσοδακτύλιος, with (wearing) a (one or more) gold ring(s) on the finger(s).

χρυσδιθός, a sparkling gem, of gold-yellow colour, possibly our topaz, almost certainly not our the yealth.

χρυσόπρασος, a precious stone of leek-green colour, which sparkled golden-yellow, from India, perhaps fluor-spar, certainly not chrysoprase.

xpurós, gold.

xpuoów. I alien with 2 ld. I workly with gold.

xpws, skin.

χωλός, him: : generalizing neut., Heb. xii 13.

χώρα (regie, an official term), strictly used, a region, a great geographical (and sometimes administrative) division of a province, e.g. Ac xvi 6, xviii e.g. but often more loosely, readity, 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.

χῶροs (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.

ψεύδος, 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, α liar.

ψηλαφάω, I touch: in Heb. xii 18 perhaps corrupt; περιφαλωμένω has been suggested, tuent to ashes, calcined, volcanic.

ψηφίζω, I count up (lit. with pebbles).

ψιθυρισμός, a hiefering, especially of secret attacks on a person's character.

ψιθυριστής, a rehisterer (cf. ψιθυρισμός).

Vixíor, a crumb.

ψυχή (consult also πνεῦμα); in the LXX there is, in general, a lack of sharp distinction between $\psi v \chi \dot{\eta}$ (lit. brouth [cf. anima], breath of life in the individual), πνείμα and καρδία, though ψυχή generally refers to appetite and desire: it is there as a rule a translation of the Hebrew net hesh, one of the words for the 'breathsoul', the personal soul: in Paul, soul (\psi vin) and spirit (πιείμα) are hardly to be distinguished (yet cf. r 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. nephash), 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

ψύχομαι

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 out.

ψωμίον, a little bit, morsel, or crumb of food.

ψώχω, Ι τιιδ.

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 ὧ μέγα).

à, an interjection of address, O.

'Ωβήδ, see 'Ιωβήδ.

ωδε, here, both of rest and of motion to (hither): τὰ δόε, the things here, what is here, what is going on here, the state of affairs here.

ώδή, a song.

ἀδίν, pangs of childbirth, birth-pangs, 1 Thess. v 3;
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.

ώδίνω, I suffer birth-pangs: c. acc. of the children that

are being born, met., Gal. iv 19.

ῶμος, shoulder.

ωνέομαι, Ι διιν.

woor (ouom), an egg.

ώρα, 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 ωραν, for a (little) time.

ώραιος (lit. in season), beautiful.

ωρύομαι, I rear.

ώς, adverb and conjunction, (a) with superlative, ώς rayurra, as quirtly as possible, Ac. xvii 15; with comparative, ambiguous, either uncommonly... or very ... Ac. xvi. 22; (b) before numbers, &c., about (vv. ll.); (c) exclamatory, h w, e.g. Rom. x 15; (d) often in the predicate (nom, or acc.) as, e. g. Mt. xiv 5, xxii 30, Lk. xv 10, 2 Cor. x 2; (e) with fut, pepl., 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 επος είπεῖν, one might almost say, Heb. vii <math>g; (g) = ωστε, so as to, doubtful, Lk. ix 52 (v. l.), Ac. xx 24 (v. l.); (h) of y ws. H ! as if, e.g. Ac. XXVIII 19; ws one = ws c. gen. absolute, as if, 2 Cor. v 19, xi 21, 2 Thess, ii 2; (i) ώs correlative to οίτως (with or without καί), as : 'és 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., here; (m) temporal, when, while, as long as, I.k. 123, Gal. vi 10, &c.; bs av, when, Rom, xv 24; as soon as, I Cor, xi 34, Phil. ii 23 (but in 2 Cor. x 9, as it were).

ώσαντά | Aramaic and Hebrew, originally a cry for help), a cry of happiness, hosanna!

ώσαύτως, in the same way, likewise.

ώσεί, a if. a it rever, like; with numbers, about. 'Ωσηέ (Hebr.). He ed, the Old Testament prophet.

ωσπερ, even as, as,

ώσπερεί (= ωσπερ εί), even as if, as if.

Сотт. (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-

ωτάριον

troducing an independent clause, in indic., imper., subjunct. of exhortation, so that, Johniii 16, Gal. ii 13; with result stated merely as a new fact, consequently, and so, therefore.

ωτάριον (auricula, hence Fr. oreille), an ear.

ἀτίον (see ἀτάριον), an ear.

ἀφέλεια, advantage.

ωφελέω, I help, benefit, do good, am useful (to): absol.

Rom. ii 25; with adv. acc. οἰδέν, in no way, τί, in what way ≥; generally c. acc. of the person.

ώφέλιμος, beneficial, useful, serviceable.









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